The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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DIPS HIS PEN IN GALL

Gov. Altgeld in Reply to the Forman Charges.

REAL ISSUE IS IGNORED.

Personal Allegations Remain Entirely Unanswered.

CHOICE USE OF INVECTIVE.

Ex-Congressman Is Called a Bolter and "Foxy Bill."

TURNED DOWN SEEKER FOR OFFICE

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, Parlor I, Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Gov. Altgeld has given out a reply to Forman, which we understand is in your hands. Will you please give the same prominence to the reply that you gave to Mr. Forman's letter. Yours very truly,

THEODORE NELSON, Secretary.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld returned this morning from Chicago and devoted the day to the preparation of an answer to the recent open letter addressed to him by ex-Congressman Forman. This answer, while elaborate, is a serious disappointment to the Governor's followers. As a matter of fact, it is not an answer, but simply an attempt to discredit Mr. Forman and thus weaken the force of his attack.

Beyond the mere passing assertion that all of Mr. Forman's charges are malicious, false, and slanderous, Gov. Altgeld fails to answer them; nor does he make any attempt to reply to any of Mr. Forman's questions. He simply seeks to account for the publication of the Forman letter by placing the latter in the list of disappointed office-seekers, and attributes his charges to malice.

Altgeld's Letter to Forman.

Following is the full text of the Governor's reply:

"Sir: My atention has been called to the fact that while I was away from home you emerged from the brush and made some insinuations against me, and also made an attack upon two dead men.

"I have made it a rule not to notice attacks upon myself coming from personal and political animosity, and have found that in time the calumniators are buried in their own slime. While your entire article is made up of malicious, false, and slanderous trash, that has been repeatedly published in partisan newspapers, and while all of it that any living men know anything about has by them been branded as false and malicious, and does not call for any further notice, it is urged by prominent Democrats that as you are trying to pose before the people of this State you should be asked to step out of the shadow into the sunlight and experience a new sensation.

"It is to be regretted that this campaign promises to be bitter and full of personal vituperation, and it is still more to be regretted that the first gun, loaded with personal calumny, should have been fired, not by the Republicans, but by a man and a set of men to whom the Democratic party has given bread to eat, and who because they cannot now control that party are trying to destroy it, not by a manly fight in front, but by a skulking fusillade in the rear.

"Why did you write that letter at this time? Everything in it was old, and you simply rehashed a slander. Every insinuation and allegation is false, and if you knew anything about the facts, then you know that you were making false insinuations. If you knew nothing about the facts and simply allowed your political disappointment to lead you into the step then you did a thing that was cowardly.

In Defense of the Dead.

"You drag in the name of John W. Lanehart, who died in Chicago a few weeks ago. He was known to the people of that city as one of the most able, honorable, straightforward, and substantial young men of the State. He was a man who was the soul of honor; a man who was extensively engaged in affairs, carrying on large real estate operations, and being interested in other business enterprises.

"While he was alive you slipped in and slipped out of Chicago a great many times and you uttered not a syllable, but as soon as he is buried you come forward in the night and howl over his grave. The Western settlers attribute this quality to the coyote.

"You had been a member of the Democratic State committee and had once fondly imagined that you controlled the party. You had been sent to Congress by that party. Your course and your methods while on that committee were well known. Your career in Congress was well known. Your votes while in Congress, which were nearly always on the side of monopoly, were well known. Your reputation among the lobbyists at Washington was well known. The fact that your constituents had determined to bury you and that you retired in order not to give them a chance to express their opinion of you was well known. In view of these facts it was a little remarkable that you should write that letter at this time, and it really looks as though you were trying to pose.

"Now, let us clear the atmosphere a little and let in a little daylight on the worm that is eating your soul. About eighteen months ago you came to Springfield and came over to the Capitol to have a private talk with me. You claimed that I had formed a wrong impression of you. You stated that you had not been on friendly terms with Rufus Ramsay, the late State Treasurer, and that you feared that he and some others whom you named had prejudiced my mind against you.

Known to Friends as "Foxy Bill."

"I got up and closed the door of the private office in which we were sitting, and then said to you that you were mistaken; that neither Mr. Ramsay nor any other person had influenced me against you, but that I had myself watched your career, and that politically I had absolutely no confidence in you; that while you were one of the brainiest and shrewdest men in the State, you seemed to me to be entirely too sly, too cunning, and too foxy to be trusted, and that even your close friends called you 'Foxy Bill.'

"Do you recall this conversation? I made a special effort to be candid with you, for I did not want you to blame anybody else on account of my opinions. You protested that I was mistaken and was doing you an injustice, etc. The conversation lasted nearly an hour, and when you took leave you said that if I would just trust you once I would change my opinion of you. At that time I did not grasp the full meaning of your last words, but soon thereafter Mr. Browning, a prominent Democrat of Duquoin, in Southern Illinois, came to Springfield and urged me to appoint you to some prominent State office, mentioning a Railroad and Warehouse Commissionership, or if that was impracticable, then a Commissionership of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. He did not say that you had sent him, but he urged me strongly to appoint you, showing that he at least knew you would accept if you were appointed. He urged, among other things, that your brothers were prominent and influential men, whose good-will toward the State administration would be of value. I did not tell him all that I had told you, but I did say people of this country when the policies of sound money and of protection once more

(Continued on fourth page.)

CHESS CHALLENGE TO LI HUNG CHANG

Gen. Lew Wallace Arranges for a Chinese-American Game with the Viceroy and His Suite.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Gen. Lew Wallace has arranged a unique feature to help entertain Earl Li Hung Chang during the Viceroy's stay in the United States. This consists in a challenge for an American-Chinese chess match between Li's party and a party of Americans at Crawfordsville.

John Russell Young, Gen. Wallace's friend in the East, has the formal challenge ready to present to the Chinese Viceroy on Saturday, and several of the Eastern chess experts are taking curious interest in the prospect of a match with the original masters in chess.

Arrangements are made with the Postal Telegraph to furnish a wire for the games, the American tables to be at Crawfordsville and the Chinese tables at the legation building in Washington. The players are to use the cable code invented by T. F. Leech of Crawfordsville, a Hoosier expert, who desires to have Li's private secretary as opponent in a game. Of course Gen. Wallace expects to be matched against the Viceroy.

In speaking of the proposed match Gen. Wallace said today that it was fitting at this time that America recognize China's claim to being the inventor of chess 4,000 years ago, and celebrate it with a game. It is expected the game will come off next week.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—There is considerable criticism over the President's plan of receiving the personal representative of the Emperor of China in a private dwelling in New York City instead of in his official residence at the National Capital. The White House is in excellent shape for the purpose, having just received a thorough overhauling, and could easily be prepared for the ceremony at short notice.

President Cleveland will make only the briefest kind of visit to New York. He will arrive there on Friday evening as the guest of ex-Secretary Whitney, and will remain only long enough to exchange official courtesies with the distinguished Chinese visitor Saturday, returning to Gray Gables the same evening.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle left for New York this evening to be present at the reception of Li Hung Chang in ex-Secretary Whitney's New York residence. Secretary and Mrs. Olney and Secretary and Mrs. Lamont will also be present on that occasion, and Attorney-General Harmon may find it convenient to visit New York for the same purpose. It is not expected that any other members of the Cabinet will attend, although nothing is known as to the intentions of Secretary-elect Francis. Secretary Herbert and Postmaster-General Wilson are in Europe and Secretary Morton is in Nebraska.

Edward B. Drew, a graduate of Harvard University, has been especially designated by the Chinese Government to look after the welfare of the Viceroy of that empire during his sojourn in the United States. Though an ardent American, Mr. Drew, under his present commission, is a Chinese officer, being a mandarin of the third rank, and has received several imperial decorations. It is his business to look after all the arrangements pertaining to the personal comfort of the Viceroy, and everything that concerns Chinese etiquette, and to convey to the embassy all needed information concerning American usages and proprieties.

When the Chinese Government decided upon the present arrangement of its custom service, by which foreigners of different nationalities are employed in managing the customs, it requested this government to select three graduates of the leading American universities for posts of honor in its customs establishment. Mr. Drew was one of the gentlemen selected in this way by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in 1865, and he has been connected with the service ever since.

New York, Aug. 27.—Gen. Ruger, who has charge of the arrangements for the reception of the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, said today that the United States dispatch boat Dolphin would take himself and staff, the Chinese representatives, and all other invited persons down the bay to meet the American line steamer St. Louis early tomorrow morning. As soon as the custom house officers board the incoming steamer the Dolphin will steam up alongside and the party will go aboard and meet Li Hung Chang. The honored guest will remain on board the St. Louis until the vessel reaches the Fulton street dock. The party will then enter carriages, and headed by the Sixth Cavalry, under command of Col. Sumner, and the cavalry band, will proceed down West street to Battery Park, thence up Broadway to Fourth street to Washington square, and after passing under the Washington arch, will go up Fifth avenue to the Hotel Waldorf.

Admiral Bunce, who is in command of the North Atlantic squadron, had a conference with Gen. Ruger this afternoon. The result of the conference was not made known, other than that a salute would be fired from the squadron, but whether only from the flagship New York or from all the vessels now in the bay could not be learned. There will also be a salute fired from the guns in Castle William on Governor's Island. The details as to the trip to West Point and the inspection of the Brooklyn bridge and the East River have not been completed.

RIOT CALLS CAUSED BY TWO WOMEN.

Differences Between Mrs. Maggie McCarrum and a Tenant Keep the Police on the Move.

Riot calls from Rumsey street and Grand avenue, which were sent to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station at 9 and at 10:15 o'clock last night, caused a furore of excitement.

The cause of all the trouble was traced to Mrs. Maggie McCarrum's rooming-house, No. 10 Rumsey street.

Mrs. Henry Rheimes, with her four children, rents rooms on the second floor of Mrs. McCarrum's house.

She is, according to the landlady, in arrears in the payment of her rent, which fact led to blows the other day and wound up in the arrest of Mrs. McCarrum for assaulting her tenant.

Justice Severson continued the case until Sept. 1.

Last night, it is said, Mrs. McCarrum locked her tenant out of the house. Mrs. Rheimes forced her way in, and then the landlady locked her in.

Mrs. Rheimes thrust her head out of the window and screamed. This attracted a crowd and riot call No. 1 was sent in, but no arrests were made.

Neighbors loitered about and finally indulged in a free-for-all fight.

Riot call No. 2 was then sent to the station, but by the time the patrolmen arrived the crowd had dispersed.

TWO LADS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Harry and John Branderberg Accused of Causing Frank Leddy to Drown in the Lagoon.

The father of Frank Leddy, the 9-year-old boy who was drowned in the lagoon in Douglas Park two weeks ago, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of Harry and John Branderburg, who were companions of the lad at the time, charging them with murder.

Young Leddy lived at No. 1239 West Polk street and the Branderberg boys were neighbors. Mr. Leddy says he has just learned that the accused lads were responsible for his son's death.

He says another of Frank's companions told him that the youngsters were wading in the shallow part of the lagoon when the Branderberg boys undertook to "duck" Frank. The latter was overcome by the water and, it is said, his companions ran away, leaving him to drown.

HAVOC IN AN ART STORE.

DOG OF WAR IS INCIDENTALLY SLIPPED FROM HIS LEASH.

Patron of the Esthetic, in Belligerent Mood, Successfully Frames as a Living Picture a West Madison Street Vender of Paintings and Pastels—Trouble Arises from Supposed Inconsiderate Treatment of Features of a Noted "Sweet Singer."

A graphic illustration of the meaning of the phrase "china fired daily" was given at the "art emporium" of N. L. Eisenberg, No. 376 West Madison street, yesterday evening. One of Eisenberg's patrons did not like the way a pastel of Karl Gardner, the "sweet singer," had been treated in the "emporium," and when he got through telling about his grievances the place was strewn with fragments of porcelain Cupids, china plaques, white china for amateur painters, bits of picture frames, and other fragile bric-à-brac at a well-appointed art store.

D. S. Smith, No. 42 Center avenue, is the contending force. There appear to have been no eye-witnesses to the battle royal save the parties on the offensive and defensive, and the stories they tell are principally remarkable for the number of points in which they do not agree.

Story of the Trouble.

The sifted facts appear to be that Smith is the owner of a pastel of Karl Gardner which he took to Eisenberg to have appropriately framed. This pastel was "done" by Mrs. Smith, and was life size. It was left with Eisenberg two weeks ago. Yesterday Smith's little girl passed the West Madison street art shop, and, returning home, reported to her father that the highly valued pastel was being ruined by some process through which Eisenberg was putting it.

Smith was angry in a minute. This statement means more than appears on the surface, for Smith is over six feet high, and weighs in the neighborhood of 300 pounds.

He lost no time in calling at Eisenberg's, where he spoke a little piece. Then he took Karl Gardner under his arm and walked home. But the more he thought about Eisenberg the more he became convinced that he had not done his whole duty by either himself or Karl. So back he went to the art store. Metaphorically his heart was full of anger and his pocket full of rocks.

Smith opened the engagement without any preliminary skirmish. Entering the store he armed himself with a framed picture. Walking briskly up to Eisenberg he "smashed" him over the head with the work of art. The glass flew in all directions. Eisenberg's face and neck suffered considerably but Smith, too, was cut by the glass which rained around him.

First Attack Followed Up.

Smith decided his first attempt at framing a living picture was not a success, so he tried it again. Either Eisenberg was too large or the frame was too small, for the latter wouldn't go much lower than the man's elbows, so Smith tried it again. He smashed pictures over Eisenberg's head until the man wore more gilded and silvered frames than he did clothes.

Oils, chromos, prints, and pastels were put on the bargain counter. No attention was paid to cost prices. It was a clearing-out sale, and Smith took everything in sight. Some things he caught on the fly and others on various parts of his body. Occasionally he returned a picture he didn't particularly fancy. These exchanges continued until marine views, landscapes, and Holy Virgins were inextricably mixed and walls of the store had been denuded of pictures as high as either side could reach.

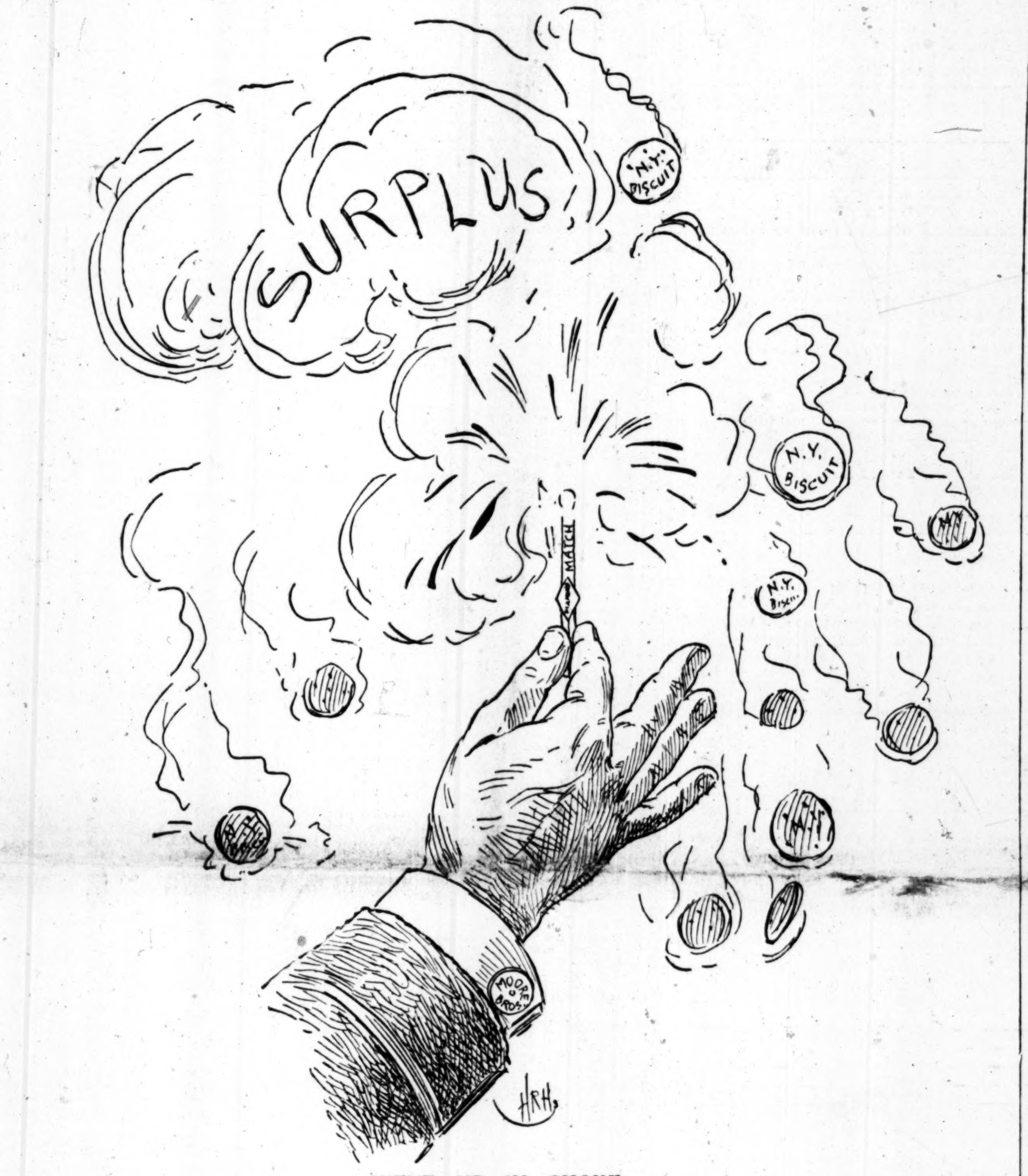
Gradually the contending forces worked their way to the show window. This site was probably the scene of the hottest part of the entire engagement. Plaques sailed through the air as if juggled by Herrmann, and decorated cups and saucers chased each other from one end of the store to the other. Both forces were injured and bleeding, but determined and full of fight.

Finally Smith worked his way around to a position where Eisenberg could let loose a Newfoundland dog of war, and he "sicked" him on Smith.

The art patron was facing north. The dog naturally took hold on the south side of Smith's trousers.

This play ended the battle. There were no more pictures to smash and nothing in the shop to break.

Smith shook the dog loose and, emerging from the ruins, fell into the arms of four policemen, who placed him under arrest.



WENT UP IN SMOKE.

PROTECTORATE IS SURE FOR ZANZIBAR.

It Will Abolish Slavery and Be of Assistance to Trade Interests of the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Aug. 27.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The English papers say the United States has a very considerable trade interest in the issue of the Zanzibar troubles, as we send many products there.

It seems now evident that Great Britain will establish a complete protectorate over the island. The newspapers of both parties today are recommending that action. There will be no difficulty in effecting this result, the native army being officered by ex-English army men, and the Premier being an Englishman, Sir Lloyd William Matthews. He was a British naval officer engaged in suppressing the slave trade, and took service under the old Sultan of Zanzibar in 1883 to organize his army.

Slavery still exists in Zanzibar, and with the promise of its abolition the great non-Conformist party here will welcome a complete British protectorate. Better and safer facilities for United States trade along with English trade are promised.

Much regret is expressed that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain should have sailed for New York yesterday, since in Parliament he had warmly espoused the abolition of slavery on the island, and his influence would now be exerted to finally put an end to the vile and tyrannous Arab rule. If an English protectorate is established the control of the island will be transferred to the Colonial Department.

An official of note says Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the United States is purely personal, and has no relation to any international question, that involving Venezuela or any others.

BIG FIRE LOSS AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Business Blocks, Postoffice, and Customs Offices Are Burned with a Loss Estimated at $300,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 27.—This city today experienced the worst fire since Aug. 9, 1886, when the whole business portion of the town was nearly burned out. The fire started on North Water street, and before it could be gotten under subjection over $300,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Among the burned buildings are the Soo National Bank Block, which cost $100,000; the Prenzlauer Block, Chippewa House, Cleveland House, Metzger Block, Perry Hotel, postoffice and United States customs offices, telephone exchange, and a number of wooden structures.

The loss is about half covered by insurance.

DESPERADOES ARE HELD IN AMBUSH.

Posse of United States Marshals in New Mexico Prepares for a Desperate Fight with Robbers.

Silver City, N. M., Aug. 7.—Word has been received here that nine of the gang of desperadoes who robbed the Separ stage and the Nogales bank and killed one and wounded several members of the party which pursued them are surrounded in Skeleton Cañon, Cochiz County, Ari., by a posse of United States Marshals, acting under Marshal Hall of New Mexico, and two companies of troops from Fort Bayard and Fort Grant, and that an attack soon will be made upon their fortified position.

CHICAGO MAN KILLED IN TENNESSEE.

John T. Thompson, a Traveling Salesman, Is Probably Mistaken for an Officer by Moonshiners.

Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—John T. Thompson, a traveling salesman from Chicago, was ambushed and killed near Bramlette, Tenn. He is supposed to have been mistaken for a revenue officer and killed by moonshiners.

FATAL HEADER FROM A BICYCLE.

Miss Laura Ray, a Popular Teacher at Terre Haute, Is Instantly Killed by a Fall.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Miss Laura Ray, a popular teacher in the city schools, was killed today by taking a header from her bicycle. She was on her way to visit her parents, who live just over the Illinois line.

RAID A ROBBERS' TUNNEL.

POLICE INVADE A HIDDEN PASSAGE IN CUSTOM-HOUSE PLACE.

Two Reports of Robbery in a Single Night at No. 150 Lead Them to Investigate—Strange Contrivance by Which Inmates, When Wanted, Could Escape Into the Alleyway Back of No. 146—Women Are Caught Lurking There.

An underground tunnel linking several houses in Custom-House place and having an exit in an alley way was discovered by the police and raided last night. Two robberies committed within an hour and reported almost simultaneously to the Harrison Street Police Station gave the clew which ended in the ferreting out of thieves and the opening of the mysterious passageway.

The tunnel opens at No. 150 Custom-House place and terminates in an alley in the rear of No. 146. It is constructed on lines similar to those followed in the Chinese dens of San Francisco, where, when the police pounce upon them, the inmates dodge into security and pass through long passageways into the open streets.

The place at No. 146 has been tenanted by bad characters for several years. Complaints have frequently come from visitors at the place, and robbery reports are constantly received from men who claim to have been victims there.

Inmates Disappear.

Last night when S. Jacobs, No. 223 West Eighteenth street, reported he had been robbed of $100 in the place and Frank Baker told of the loss of $208 there the police decided to make a raid on the house. When they approached the house they saw several women inside, but when they attempted to enter they found the door locked. After repeated demands for the door to be opened the detectives forced their way inside and were surprised to find the house empty. Although they searched every room carefully no one could be found.

Suspecting a hidden passageway the men began to tear up the carpets and were rewarded by finding a trap-door leading into a tunnel. Detective Wooldridge dropped into the tunnel and followed its course for about forty feet. He could hear the sounds of retreating footsteps in front of him and hurried on. He felt his way along thirty feet further, while his companions followed behind.

Stumble on Two Women.

Suddenly Wooldridge stumbled over two women, who were crouching in one corner fumbling at a second trap door. They were dragged out to the light, and while one of the men guarded them the others returned to search the tunnel. They retraced their steps and after passing through the second trap-door they entered another passage way. This they followed to the end, where their progress was stopped by another trap door. After fumbling about this for several minutes they found the fastening and threw the door open. When they had drawn themselves through they found they were in the alley in the rear of the establishment. It is presumed several of the inmates escaped through the tunnel and that the two who were captured were not familiar with the manner of escape.

The names of the two women captured in the tunnel are Ida Anderson and Sophie Jackson. Minnie Logan was afterward taken in the alleyway.

The tunnel is of size ample to permit the passage of one person at a time. Its entrance was carefully concealed and the exit was equally well hidden. The discovery of the passage way accounts for the manner in which many of the inmates of the house have escaped during the frequent raids.

ONLY DISMAL GROANS FOR MR. BRYAN.

Free Silver Orators Ask for a Cheer for the Candidate, but the Audience Favors McKinley.

Woodstock, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—At a free silver meeting in the public square here this evening, after three speakers had extolled the benefits that would accrue to farmers, mechanics, and laborers, the Chairman proposed three cheers for Bryan, which was responded to with a groan. Some one in the audience proposed three cheers for McKinley, which were given with a hearty good-will and a tiger. It was an audience of farmers who are attending the county fair.

DRAGGED INTO AN ALLEY AND ROBBED

Two Negroes Assault and Chloroform Harry O'Neal in a Down-Town Street Before Dark.

Two negroes assaulted Harry O'Neal, a traveling man, living at No. 1415 Michigan avenue, before dark last night, and after dragging him into an alley chloroformed him and robbed him of jewelry valued at $500.

Mr. O'Neal had been calling on friends in the down-town district, and was going home to dinner. He stopped at Peck court and State street for a few moments and then went on east. As he approached the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues two negroes sprang upon him, and before he had time to make an outcry one of them thrust his hand over the victim's mouth.

The larger of the two robbers drew a knife and threatened to kill Mr. O'Neal in case he attempted to call for assistance. This warning was needless, as he was wholly within the power of his captors. The men dragged him about twenty-five feet back into the alley, and one of them thrust a handkerchief saturated with chloroform into Mr. O'Neal's mouth.

While one of the robbers held the victim the other made a thorough search of his clothing for valuables. His watch, a three-stone diamond ring, and his scarfpin were taken. The pin was torn from his scarf and his fingers were scratched when the ring was taken off. The robber who had the valuables ran south through the alley, while the other remained for a moment to prevent the victim from giving any alarm. He then ran out on Peck court and turned toward State street.

When Mr. O'Neal recovered he went up to State street in search of a policeman. He did not succeed in finding one, and returned to the scene of the robbery. He was beginning to feel dazed from the effects of the drug and went home. Later he reported his loss to the Harrison street police.

NEGRO THIEF RESCUED FROM A MOB.

Joseph Lewis Holds Up the Store of Mrs. Maggie Kobas and Is Hotly Pursued.

After a long and exciting chase last night Joseph Lewis, a colored thief, was rescued from a howling crowd of citizens by the Maxwell street police. There was a fusillade of shots, and had it not been for the timely arrival of the bluecoats Lewis might have fared badly.

Policemen Golden, Horwich, and Keefe, who rescued him, were obliged to use considerable force and display their revolvers in order to take him away from the mob.

Lewis walked along West Eighteenth street at 6 o'clock last night and stopped in front of No. 468, where Mrs. Maggie Kobas conducted a little gun shop. There was a showcase filled with revolvers, knives, and other weapons in front of the store. Lewis broke the glass of the case and took three revolvers, half a dozen knives, and a lot of cartridges.

Pedestrians halted and wondered at the coolness of the negro. Just then Mrs. Kobas rushed out of her store. Lewis was sprinting east on Eighteenth street. Cries of "Stop thief!" attracted the attention of a score of men and boys, who pursued the negro, and the farther they ran the larger the crowd grew, until, when near Johnson and Maxwell streets, the crowd numbered 300 men, women, and boys.

Here the police came upon the scene and took charge of the negro. By that time half a dozen policemen from the Canalport Avenue Station also appeared and, after considerable difficulty, the mob was dispersed.

NEGRO BURGLAR THROTTLES A WOMAN.

Mrs. Mary Burke Experiences an Early Morning Battle with a Burly and Determined Intruder.

Mrs. Mary Burke fought a fierce battle with a negro burglar in her apartments at No. 237 Twenty-second street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and was finally overpowered and robbed of a valuable ring and a purse containing $6.

She heard a slight noise in an adjoining room and climbed out of bed to see what was the matter. As she entered the door she came face to face with a burly negro, who seized her by the throat. Mrs. Burke attempted to scream, but was prevented by the grasp of her assailant's hand. She struggled desperately to get away, and at one time she almost succeeded in escaping, when the negro drew a knife and threatened to cut her throat if she did not remain quiet.

She was frightened into submission while the negro stripped a ring from her finger, taking a portion of the flesh with it. The burglar escaped before aid could be called. Later in the day Mrs. Burke pointed out Charles Walker as the man who had robbed her, and he was arrested and locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; warmer.

Sun rises at 5:12¼; sets at 6:29½.
Moon 19 days old; rises at 8:28 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Germanic	Columbia.
NEW YORK	Alps	
NEW YORK	Normannia	
LIVERPOOL	Pennland	
QUEENSTOWN	Britannic	Teutonic.
GENOA		K. Wilhelm II.
HAMBURG	Prussia	
CHERBOURG	Fuerst Bismarck	
BREM'RHAV'N	Trave	
SWANSEA		Minnesota.
LONDON	Massachusetts	

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HARRISON IS IN LINE.

He Opens Fire on the Enemy with a Virile Speech.

BIG CROWD HEARS HIM.

Thousands Turned Away from Carnegie Music Hall.

DR. DEPEW THE CHAIRMAN.

Telling Arraignment of Bryan by the Ex-President.

STRONG DEFENSE OF THE COURTS.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—"But these Democrats ought not to expect the Republican party will reorganize itself because the Democratic party has disorganized itself."

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison said many things in his address at the opening of the State Republican campaign in Carnegie Hall tonight which delighted the audience which packed every corner of the building and flowed out into the street, where thousands were turned away. But one of the sentiments which pleased them most was Mr. Harrison's frank and friendly declaration that Democrats who cannot stand the Chicago platform are welcome to ride in the Republican wagon, but they should not expect to drive. They ought not to insist on the tariff and other issues on which they disagree with the Republicans to be kept entirely out of sight.

It was a splendid audience which gathered in Carnegie Hall tonight to hear Mr. Harrison talk Republicanism, and it gave him a splendid welcome. The people were in good humor to begin with at the privilege of hearing two such speakers as ex-President Harrison and Chauncey M. Depew, and their enthusiasm was continuous. So great was the anxiety to hear them the hall was filled at 7 o'clock, and a hall five times as large would have been packed if all those who applied for tickets could have been given them.

Cheering for Five Minutes.

Every well-known arrival, from George Francis Train to the chief guest of the evening, Gen. Harrison, and his escort, John Wanamaker and Cornelius Van Cott, was cheered. When Mr. Harrison entered the audience stood up, cheering and waving hats, handkerchiefs, and flags, for fully five minutes.

The lower tier of boxes was gay with beautifully-dressed women and men in evening attire. Mrs. Harrison occupied one of the boxes with the family of Chuncey M. Depew. Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant were in another.

The aplause when Mr. Harrison stepped on the platform was vigorous and cordial, while New York's own Chauncey received a no less flattering greeting.

Mr. Depew had a good deal of fun with Mr. Bryan, to the delight of the audience. Referring to Mr. Bryan's announcement that [illegible] this year, the orator [illegible] why, who elected Abraham Lincoln, who elected Gen. Grant, who elected Garfield, who elected Benjamin Harrison?"

Enthusiastic cheers came promptly, and when they subsided Mr. Depew rather startled his hearers by continuing: "Who elected Cleveland?"

The cheers were mild and uncertain, but became as vigorous as ever when the speaker continued: "Why, Mr. Bryan, the people of the United States have voted before, and they will vote again, and don't you forget it."

Full of Happy Hits.

Mr. Depew made many happy hits. One of the happiest was spontaneous. He had referred to Bryan's preference for the society of silver countries like Mexico and China.

"Why don't he go there?" asked a man in the audience.

"Because he don't speak the language," was the prompt reply.

The audience knew Bryan wouldn't go where he couldn't talk, and cheered to a man.

Most felicitous of all was the Chairman's introduction of ex-President Harrison as a man whose administration had set the notch of American prosperity higher than it ever was before or since, and as Mr. Harrison arose and stepped forward the whole audience rose with him, cheering, clapping their hands, and waving handkerchiefs. The cheering continued over two minutes and was resumed with great frequency during the ex-President's masterly address as keen sarcasm or unanswerable logic met an answering echo in the hearts of his hearers.

Harrison's Telling Points.

His declaration that he had not lost interest in his country when his last salary check was cashed, his palpable hit at Bryan when he said he would not make a keynote speech but express his personal views, for which he alone was responsible, the speech having been submitted to no one until that time, and the statement he never before had so much respect for Democrats—so many Democrats—caught the appreciative sympathy of the audience at once. His declaration that the Democrats who are going to vote for sound money ought not to ask the Republican party to put aside any of its great principles to win a vote, was cheered enthusiastically, and as the din subsided somewhat a shrill voice commented: "Nobody going out." This allusion to the way people did go out at the Bryan meeting caused a burst of laughter.

Continuing in the same vein, Mr. Harrison said the victory must be won by Republican votes, and the only question ought to be how can we move surely to defeat the Chicago platform. Mr. Harrison referred at length to the attack in that platform on the Supreme Court, and hurled a barbed shaft at Gov. Altgeld when he declared the attempt to take away "the right of the President to enforce all the laws of the United States without asking the consent of any Governor" should be defeated.

Mr. Harrison's speech was a masterly exposition of the issues of the campaign, in a tone of high patriotism and Republicanism. The continued enthusiasm of the great meeting was remarkable and significant.

OPENING REMARKS OF DR. DEPEW.

Characteristic Address by the Chairman of the Big Meeting.

Chauncey M. Depew, who was Chairman of the meeting, was greeted with hearty applause when he arose to make the introductory address. He said:

"This is an interesting and memorable meeting. It is the opening of the Republican campaign. There is a peculiar fitness in having the keynote of the most important canvass sounded by one of the ablest and the wisest of the line of American statesmen. His presence is a Republican platform. It is prosperity, work, and wages.

"The memory of his administration and the beneficent conditions which prevailed during its continuance relieve the distress in which the country has since been plunged, and is full of hope and promise for the future. In these days of theory and fancy and folly run mad, we calmly point to the four years under Harrison and confidently say that the policies of sound money and protection which then prevailed with a wise and capable President will come again to the prevail with another wise and capable President.

"In 1892 I sat one night like this after the election upon the rear porch of the White House with the then President talking over the result of the canvass: He said: 'Mr. Depew, beyond the Potomac is a point upon which a notch is made every year showing how high the tide has risen. My administration has placed the notch of American prosperity higher than it has ever been before. [Applause.] This Democratic administration which is coming in must mark a notch higher than that or it must go out of power with the judgment of the American people that it has failed in its promises, and failed in its policies, and the demand for the Republican party once more to put the notch on the post."

"Every school boy in America has declaimed, and been taught by declaiming, the famous speech of Patrick Henry, which fired our forefathers to undertake the war for independence. He was pointing out the results which must follow the continuance of the policy of Great Britain and enforcing the lessons that any sacrifice and any peril were better than the inevitable ruin and degradation which would come from submission. Then it was he said: 'I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past.' Fortunately, in acting as citizens upon issues which have been so suddenly forced upon us in this campaign, the past is full of experience and guidance. It is all on one side.

Debased Currency in History.

"From the dawn of recorded history down to Mexico and South America, despotisms, constitutional monarchies, and republics have tried debasing their currency. In every case the country has lost its credit, its business, and its industries have been demoralized and paralyzed and its people have been reduced to poverty and despair. There is no instance in the whole range of history of wealth, national and individual, flowing from repudiation or dishonesty, from misrepresentation or fraud, from putting the government stamp onto a measure of value and declaring it to be double measure of the value.

"Partisanship and patriotism can ordinarily in a free country travel upon parallel lines. Those institutions are the safer, and that country is better governed where the two great parties are striving for the mastery and most equally divided. Each can claim upon economic and industrial questions, upon matters of revenue and internal improvements, that its policy will eventuate in the greatest good to the whole people; each can confidently ask that its program be submitted to the test of experiment; each can point to examples in our own history or that of other countries, where its experiment has proved a success.

"But when the question is a moral one, striking at the very foundation of natural justice and the rights of man, like slavery, or one affecting the salvation of the country, like an effort to divide it by secession and rebellion, or an attempt to put a stain upon the national honor and doubt upon the national credit, then patriots must act together, and there can only be one side; then partisanship and party obligations are in abeyance while the intelligence and patriotism of the nation are protecting its liberty, saving its life, or upholding its honor. Here again we have the lessons of experience and the lamp of history."

Patriotic Democrats Welcome.

Mr. Depew then briefly reviewed the action of the different political parties from 1848 down through the civil war, showing how men put country before party when a crisis arose, and said:

"In this crisis, when the national honor and all that that involves to the business, the employment, and the prosperity of the country is at stake, the Republican party welcomes with open arms the assistance of patriotic Democrats who care more for their country than for an organization which has been temporarily seized by the tumultuous and evanescent forces of revolution, of communism, of anarchy, and of repudiation.

"While we are fighting the platform which means all of these we find that upon it is placed a ticket with one head and two tails, one tail wagging to fool the wage-earner in the East and the other wagging to delude the farmer in the West and in the South.

"It was Abraham Lincoln who wisely said: 'You can fool all the people part of the time and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.' Two millions of men marched to the front and half a million of them laid down their lives to stamp out sectionalism and make these United States a united country. This effort to array one section against another by an appeal to prejudice and ignorance will be stamped out, not by bullets, but by ballots; will be stamped out not by two millions of men in arms, but by the intelligence and the patriotism, by the knowledge that each section has of the other, by the feeling that we are one people and that our greatness is in our oneness, which will move to the polls a majestic army of 14,000,000 of voters.

"There are no classes, thank God, in this country. There are no places of power or wealth to which the humblest boy may not aspire. Every President since Washington has come from the ranks, and all our prosperous business-men are of the people and have climbed from the bottom.

"The pretense that 100,000 bankers and money lenders will be at each one of the 100,000 voting places influencing or controlling the votes of 14,000,000 voters, or that there have been in prior Presidential or Congressional elections, is an assumption more monstrous than the destruction of this earth by having swung around it the atmospheric tail of a flying comet.

The "Confidence Man."

"At Albany Mr. Bryan spoke sneeringly of confidence as the 'confidence man,' evidently meaning that the gold standard was a 'confidence man' and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 industrial and financial prosperity and happiness. The gold 'confidence man,' who has been governing this country since the war, has paid off most of our national debt, has more than doubled the mileage of our railways and telegraphs, and nearly doubled the number of our States; has furnished homes and employment for 70,000,000 of people to live better than 30,000,000 did before, has created the New South, has advanced wages and decreased the cost of living. What has the free coinage of silver 'confidence man' done simply by the promise of what he will do? Let the distressed farmer and the unemployed millions of the United States answer at the ballot box.

"Lack of confidence has destroyed the purchasing power of the country. Destruction of its purchasing power has ruined its market, the ruin of its market has left the farmers' product unsalable on his hands. What the farmer wants is not more coinage but more customers; what the wage earner wants is to exchange his labor for the best dollar in the world and the opportunity whenever he wants it to get that dollar with his labor.

"Every day I receive marked copies of Populistic papers attacking me as one of the enemies of mankind because of my Presidency of the New York Central railroad and of my clients as a lawyer. Their candidates for President and Vice-President both started in life as I did, with no other capital than education and a profession. We all three hustled for clients, for income, and careers. That the business of one is reputed to yield larger returns than that of the other two is not regarded by law as either a reproach or a misfortune. There are 35,000 of us on the pay-roll of that company and we neither want to receive money worth half as much as that which we get nor to be compelled to pay for the necessities of life twice as much as we pay now.

Wages in Mexico.

"In a debate which Mr. Bryan had a few months before his nomination upon the silver question with Mr. Rosewater, the able editor of the Omaha Bee, Mr. Bryan cited the property of Mexico as proof of the benefits of the free coinage of silver. I asked a railway official of one of the Mexican railroads to send me the pay-roll of his company. I received it this morning. I find that the pay of locomotive engineers, firemen, switchmen, yardmen, conductors, brakemen, and skilled mechanics in the shop average somewhat less than the same service receives on the New York Central, but that those employés are paid invariably in the Mexican silver dollar, which makes their wages one-half the wages on the New York Central. He sends me also the prices of the articles which these employés must buy for the support of themselves and their families, and I find that those are higher than they are in the State of New York. So much for the skilled labor on the railroad. But the trackmen on the Mexican railroad receive 75 cents a day in cities, and 30 cents a day along the line in the country. As they are paid in Mexican silver that means that many receive 37½ cents in cities and 15 cents a day in the country.

"Mr. Bryan is loudly calling for our independence from Europe; independence from borrowing its money for developing our enterprises and employing our labor, which would mean also independence from the vast trade which is carried on between Europe and the United States. We cannot close our ports and build a wall around us and be isolated from the world, but we go to a silver basis, and then establish our relations with China and the Orient. Tennyson has said: 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.' Better ten years of vigorous, healthy, progressive activity than a century of paralysis. Better Chief Justice Russell with his magnificent message of peace and international friendship and commerce than Li Hung Chang and cheap Chinese labor."

Bryan as a Casabianca.

Mr. Depew said the proposed financial legislation was contrary to the teaching of all the great leaders from Washington to the present day, and then added:

"Mr. Bryan is fond of talking about dying in the last ditch and standing in the forefront, and making comparisons with distinguished characters in history. Unless reason and patriotism have gone from the American people, after election he will stand in our history as the Casabianca of American politics.

"We may accept the term while we repudiate the relation that the President of the United States is the hired man of the people. He holds his place for four years as the representative of the people. During that time he possesses more power than any ruler in the world, except the autocrat of all the Russias. He can keep the country disturbed or at rest. He may not be able to create prosperity, but he can destroy it. He can create infinite distrust by the measures which he suggests or the quarrels which he provokes with foreign countries. The equivalent for this high office goes almost as far as the principles behind the candidate.

"While Mr. Bryan was practicing law before he entered Congress, Maj. McKinley was serving the people in that body. While Mr. Bryan, in the legitimate prosecution of his business as a lawyer, was foreclosing mortgages on Nebraska farms, Maj. McKinley was preparing measures and promoting policies which would enable the farmer to pay off his mortgages. While Mr. Bryan, as a representative in Congress was preaching free trade and repudiation, Maj. McKinley was identified by name, by reputation, and by statesmanship, with the measures which give work, wages, business, and good times, and sustain the national honor, the national credit, and sound money. While Mr. Bryan says: 'My experiment of free trade, all of it I could get, has proved disastrous, please try my experiment of a debased currency; and, perhaps, that will succeed.' Maj. McKinley says: 'Let us return once more to the policies and the practice and the measures which from Washington to Harrison made this country the greatest, the freest, the wealthiest, the most prosperous, and the best for its people of any land in the world.'"

GEN. HARRISON'S ABLE ADDRESS.

His Telling Points Are Received with Much Applause.

Dr. Depew sat down in a tumult of applause as Gen. Harrison stepped to the front. He was in evening dress in contrast to Dr. Depew, who was in a frock coat, and as he waited for the enthusiastic cheering to subside looked in good health.

Gen. Harrison said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am on the Republican retired list, not by reason of any age limit nor by the plea of any convention, but that the younger men might have a chance and that I might have a rest. [Laughter.] But I am not a soured or disappointed or bed-ridden citizen. My interest in my country did not cease when my last salary check was cashed. [Laughter and applause.]

"I hoped to add to the relief from official duties retirement from the arena of political debate. But the gentlemen having in charge this campaign seemed to think that I might in some way advance the interests of those principles which are no less dear to me than they are to you by making here, in this great city, a public address. [Applause.] I thought they generally magnified the importance of anything I could say, but I could not quite content myself to subordinate what others thought to be a public duty to my private convenience. [Applause.]

"I am here tonight not to make a keynote speech, but only to express my personal views for which no one else is in any measure responsible. [Applause.] For this speech has not been submitted to the judgment of any one until now. [Applause.] I shall speak, my fellow-citizens, as a Republican [cries of "Good!"], but with perfect respect to those holding differing opinions.

Good Words for Good Democrats.

"Indeed I have never had so much respect for Democrats as I have now. [Applause.] Or perhaps I should say I never had so much respect for so many Democrats as I have now. [Applause.] That party has once more exhibited its capacity to be ruptured, and a party that cannot be split is a public menace. When the leaders of a party assembled in convention depart from its traditional principles and advocate doctrines that threaten the integrity of the government, the social order of our communities, and the security and soundness of our finance, it ought to split, and it dignifies itself when it does split. A bolt from any party is now and then a most reassuring incident, and was never more reassuring [applause, and cries of "You're right."] than these Democratic friends who have proposed more or less directly to help the cause of sound finance in this campaign ought not to expect that the Republican party will reorganize itself because the Democratic party has disorganized itself. [Laughter and applause, and cries of "That was a beaut."]

"The Republican party, the Republican voter, if sound money triumphs, as I believe it will, must in the nature of the things constitute the body of the successful army. We ought not therefore to be asked to do anything that will affect the solidity, the loyalty, the discipline, or the enthusiasm of the Republican party. [Applause, and a voice "Nobody going out."] This reference to the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden was greeted with prolonged applause and laughter.]

"The Republican party fronts the destructionist and trumpets its defiance to the enemies of sound money. It will fight, however, without covering any of the glorious mottoes and inscriptions that are upon its banner. (Applause.)

"When the house is on fire—and many of our Democratic friends believe that to be the present domestic situation—the tenant on the top floor ought not to ask the tenant in the basement to bury any of his opinions before he joins the fire brigade, and if our Democratic friends realize as we realize the gravity, the far-reaching consequences of this campaign, they ought not to ask the Republican party to reorganize itself—to put aside any of the great principles that it has advocated—in order to win a vote. If their opinion is sincerely held, as they insist, it ought to determine their action for themselves without reference to what anybody else may or should do. And I submit to these gentlemen, for whose opinions I have the highest respect, whose patriotism I love, if they say, that the success of the Chicago nominee would plunge this country into commercial distress and drag the Nation's honor in the dust, then there can be any question for such gentlemen but this: How can we most surely defeat the Chicago nominees? [Applause.]

Attack on the Courts.

"Neither conventions nor committees can create issues nor assign them to their places as to their importance. That is the leading issue of a campaign which most agitates and most interests the people. In my opinion there is no issue presented by the Chicago convention more important and vital than the question they have raised of projecting the power and duty of the national courts and national executive.

"The defense of the Constitution and of the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the President's power and duty to enforce all of the laws of the United States, without awaiting the call or consent of the Governor of any State, is an important and living issue in this campaign. (Applause.)

"Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our constitutional government is overthrown. When we have a President who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed and that inter-State commerce has its free way irrespective of State lines and courts, who fears to use our ancient and familiar power to restrain and punish law-breakers, free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration and cannot add appreciably to the national distress or the national dishonor. [Applause.]

"There is only one rule by which we can live usefully as a nation or peacefully as a citizen. It is the rule of the laws constitutionally enacted and finally interpreted by the judicial tribunal appointed by the Constitution. When it becomes the rule that violence carries its end we have anarchy—a condition as destructive to honest labor and its rewards as to the other tissues of the human body. [Applause.]

"The atmosphere of the Chicago convention was surcharged with the spirit of revolution. This platform was carried and its nominations made with accompanying incidents of frenzy that startled the onlookers and amazed the country. The courts and the President were arraigned for enforcing the laws, and government by the mob was given preference over government by the law enforced by the court decrees and by executive orders. The spirit that exhibited itself in this convention was so wild and strangely enthused that Mr. Bryan himself likened it to the zeal that possessed the Crusaders when they responded to the impassioned appeals of Peter the Hermit to rescue the sepulchre of our Lord from the hands of the infidels. His historical illustration was more potent and more forcible than he knew; for the zeal of the Crusaders was a blind and ignorant zeal; they sought to rescue the transient and ineffectual sepulchre that had held the body of the Son of God, while they trampled upon the precepts of love and mercy which he had left for their guidance in life. [Applause.]

Spirit of Rebellion.

"He told us that the silver crusade had arrayed father against son and brother against brother and had severed the ties of love. Senator Hill, watching the strange proceeding, had to extend that brief political code from which he has gained so much renown. He felt compelled to say: 'I am a Democrat, but I am not a revolutionist.' [Applause.] Senator Vest, realizing that they were inaugurating a revolution, reminded the convention that revolutions did not begin with the rich and prosperous. Mr. Tillman felt that the change in the management of public affairs was to be so radical that he proposed sulphur fumigation for the ship before the new crew took possession of it. [Laughter.]

"Now, my friends, all these things indicate the temper in which the platform was adopted and the spirit that prompted the nominations that were made. There was no calm deliberation. There was frenzy. There was no thoughtful searching for the man who from experience was most able to direct public affairs. There was an impulsive response to an impassioned speech that selected the nominee. Not amid such surroundings as that, not under such influences are those calm, discreet things done that will commend themselves to the judgment of the American people. [Applause.]

"They denounce in their platform interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. Mr. Tillman in his speech approved this declaration. It was intended to be in words a direct condemnation of Mr. Cleveland, as President of the United States, for using the power of the Executive to brush out of the way every obstacle to the free passage of the mail trains and inter-State commerce.

"And my friends, whenever our people approve the choice of a President who believes he must ask Gov. Altgeld or any other Governor of any other State permission to enforce the laws of the United States we have surrendered the victory the boys won in 1861. (Great applause.)

"Once we were told, and a grave question was raised, whether the United States could pass its troops through Kentucky to meet a rebel army in Tennessee.

"My friends, this constitutional question, this division between the general and local authorities, is a plain and easy one. A disturbance which is purely local in a State is a State affair. The President cannot send troops or lend any aid unless the Legislature calls upon him for help, or the Governor, if the Legislature is not in session. But when a law of the United States is invaded and broken it is the sworn duty of the President to execute it, and this convention arraigns the President for doing what his oath compelled him to do. [Applause.]

"Comrades of the great war for the Union, sons of those who went out to battle that the flag might not lose its luster, will we consent after these years (cries of 'No,' 'No') that the doctrine that was shot to death in the great war shall be revived and made victorious in a civil campaign? (Cries of 'No.')

"But this assault does not end there. The Supreme Court of the United States and the Federal lower courts are arraigned because they used the familiar writ of injunction to suppress violence, to restrain men from breaking the law, and that the platform plainly means. I will show you that it was understood in the convention and in the Committee on Resolutions that the Democratic policy was that when the Supreme Court, exercising its constitutional power and duty, gave an interpretation to a law of the United States that was not pleasing to Congress they would increase the number of Judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. [Applause.]

"My friends, our fathers who framed this government divided its great powers between three great departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. They sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme Court; the most dignified judicial body in the world [applause] was appointed to interpret the laws and the Constitution, and when that court pronounces a decree as to the powers of Congress or as to any other constitutional question, there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the Constitution to amend it to conform to our views. That is the position today. Mr. Hill said in his speech on this assault upon the court: 'That provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of Congress to reconstruct the Supreme Court of the country. It means,' and now note his words, 'and it was openly avowed that it means the adding of additional members to it or the turning out of office and reconstructing the whole court; I will not follow any such revolutionary step as that.'

Gravity of the Crisis.

"You are to answer them, my fellow-citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party that proposes to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our form of government, and wherever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme Court and a subservient President is in the White House that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of Judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. I cannot exaggerate the gravity and importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government. One of the kindest and most discriminating critics who ever wrote with a foreign pen about American affairs, Mr. Bryce, in his "American Commonweath" pointed out this danger that the Constitution did not fix the number of the Supreme Court Judges, and it was possible for a reckless Congress and a reckless Executive to subordinate and practically destroy the Supreme Court by the process I have just described. And the Englishman, after speaking of this, says: 'What prevents such assaults on the fundamental law? Nothing but the fear of the people, whose broad, good sense and attachment to the principles of the Constitution may be generally relied on to condemn such a perversion of its powers.' [Applause.]

"Our English friend did not misjudge, I think, the sound, good sense of the American people when an issue like this is to be presented. Whatever the question is, whether Mr. Bryan's view of the constitutional question shall prevail or that of the august tribunal appointed by the Constitution to settle it, the courts are the defense of the weak. The rich and powerful have other resources, but the poor have not. The high-minded, independent judiciary that will hold to the line in questions between wealth and labor, between the rich and the poor, is the defense and security of the defenseless. [Applause.]

Tariff Question.

"I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debate has been won [applause] and need not be protracted. It means that it might run on eternally upon theoretical lines. We had had some experiences, but they were historical, remote, and not very instructive to this generation.

"We needed an experience of our own and we have had it. It has been a hard lesson but a very convincing one, and everybody was in the schoolhouse when it was given.

"Mr. Depew [applause and laughter], whose absolute accuracy and verity when he tells a story you can all bear witness to, in telling that story of our talk on the White House steps, did an unintentional injury to my modesty. [Laughter.] I did not for a moment suppose that any of those influences that have elevated American prosperity until the mark on the stones was higher than any other record that had been made was at all significant or of consequence. As I have more than once said, it was a controversy not of men, it was not a question of what men controlled the government, it was wholly a controversy between Democratic followers and Republican followers, and in this tariff debate, if it is to go on, we have history so fresh and recent, history so indelibly written on the hearts and minds of our people that certain things must be admitted, and among those things is this historical fact that in 1892 we had the most prosperous times, the most general diffusion of prosperity, the most universal participation in prosperity, and the highest mark of prosperity we have ever attained as a nation. [Applause.] Now, what has happened since?

"Then our business prosperity was like the strong current of the mighty river; now it is like a fading spring in an August drought.

"A panic in 1893 of most extraordinary character has been succeeded by a gradual drying up, less and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety prevails all over our country.

"I do not believe there has ever been a time, except perhaps in the very heat of some active panic, when universal business fear and anxiety and watchfulness, even to the point of desperation, has characterized this great metropolis as it does today. [Applause.] Men have been afraid to go away for a vacation. They have felt that they must every day in this burning heat come into the city and watch their business. That is the situation.

Effect of the Wilson Bill.

"What has brought it about? Gentlemen, who is there to defend the Wilson tariff bill? Who says it is a good tariff measure? [Applause and a voice: "Nobody."] I do not believe a Democrat can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he would not attach his official signature to it, and it became a law without it. He said it was full of incongruities and inequalities. And it was a better one that he wanted to give us. [Laughter and applause.]

"What has been the result of that measure? When a few years ago, during the Morton campaign in New York [applause], I discussed the question, I said that the old Democratic doctrine used to be that the burden of our public expense should be laid upon importations, that the tariff should provide for the cost of running our government, and I pointed out then how our Democratic friends had left that platform and were now endeavoring to obtain revenue by internal taxation rather than to allow the support of the Government of the United States to be maintained upon the importation of foreign goods. What has been the result? One of these experiments in internal taxation, the income tax, was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. So eager were our Democratic friends to relieve their embarrassment and to put directly upon our people according the English system, a tax to support our government, that they passed an unconstitutional act in order to levy internal taxes and help out a tariff bill which had reduced the duties upon importations. Now what has been the effect of that? It has failed to produce revenues enough, supplemented by our internal tax to maintain the government.

"There has been an annual deficit approaching $50,000,000 every year, and the National Treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment.

"Our manufacturers, left without adequate protection, have been successively and gradually closing up and putting out their fires. But not only has this produced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in.

Maintenance of the Reserve.

"The maintenance of the gold reserve up to $100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people at once begin to say: 'We may come to the silver basis; gold is going out; the reserve is going down,' and this fear is greatly increased. But how can you keep a gold reserve of $100,000,000 when you have not got $100,000,000 in the Treasury all told? How can you maintain this gold reserve for the redemption of notes when you have an annual and continual deficit in your income not equaling your expenses? So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed by increasing importation, by taking away the needful support for our own manufactures, but it has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. [Applause.]

"The bond sales have been made necessary by this deficit—because, I think, every one will agree that as a financial problem it is one thing when you have $300,000,000 surplus in the Treasury to keep one dollar in three in gold and quite another when you have only $125,000,000 in the Treasury all told. [Applause.]

"But I did not intend to follow this question further. I am quite as much, however, opposed to cheapening the American workingmen and workingwomen as I am to cheapening our dollars. [Applause.] I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping the day's work at home as I am gold dollars. [Applause.] If it could be known tonight that the gallant soldier, that typical young American, that distinguished and useful statesman, William McKinley of Ohio [applause and cheers], would certainly be elected President, how the bears would take to cover on the Stock Exchange tomorrow.

"My friends, as a Republican I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I have had in the party and its career that **the prospect of Republican success never did disturb business.**

What Bryan Would Do.

"In connection with this financial matter do we all realize how important the choice of a President is? Do you know that as the law is now, without the passage of any free coinage of silver law at all, **it is in the power of the President of the United States to bring the business of this country to a silver basis?** All he has to do is to let the gold reserve go, pay out silver when men ask for gold, and we are there already. It is only because the Presidents of the United States we have had, and the one we have now, have regarded it under the law as their public duty to maintain the gold basis, maintaining that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because they have had the courage to execute the powers given to them by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law. **I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan, or a man holding his views, were in the Presidential chair, without any legislation by Congress, we should be on a silver basis in a week's time.**

"Three or four years ago, when I was in New York, some one of these reporters who sometimes hear things that are not intended for them, got hold of a remark of mine about the wild horses that Mr. Cleveland had to handle, and I simply meant by that what has since been demonstrated, that he did not have a compact or solidified party behind him, that the Democratic party in Congress represented every shade of every ism that had ever been propounded in the country, and that he could not manage it. My prophesy has become a verity. They have left him. They have abandoned him, and now as that caution was meant to indicate that we needed to look out after our Congress as well as our President, this caution is intended to show you at this time that we need to look after our President if we would avoid the calamity of having this country put upon the Mexican basis of money.

Not More but Cheaper Money.

"The silver question. What is it? Do we want silver because we want more money, a larger circulation? I have not heard anybody say so. Mr. Bryan is not urging it on that basis. If any one were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the statement that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than the mints of the United States could possibly put in in years of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. [Applause.] With our six hundred and odd millions of gold driven out of circulation we will reduce the per capita money of this country between $8 and $9. So it is not for more money. We have an abundant supply of circulating medium—gold, silver, national bank paper, greenbacks, Treasury notes, fractional silver. We have something like $23 per capita of our population. What is it then that creates this demand for silver? It is openly avowed it is not more dollars but cheaper dollars that are wanted. It is a lower standard of value that they are demanding. They say gold has gone up until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver.

"But how do they want it? Now, friends, there is a great deal of talk of bimetallism, of the double standard, and a great deal of confusion in use of those terms. Bimetallism is the use of the two metals as money where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which shall be units of value by which all property and all wages and everything is to be measured. Our fathers thought that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just what relation one ounce of silver bore to one ounce of gold, how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were used, and they carefully went about ascertaining that.

How 16 to 1 Came About.

"Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of that question and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question and when they had found what appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals they fixed upon a ratio between them. What was the object of all that? Why did they lump all? Because they fully understood unless these dollars were of the same inherent, intrinsic value, that both of them could not be standards of value, and both could not circulate. Why, everybody knows that it is essential that the length of his stilts below the tread shall be the same. [Laughter.]

"What is the law that governs here? It is just this simple law of human selfishness and self-protection that if you have two things, either one of which will pay a debt and one is not as valuable as the other, you are sure to give the least valuable one. [Laughter.]

"It is just upon the principle that a man who can pay a debt with one dollar won't give two—precisely that.

"So that unless these two things maintain approximately the relative value that sixteen ounces of silver is worth one ounce of gold you cannot make such dollars circulate together. The one that is more valuable the man will keep in his pocket or he will sell it to a bullion broker, and everybody will use the other.

"It is an old law, proclaimed years ago in England by Gresham, that the cheaper dollar drives the better one out. [Applause.] It has been illustrated in our history repeatedly. It has been illustrated in the history of every commercial nation in the world, and anybody of half sense could see why it is so. [Laughter.] You might just as well say that if we had two kinds of bushels, if the law should declare that sixty pounds of wheat was a bushel and thirty pounds of wheat was a bushel—well, what farmer would deliver wheat by the sixty-pound measure if he had sold it by the bushel? [Applause.]

"Now, so nice were our people about this in trying to adjust this that they went into decimal fractions. We say 16 to 1. In fact, that is not the ratio. It is 15.988 plus. Now, that is the actual ratio. It is so near 16 that we call it 16, but the men who made our silver dollar and our gold dollar were so nice in their calculations that they went into decimal fractions, into thousandths, to adjust it accurately.

Bryan's Amusing Declaration.

"What do these people propose to do? To take any account of thousandths? No. When the markets of the world fix the relative value of silver or gold at thirty-one ounces of silver to one ounce of gold they propose to say sixteen. [Laughter.] Well, my friends, there has been nothing more amusing, and yet I fear that with the thoughtless it may have been in some measure misleading, than the repeated declaration of Mr. Bryan that everybody admitted that bimetallism was a good thing—there is no debate on that subject and that the debate of the campaign has come down to this fine point—the Republicans say that we cannot have this good thing without the consent of England, and we say we can have it ourselves. And he has endeavored to pivot this great campaign with its tremendous issues upon that pinhole. [Applause.]

"We hear a great deal about the great resources and wealth and power of this country, and I do not allow anybody to go beyond my appreciation of them; but what is the use of talking about all that when you do not propose to put this wealth and power and influence behind the silver dollar at all. [Applause.] As things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government and the government that supports this silver bullion has issued these dollars on its own account—not for the mine owner—and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these silver dollars as good as a gold dollar. [Great applause.] And that is a powerful support. Without it disparity between these metals would at once show itself in the markets and there would be some sense in the talk which our Populistic friends indulge in when they speak of the power of this government if they propose to put this power behind their free coinage. But they do not. They propose that the men who dig silver out of the mines may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to him as a dollar, the government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage was to come with a pledge on behalf of the government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. [Applause.]

American Bumptiousness.

"But this feeling is well adapted to touch the prevailing American bumptiousness and well adapted to touch that prejudice against England which we people have. But can we do this thing ourselves? Is it a question whether we will do it or ask somebody's consent whether we may or ask the coöperation of somebody? Not at all.

"I will tell you what this government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good.

"It is unquestionably within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legal tender. They can do that. This government says you shall take one of those dollars in discharge of any debt owing to you for a dollar, notwithstanding you may have loaned gold dollars, but it cannot say, and enforce its decree, if you should call out the regular army and navy and muster all our great modern ships and add the militia and put William J. Bryan in command of them—**it cannot enforce the decree that one ounce of gold is the equivalent of sixteen ounces of silver. (Great applause and cheers.) Not only that, not France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets respond.**

"Why? You make me take a silver dollar for a debt; but if I have bought my goods at gold prices **you cannot make me give as many yards of cloth for a silver dollar as I have been in the habit of giving for a gold one. (Applause and cheers.)**

"If I have a gold dollar in this hand and a silver dollar in that and you declare they are equal and I can take the gold dollar to a bullion broker and get two dollars for it I know it is a lie. [Great applause and cheers.] If I have nothing but a gold dollar and sugar is twenty pounds for $1 I will not give that gold dollar for twenty pounds of sugar. I will take it around to a broker and get two silver dollars for it and get the twenty pounds of sugar and have one silver dollar left. [Laughter.] So it is, my friends.

"We can of ourselves, of our own wisdom, declare the unit of value. We can coin silver freely, but we cannot make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold unless it is. [Applause.] And it is not, unless the merchants take it at that rate. That is where all this thing comes in. It is trade; it is the merchant; it is the man who exchanges and deals in these things that fixes their relative value, and if you do not take the value he fixes the gold dollar will go back to the gold vault and the gold will go out of circulation.

How Values Are Fixed.

"What is another consequence? In this connection these gentlemen say, 'Why, did not we win the battle at Bunker Hill?' [Laughter.] 'Did not we whip the British at Yorktown, and do you mean to say we can't do it again?' The logic of these gentlemen—if I may use such a term in connection with such balderdash—is that a nation that can do these great things and establish its political independence can also be financially and commercially free.

"It cannot be free of the laws of trade. They can say that ten muskrat skins are equal to one beaver skin, but that don't make it so; the fur trader fixes that question.

"What is the next suggestion? It is, my friends, in the case of free silver, what is the financial and moral equivalent of a declaration that 50-cent pieces are dollars? **They might just as well pass a law that 50 cents is a dollar. That would not make it so, would it? It would be a legal dollar. But it would not buy a dollar's worth of anything.**

"What is the effect of that? The merchant would take care of himself. A man keeps a store down here on Broadway and the law is going into operation tonight. He summons all his clerks and buys 25 cents worth of pencils, and before he opens his store in the morning he has marked up his goods to a new scale.

Where the Shoe Will Pinch.

"He can do all that, but there are great numbers of people, numberless people who enlist our interests, and some of whom enkindle our sympathies, who cannot use the pencil. **Take the workingman. He cannot go to the pay-roll with a pencil and mark it up. He has got to consult somebody.** He has to enter into an argument. He has got to get some other man's consent before he can mark up his wages.

"Then there is the pensioner, those that are receiving pensions from this government for gallant deeds done in the war, and others for the loss of beloved ones. He cannot take his pension certificate and when it reads $8 make it read $16. He must wait for an appeal to Congress, and a Congress that is Populistic in character would be unsympathetic. [Applause.] He must make an appeal to Congress to have his pension raised to twice what it was before he is made equal.

"What can the depositors in our savings banks, this great company of widows and orphans, the people of small means, who are putting by a few pennies against a hard time in life—what can they do when this change comes? Can they take their bank pass-books, and where it says $10 write $20? Not at all.

"Take the men who have life insurance. A man has providently taken out a policy that his widow and children might not come to want when the breadwinning hand was stricken in death. Can they where the policy reads $5,000 make it $10,000? Can the managers of these institutions make it right with them? No. This policy coerces integrity. [Applause.] However honest a President of a savings bank may be, however full of sympathy the President of a life association may be, he is compelled to say: 'All of the loans of this company are scaled down to 50-cent dollars. We loaned dollars that were worth 100 cents, we are now being paid in the reduced dollar. Although our integrity revolts against it, our honesty is coerced and we must pay the widow half.' [Applause.]

As to the Laboring Man.

"My friends, these men surely do not contemplate the irretrievable and extensive character of the disaster and disturbance and disruption which they are proposing for all of us in our business affairs, great and simple. Take the laboring man: how full of sympathy they are for him! My friends, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. [Great applause.] I have never sought to reach his vote or influence by appeals to that part of his nature that will pollute the intellect and the conscience. I have believed, and I believe today, that any system that maintains the prices of labor in this country, that brings hope into the life of the laboring man, that enables him to put by, that gives him a stake in good order in the property of the country, is the policy that should be the American policy. [Applause.] I have resisted in many campaigns the idea that a debased currency could help the workingman. **The first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingman.**

"My friends, a cold statistical inquiry, non-partisan in its character, was made by a committee of the Senate in 1890 and some following years. The committee was composed of Democrats and Republicans, and they set out to study as statisticians the relative prices of commodities and wages at different periods in the history of our country. This investigation covered the years of the war. It showed how prices of goods went up and in what proportion labor advanced. Goods went up rapidly because the pencil process is a quick process; wages went up haltingly and slowly because the employer has to be persuaded and the pencil won't serve.

"Now, I have here somewhere memorandum of some of those facts resulting from that investigation. Labor in one period advanced 3 per cent. Goods, the things the men had to buy out of their wages for their families and living, advanced 16 per cent. Through another period the laborers' wages advanced 10½ per cent and the price of goods advanced 40 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent and the prices of merchandise advanced 90 per cent. In another period the laborers' wages went up 43 per cent and the prices of goods 117 per cent.

"Now, these statistics are the result of cold scientific inquiry, made by men of both parties to determine what the truth was, and the truth they found—that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of living and the advance of wages falls in exactly with what we would conclude in advance.

What He May Expect.

"The laborers, men who work, whether with head or hand in salaried positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad, deep inquiry to which Mr. Bryan invites you as to whether you want to enter into another experience such as we had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly and tediously, and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly.

[Mr. Harrison looked at his watch; cries of "Go on, we are all here"]

"All of my strength and my voice are not here. I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar, a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of everything.

"I read the other day in a paper a most amusing description of the troubles of the ticket agent at Laredo, a station on the Mexican railway, who had to sell tickets to people who came from the United States with United States money going into Mexico, and then to people who came out of Mexico and who gave him Mexican money. He had a large book bound up with yellow paper and he had to cover one whole sheet in his calculation usually when he sold a ticket. [Laughter.] That is what would happen everywhere. Everything would have to be readjusted, the prices of everything, the whole intricate business adjustments of the country would have to be readjusted, and while that process is going on, uncertainty would characterize business, resulting in panic and disaster.

"Now, who will get any benefit? Well, the man who owes a debt that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine-owner, who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine, are the only two people or classes of people that I can see that would have any benefit out of it. My friends, the people who advocate this class legislation, this legislation favorable to the mine-owners, to double the price of the products of their mines and offer this temptation of repudiation to the better class, is the party that have for twenty years been proclaiming against class legislation. [Applause.]

Free Silver and the Farmer.

"They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say it will put up prices. Well, in a sense, yes. Nominally, yes; really, no. If wheat goes from 50 cents to $1.20 the price has been increased, you will say; but if the price of everything else has gone up in the same proportion a bushel of wheat won't buy for the farmer any more sugar or coffee or farming implements or anything else that he has to purchase. If that dollar won't buy for the farmer any more or be a better dollar than the one we have now, where is the good to anybody of introducing these fictitious prices that are now real? They would work very well for the farmer if the prices of wheat, hay, oats, and rye would double and nothing else would double, but if everything doubles who is the richer, who is richer than he was before? Only the man who bought when we had an honest dollar and paid in a debased one; only the mine-owner who uses this government to add 50 cents to the value of every dollar's worth of metal that he produces from his mine. [Applause.]

"That is not even a Democratic doctrine. It involves the idea that this government of ours shall pay not only its debt of honor, but that they pay the interest on its bonds and the circulating notes in a debased currency.

Then and Now.

"My countrymen, this country of ours during the troublous times of the war may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those. During those troublous times we had accumulated a debt so large that many of our pessimistic Democratic friends told us we could never pay it. We had had a currency which we were compelled to make a legal tender and use that the Constitution might live; but no sooner had the war ended than the great conscience of this people declared the Nation that has crushed this great rebellion, that has lifted itself in its pride and its constitutional glory to a fearless position among the nations of the earth, should not continue to have a depreciated and debased currency, and we walked up to resumption and we made the greenback dollar a par dollar in gold.

"Shall we now in these times, when all the ills we suffer are curable if we only pass a revenue bill that will generally replenish the Treasury of the United States, that will generously protect American labor against injurious competition, and bring back again full prosperity to all our people—shall we now contemplate for a moment, or allow to have any power over our hearts and minds, this temptation to debase our currency and put it in its financial position alongside of the Asiatic countries of our weak and struggling sister Republic of Mexico? **Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this government and its people shall become a nation and a people of repudiation?** [Cheers.]

ADDRESS MADE BY DR. D. J. HILL.

Hanna, Lauterback, and Wanamaker Also Make Brief Remarks.

Dr. Depew then introduced Dr. David J. Hill, President of Rochester University. He talked eloquently at some length and declared that his confidence in the right settlement of the main question at issue between the political parties rests upon the fact that it is fundamentally a moral question, and history shows that the American people are not in the habit of settling such questions in the wrong way.

"We have often stumbled," said he; "we have sometimes groped our way in darkness, but we have never yet agreed to repudiate or ignore the rights of man."

He appealed to his hearers to lay aside party ties and crush the effort making for free coinage of silver.

When Dr. Hill had finished there were calls for Hanna, Lauterbach, Hobart, and Wanamaker. The Chair announced that Mr. Hobart was not present. Mr. Hanna made a brief remark from his private box and Mr. Lauterbach talked from the stage briefly. Mr. Wanamaker, responding, said in part:

"Mr. Chairman: When some of us in other days saw the army invading our beautiful Pennsylvania, when the great tide of fire rolled back from Gettysburg, we never expected to live to see the day when the American people would again be marshaled for battle against a common enemy. It is not a war with bayonets and bullets, but it is a war of brains and business in the politics of the country, and we could not make a better beginning than we are making tonight."

The audience dispersed after giving three cheers for the national ticket at the request of Mr. Depew.

Gen. Harrison spent a quiet day at the Waldorf Hotel. He arose early and had breakfast with his wife. Later he had a talk with Chairman Hanna of the Republican National committee, and Gen. Powell E. Clayton, who is the chairman of the campaign speakers. The General will return to his home in Indiana in two weeks. He will make a few more speeches before the close of the campaign.

SWEDES STAND FOR SOUND MONEY.

Pass Resolutions Indorsing McKinley and Tanner.

Princeton, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The whole business portion of Princeton was in gala attire today for the State League of Swedish-American Republican Clubs, the Executive committee of which met there this morning to transact business in connection with the present campaign. At the park this afternoon 3,000 people, mostly Swedish-Americans, gathered to hear prominent speakers discuss the two great issues of the day, the money question and the tariff, and the enthusiasm displayed by them is good evidence that sound money doctrines and protection are abiding faiths with the thrifty and industrious Swedish-Americans of Bureau County, who compose a large part of its best citizens.

Prof. Frank Nelson of Lindsborg, Kas., was the first speaker. He is a Swede and spoke in English. He was followed by Prof. C. R. Chindblom of Chicago in the Swedish language, and it is said by prominent men of his nationality who heard him that he accomplished good results by his convincing manner of elucidating the ills sure to arise from adopting free coinage.

William E. Mason wound up the afternoon with a speech that captured the crowd and stiffened the backs of many who were wavering between free silver and the gold standard.

Tonight Apollo Hall was unable to hold the multitude gathered there to hear Mr. Mason, ex-Congressman Georke R. Adams, and Prof. Chindblom. Fully 2,000 people were unable to get in the hall.

John R. Tanner did not make his appearance, a telegram having been received that he was at home sick in bed.

A campaign committee of seven, with full power to act for the league, was appointed, consisting of N. J. Gleen, Frank G. Stibb, A. L. Anderson, W. S. Hussander, C. F. Anderson, F. A. Johnson, and S. J. Peterson.

A Committee on Resolutions consisting of M. O. Williamson, A. L. Anderson, and Frank G. Stibb, was appointed, and the following resolutions were prepared and adopted:

"We renew our pledge of loyalty to the principles of the Republican party as announced and maintained by it since its formation, and as embodied in the platform adopted at St. Louis. We believe in the principles of protection and reciprocity, and the creation of a home market for home products, and the employment of home labor at remunerative wages. We approve of the present financial system, and insist that it shall be in the future as in the past our money, be it paper, silver, or gold, shall be of equal exchangeable value.

"We insist that honest toil shall be rewarded with an honest dollar, and we are unalterably opposed to a cheap or debased dollar as a reward for honest labor.

"We heartily approve of the nomination of William McKinley as the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States. We look on him as the logical candidate, embodying the principles of the Republican party, and whose name is synonymous with good government and true Americanism, and we pledge our best efforts to secure his election.

"We recognize in John R. Tanner a man of integrity and ability, a fearless leader and a patriotic soldier, and we heartily commend his candidacy for the Governorship to every Swedish voter."

END OF THE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Committee Chosen to Visit Maj. McKinley Officially.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Less than 100 of the delegates and visitors attended the Republican League convention in the city tonight to witness the great display of fireworks.

The Executive committee of the league held an all-day session for the purpose of devising ways and means for the prosecution of a vigorous campaign.

The most important action taken was the division of the country into districts, each of which is to have an Executive committee of its own.

The active work of the campaign was placed in the hands of a subcommittee, consisting of nine members from different sections of the country, and each of the nine members will have charge of the work in his district with authority to make an Executive committee to assist him. From time to time this sub-Executive committee will be called together to report, and in that way the President and Secretary and the main committee will be able to keep in touch with the workers all over the country. The National Republican committee has turned over all the work to the league, and the two organizations will labor together for the success of the ticket.

It was decided to send a delegation of fifteen Executive committeemen to Canton to make an official visit to McKinley, and that committee will leave for Ohio tonight.

CALL OUT OGLESBY FOR A SPEECH.

Citizens of Decatur Cheer the Ex-Governor of Illinois.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Tonight the McKinley Republican club in a body headed by two martial bands and a bugle and drum corps called on ex-Gov. Oglesby at J. J. Peddicord's residence and brought him out for a speech. He responded in a vigorous manner amid great enthusiasm. He predicted certain Republican victory in November and times of great prosperity with McKinley in the Presidential chair.

EX-GOV. HAMILTON AT CLINTON.

Scores Bryanism and Is Cheered Repeatedly.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Hamilton spoke here this evening to an audience of 3,000. He was cheered repeatedly as he alluded to the name and deeds of McKinley. He thought the Democratic party was a very degenerate organization when they got down to Bryanism and free silverism. He scored the Democratic party for its bad tariff record and bitterly denounced the silver heresy as one worse than free trade.

EMPLOYES' WAGES MUST BE CUT.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Gives Warning.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern has issued notice to all employés saying that if Bryan is elected the road cannot pay interest on its gold bonds without reducing expenses.

Enthusiasm at Ashland, Wis.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The greatest political demonstration in years occurred this evening before the meeting which was addressed by A. C. Rankin, the molder Republican. The wigwam, which seats 5,000, was taxed to its utmost capacity and thousands were turned away. A torchlight procession half a mile long marched along the principal streets with bands. Rankin's speech was a [illegible]

Money Debate at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A debate on the money question was held in this city this evening which was attended by fully 2,000 people. Congressman Reeves of Streator handled the gold or sound money side of the question and C. C. Strawn of Pontiac spoke in support of free silver.

Monticello Campaign Opened.

Monticello, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The Republicans opened their campaign here this afternoon and evening. A. J. Hopkins delivered the afternoon address and J. H. Rowell spoke tonight. The audiences were good-sized and enthusiastic.

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WORDS OF PRAISE

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PRAISE FOR HIS LETTER.

M'KINLEY'S MASTERPIECE LAUDED IN ALL QUARTERS.

Republicans in All Parts of the Union Send Congratulatory Telegrams to the Leader at Canton on His Address to the People—Veteran Soldiers, Political Bodies, and Public Men Swamp the Nominee with Messages—It Rekindles Old Fires.

Canton, O., Aug. 27.—Maj. McKinley today received the following telegraphic greeting from the Republican State convention in session at Tacoma, Wash.:

"Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 27.—The Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.: The Republicans of Washington, in State convention assembled, have rekindled the fires of '61 and '65 on the mountains and in the forests of the Evergreen State. The tide of protection is at its flood, and on Nov. 3 next the Republican party, like Moses of old, will march between the sea of Populism on one side and of Democracy on the other, straight to the promised land of honest money, protection, and prosperity.

"ALBERT S. COLE, Chairman."

From the Inter-State reunion at Baxter Springs, Kas., this was telegraphed:

"Baxter Springs, Kas., Aug. 27.—Comrade William McKinley:

"The greatest inter-State reunion of old soldiers ever held in the West is now encamped at this, the historic fields of the Baxter Springs massacre of '63. On the first roll-call of States today, amid enthusiasm, you received the vote of the thousands, save twenty-three, and there was not a dissenting voice from the Sons of Veterans.

"LEW HANBACK."

Maj. McKinley is substantially buried in the avalanche of telegrams congratulating him on his letter of acceptance. A few of the most notable ones read:

From Alexander R. Smith, Secretary American Merchant Marine association:

"The lofty sentiments, the ringing utterances, and the patriotic Americanism of your letter lays the Nation under a debt which I hope it will partly repay on Nov. 3, by giving you the largest Electoral vote ever given any candidate for President."

Praise from Manley.

J. H. Manley, Augusta, Me., telegraphed:

"Your letter is a masterpiece. It will give inspiration to all who believe in the future of the republic. I offer you my hearty congratulations."

From J. W. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, Washington, D. C.:

"Accept my hearty congratulations on your letter of acceptance. Your clear and concise statement of the facts and your own views so ably and patriotically expressed will bring to your support a large number who have heretofore been undecided."

From George H. Proctor, New York:

"Your letter is like food to a starving Nation."

Col. A. L. Conger, Akron, O.:

"Congratulations on your splendid letter. Every shot is a bull's eye. It will insure your triumphant election."

H. Clay Evans, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

"Your letter is grandly patriotic and will find response in every honest heart in the Nation."

T. N. Jamieson, Chicago, Ill., Chairman State Executive committee:

"Illinois is unanimous in its praise of your magnificent letter of acceptance. It seems to strike the keynote of the issues before us with all classes. It is the only subject talked of on the streets today."

Gen. Powell Clayton, Arkansas:

"I congratulate you upon your letter. It is without a flaw and unanswerable."

Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago, Ill.:

"Your letter of acceptance is a wonderful document and will, in my judgment, exert a more valuable and potent influence in this campaign than all previous writings and utterances upon the great issues."

James A. Gary, Baltimore, Md.:

"Your letter should find grateful response in the heart of every true American."

From Congressman-Elect Smith.

Congressman-elect William Alden Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich.:

"Your letter of acceptance is the best campaign document presented to the country and will do us all good. Congratulations."

H. S. Clark, Shelbyville, Ind.:

"The McKinley club congratulates you on your letter of acceptance. It is able and convincing."

William Penn Nixon, editor Chicago Inter-Ocean:

"Please accept congratulations on your letter of acceptance. It is the ablest, fairest, most complete, and most convincing document that this long political agitation has developed."

J. G. Butler Jr., New York:

"Your letter meets with full and cordial approval here. It is fully appreciated and a vote-winner, sure."

H. C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.:

"Permit me to congratulate you upon the plain, straightforward, able manner in which your letter of acceptance deals with the questions now agitating the public mind. It is such a simple and clear statement of the issues involved in the present campaign that it will be of incalculable benefit in leading those aright who are now faltering."

Congressman J. A. F. Hull, Washington, D. C.:

"Accept congratulations on your comprehensive and statesmanlike letter. It could not be improved."

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR THE LETTER

Republican Leaders in New York Are Complimentary.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The following are the expressions of opinion by the members of the Executive committee at Republican headquarters here with respect to Maj. McKinley's letter of acceptance:

Cornelius N. Bliss—The letter is, to my mind, thoroughly satisfactory and will, I believe, meet the approbation of the American people, North, South, East, and West.

Gen. Powell Clayton—I consider Gov. McKinley's letter of acceptance as the most clear, concise, and convincing exposition of Republican principles and policy yet made. It is plain English, forcible and logical throughout. One of his characteristics, which makes him strong with the masses, is his wonderful ability to make his thoughts clear to them. His letter of acceptance is a striking evidence of this. I hope it will be read by every citizen throughout the land.

N. K. Scott—What do I think of the letter? I think it is one of the best papers ever given out by a candidate for the office of President. It is clean cut and sets forth in such plain, matter-of-fact style, that no one can be mistaken in the meaning of the author. On the money question his position is absolutely correct. His remark in regard to the arraying of the classes against the masses is timely, and should be heeded.

Gen. William M. Osborne—Gov. McKinley's letter of acceptance is plain and simple in its construction, direct, forceful, logical, and convincing in its argument, and is made so plain that any person can comprehend it. All of the issues of the campaign are treated in a broad, comprehensive, patriotic, and statesmanlike manner. It sounds the keynote of the campaign, and will be the greatest campaign document that we can issue. It shows to all classes what their plain duty is in the present crisis.

It was announced today at headquarters that the letter of acceptance of Garret A. Hobart, the candidate for Vice-President, will not be made public for ten days.

Senator Quay will arrive on Tuesday next at headquarters and will be there most of the time during the campaign. He will be in charge while Mr. Hanna is looking after the fight in the West. Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa is also expected at headquarters in a few days.

ARE DISSATISFIED WITH MR. QUAY.

Pittsburgers Angry Because He Has Apologized to David Martin.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The most disgusted men in town today are those who have pinned their faith to Senator Quay during the last year and a half. The latter's abject apology to David Martin and his references to C. L. Magee have stirred up those who are interested in reform and weakened their faith in the sincerity of anything the Beaver politician promised during the period of his estrangement from the Philadelphia and Allegheny County bosses.

Little hope is expressed here of Senator Quay keeping his promise to secure reform legislation for Allegheny County at the next session of the Legislature, and the men who have been foremost in the movement for a new city charter are beginning to believe they will have to look elsewhere for help.

The general opinion is that Quay cannot hope to defeat John Wanamaker for the United States Senate without Martin's assistance. If he gets it it is said the Lexow committee will do no more investigating in Philadelphia and the reform measures proposed by Senator Quay at Harrisburg will not be enacted.

IDAHO STANDS BY MAJ. M'KINLEY.

Republican Platform Is Indorsed by the State Convention.

Governor	DAVID H. BUDLONG
Lieutenant-Governor	VICTOR BIERBOWER
Supreme Judge	D. W. STANROD
Attorney-General	J. A. BAGLEY
Secretary of State	A. W. GARRETT
Auditor	E. A. M'KENNA
Superintendent of Schools	C. A. FORSMAN
Treasurer	P. C. RAMSAY
Congressman-at-Large	JOHN T. MORRISON

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

W. B. Heyburn, J. F. Ailshie,
G. C. Parkinson.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention today nominated Presidential Electors and a full State ticket.

The platform indorses the St. Louis convention and candidates. The convention also adopted the following:

"Resolved, That this convention appreciates and indorses the faithful and laborious services of George L. Shoup in the Senate of the United States in his efforts to protect the interests of Idaho and in maintaining the integrity of the Republican party. We appreciate the fact that he has been selected by the Republican National committee as one of its advisory members, and we pledge to him our hearty coöperation in his loyal and unceasing efforts to advance the cause of Republicanism in the State of Idaho and throughout the Nation."

THEY RESOLVE TO BE PATRIOTIC.

New Jersey Republicans Indorse the St. Louis Platform.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

J. F. Dryden, Samuel H. Gray.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Republican State convention to nominate Presidential Electors was called to order at 12 o'clock by Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State committee. Mr. Murphy introduced Gov. Griggs as Temporary Chairman.

The platform adopted indorses the St. Louis convention and says:

"We extend a cordial welcome to those of our citizens who are still identified with the Democratic party and intend to vote for McKinley and Hobart. We ask their assistance, their unselfish patriotism, and confidently believe their actions would not only meet the approval of their conscience but that the future will show the wisdom of the same."

WASHINGTON MAKES UP A TICKET.

Republican State Convention Held at Tacoma.

Governor	P. C. SULLIVAN
Lieutenant-Governor	J. W. ARRASMITH
Supreme Court Judge	J. P. HOYT
Secretary of State	J. H. PRICE
Auditor	JOHN E. FROST
Treasurer	J. A. KELLOGG
Attorney-General	E. W. ROSS
Supt. of Public Instruction	E. L. BRUNTON
Commissioner Public Lands	WM. T. FORREST
State Printer	O. C. WHITE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

L. B. Andrews, Sol Smith,
John N. Conn, W. H. Kennedy.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 27.—The Republicans in convention here today nominated a full State ticket and selected Presidential Electors.

POSITION OF THE RAILROAD MEN.

Mendota List Shows Seventy-nine of Eighty-one for McKinley.

Mendota, Ill., Aug. 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—An employé of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in this city headed a list for "McKinley, Protection, and an Honest Dollar"; another for "Bryan, Free Trade, and a 50-cent Dollar," and requested each railroad employé who came into the office to place his name in one or the other of the columns. The list was kept open for twenty-four hours, with the following result:

For McKinley	79	On the fence	1
For Bryan	2	Would not sign	12

Effingham, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A railway sound money club of 150 members was organized tonight. O. E. Raidy, trainmaster of the Vandalia line, delivered a rousing address.

TICKET OF LEVERING'S FOLLOWERS

Labors of the Thirteenth Nebraska Prohibition Convention.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 27.—The thirteenth Nebraska State Prohibition convention (Levering followers) convened at Lincoln yesterday. There was an attendance of over 100, making a better showing than the Bentley wing, which recently assembled in State convention under the name of the National party. J. T. Roberts of University Place was Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions recommends that the convention reaffirm the National Prohibition platform.

BENTLEY'S BAD OPINION OF BRYAN.

Presidential Candidate Thinks a "Man" Could Win for Silver.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Charles E. Bentley of Nebraska, Presidential candidate of the National Broad-Gauge Prohibition party, spoke here today. He conceded McKinley's election. He is a radical silver man, and said if the Popocratic party had a man who was more of a man as its candidate for President that it would surely win. He resides in Lincoln, Bryan's home, but said he never cared to make his acquaintance.

SILVER REPUBLICAN PARTY FORMED

Senator Dubois Leads a Bolting Idaho Faction.

Governor	FRANK STEUNEN
Secretary of State	GEORGE J. LEWIS
Congressman-at-Large	JAMES GUNN

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 27.—In the silver Republican convention today Senator Dubois was named as the party's candidate to succeed himself. They formed a new party under the name of "Silver Republican Party" and nominated silver men, taking some of the fusion candidates named last week.

POWDERLY IS OUT FOR M'KINLEY.

Says the Republican Nominee Has Devoted His Life to the People.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 27.—T. V. Powderly, former Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, in an interview today announced his intention to support Maj. McKinley. He explained that McKinley has devoted his whole life to the people and that not a breath of scandal has marked his career. He had called Mr. Hanna an "Industrial Cannibal," but "I am not only not in favor of Mr. Bryan's election, but I am unequivocally in favor of the election of Mr. McKinley," said Mr. Powderly.

Contest at Ironwood, Mich.

Ironwood, Mich., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The Twelfth District Republican Congressional convention opened here today with all of the fifteen counties of the district represented. There are four candidates seeking the nomination, S. M. Stephenson, C. D. Shelden, Chase S. Osborne, and H. O. Young. On account of a contested delegation the convention did not get down to business.

POPOCRATS RESORT TO DECAYED EGGS

Republican Train Met at Delaware, O., by a Gang of Hoodlums, Who Assault the Passengers.

Delaware, O., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A special train with 400 Republicans went to the Village of Ostrander, where a meeting was addressed by Congressional Candidate Archibald Lybrand.

The district is a strong Popocratic stronghold, and a number of hoodlums met the delegation with stones, clubs, and corncutters.

Aged eggs were thrown at the train and women passengers were compelled to lower the car window shutters to avoid being struck with flying missiles.

The Sheriff and several officers were called to quiet the crowd. The meeting was finished, but a few participants were injured.

NO MORE SOLID SOUTH.

DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO STAND BY THE POPOCRAT.

In Nearly Every Congressional District Honest Money Candidates Will Be Nominated to Oppose the Fusionists—At Alabama's State Convention Yesterday Denunciations of the Chicago Platform Were Cheered—Populism Censured.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The State convention of the National Democratic party—sound money Democrats opposed to the Bryan ticket—met at Montgomery today with forty-one counties represented. Gen. George P. Harrison, Congressman from the Third District, was made Temporary Chairman, and ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones Permanent Chairman.

Gen. Harrison made a speech excoriating the Chicago platform in the severest terms. He said he had been active in Democratic councils for twenty-five years, but could not support the Chicago ticket and platform. He had looked in vain in the platform for one Democratic declaration, one pillow on which to lay his head.

Ex-Gov. Jones made a brilliant speech along the same line.

The enthusiasm that greeted both speakers was immense.

The platform adopted is a scathing denunciation of the Chicago declaration, indorses sound money, favors international bimetallism, and stands by the Cleveland administration, especially for its financial policy and the President's action during the Chicago riots.

Twenty-two delegates, including ex-Gov. Jones and Congressman Harrison, were elected to the Indianapolis convention. A full set of Electors was named and a State committee appointed.

Congressional candidates will be put out in every district. A telegram was, on motion, sent to President Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay commending him for his integrity and honesty in preserving the national credit.

The convention was representative and strong in its personnel.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS FALL IN.

Hold Their State Convention at New Orleans.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

Don Caffery, I. M. Miller,
E. H. Farrar, M. R. Spellman.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 27.—The gold standard Democratic convention met at Odd-Fellows' Hall at noon today, Mr. E. H. Farrar presiding.

Senator Donaldson Caffery was made Permanent Chairman and addressed the convention.

The resolutions reaffirm the declarations and principles of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1892 as the true expression of sound Democratic doctrine. They denounce the action of the Chicago convention of 1896 for an attempted betrayal of the party to the Anarchists, the Socialists, and the Populists.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S HOT TALK.

Scathingly Rebukes the Popocrats at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 27.—The gold standard Democrats met in convention in the Academy of Music here today. Two hundred delegates were present, many prominent men from the State. Alexander Hamilton of Petersburg was made Temporary Chairman and delivered an able address. He declared that there was nothing in the Chicago platform but communism.

The convention appointed delegates to the Indianapolis convention, placed an Electoral ticket in the field, and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the unterrified Democracy of Virginia heartily indorses its present Federal administration in its acts relative to the maintenance of public credit and its efforts to sustain the honor of the American people."

DENOUNCE THE CHICAGO BUBBLE.

Ohio Democrats Put Up Delegates and Electors.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

Joseph H. Outhwaite, George E. Seney,
William E. Haynes, Michael Ryan.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

W. A. Lynch, W. W. Medary.

Columbus, O., Aug. 27.—The State convention of the National Democratic party was called to order at noon by ex-Congressman Joseph H. Outhwaite. Mr. Outhwaite said the State convention which was called some months ago "by the usual authority gave us a weak and narrow plank borrowed from the Populists."

He said the Chicago national convention was dominated by the spirit of rule or ruin, boss or bolt.

Mr. Outhwaite quoted the Omaha World-Herald editorial of last February, to the effect that the time to withdraw from the support of a candidate "is after the party has adopted its platform and named its candidate."

"The man," said Mr. Outhwaite, "who wrote that was William Jennings Bryan."

The Temporary Chairman appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland, Chairman; Thomas Beer, Bucyrus; Julius Dexter, Cincinnati; Henry C. Marshall, Dayton; Henry Apthorp, Ashtabula; William Senn, Sandusky; and Newell Kennan, St. Clairsville.

H. Clark of Youngstown, Permanent Chairman, made a strong speech denouncing the Chicago platform as un-Democratic and revolutionary. The speech created great enthusiasm. Frank M. Gorman of Cincinnati was chosen Permanent Secretary. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Virgil P. Kline. The resolutions protested against the action of the recent Chicago convention as unwise, unpatriotic, and un-Democratic, seeking to divide the people into classes. The crowning folly of the Chicago convention was declared to be the debasing of the standard of value by the free coinage of silver.

After the adoption of the resolutions delegates and Electors-at-large were chosen.

INSTRUCT FOR JAMES O. BROADHEAD

Missouri Has a Democratic Candidate for President.

Governor	J. McD. TRIMBLE
Lieutenant-Governor	A. F. OSTERMAN
Secretary of State	D. N. McINTIRE
Treasurer	WILLIAM McILWRATH
Auditor	E. R. PORTER
Attorney-General	N. D. THURMOND
Railroad Commissioner	H. A. CUSTER
Judge of Supreme Court	JUDGE T. BRACE.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

The Rev. W. P. Yeaman, Benjamin Massie.

ALTERNATES.

John Cosgrove, R. E. Anderson,
William Shelton, C. C. Williams.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—The convention of gold Democrats convened again today and nominated a full State ticket and selected Presidential Electors-at-large. The convention instructed its delegates to Indianapolis to present the name of James O. Broadhead for President of the United States.

MEET, ADJOURN, AND REASSEMBLE.

Sound Money Democrats of South Dakota Name Delegates.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

Joseph Zieka, L. W. Crofoot,
William Irwin, John D. Carle,
B. B. Morr, T. P. Campbell,
Fred Stephens, W. F. Ryther.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The sound money Democrats of South Dakota met today in State convention and adjourned. Afterward they reassembled and named delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

IT WILL BE A BIG CONVENTION.

Completing Arrangements for the Sessions at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 27.—It is practically settled that Senator Donald Caffery of Louisiana will be the Permanent Chairman of the National Democratic convention to be held in this city next week. He has been notified of his selection and will arrive here on Tuesday prepared to perform the duties of that office.

The question of Temporary Chairman is not so certain, but it rests between Bourke Cockran of New York and Roswell P. Flower of the same State.

It is now believed there will be at least a semblance to a contest over the nomination for the first place on the third ticket. Many names are mentioned as being especially available, and among these is that of Grover Cleveland. One of the managers of the gold standard movement today said, however: "This will be a convention of Mr. Cleveland's friends. It would not do anything that would offend him. There hasn't been the slightest hint from him that he would accept another nomination and under these circumstances the convention will not consider his name."

Nearly every mail now brings lists of delegates to headquarters. There will be at least 900 delegates in the convention. Chairman W. D. Bynum said today that every State and Territory except Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah will be represented.

Quarters were today reserved for full delegations from Georgia, Texas, and Michigan.

TO NOMINATE GROVER CLEVELAND.

Unless He Refuses He Will Head the Democratic Ticket.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Associated with the idea that McKinley's letter of acceptance will not please the gold Democrats in its insistence that the free trade tendencies of this administration are responsible for the hard times, talk of the nomination of Cleveland is being indulged in.

There is a sentiment among enthusiastic gold Democrats in favor of the nomination of Cleveland. There never has been any doubt among Cleveland's admirers that if he would permit it his nomination would be the best they could make, and it would be a certainty if his acceptance were assured. It has not been believed, however, that he would agree to run, and this has kept it out of the field of discussion.

Suggestion is made now that the prominence given to the tariff issue in McKinley's letter might induce some free trade gold Democrats to decline any contribution toward the success of the Republican ticket. Those who hold to this idea think if Cleveland would consent to run as the head of the Indianapolis ticket he would receive the vote of every gold Democrat that might otherwise go to Bryan, and his candidacy would prove a more severe blow to free silver than could be dealt through any other candidate.

Unless it is definitely known when the Indianapolis convention meets that under no circumstances would Cleveland run, his name is likely to be taken up. If this were done with the belief that he would accept, his nomination would be made by acclamation.

WISCONSIN'S SHOUTERS FOR BRAGG.

State Will Send a Big Delegation to Indianapolis.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—An effort will be made by the sound money Democrats of Wisconsin to send a large delegation of Bragg shouters to whoop it up for the old commander and to create enthusiasm for him as a Presidential nominee. Ellis B. Usher, the Chairman of the State Central committee, will be in charge of the arrangements. He expressed himself today as confident that the nomination would be secured for Bragg. He has gone to Chicago to arrange for the transportation and sleeping car accommodations for the Wisconsin delegation and a large number of sound money men of the State, who will be present at the Indianapolis convention.

CARLISLE REPLIES TO MR. SIMMONS.

But the Cleveland Man Thinks His Question Is Avoided.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle answered the letter of A. M. Simmons, manager of the Cleveland Car Service Association, today. The Secretary's attention had been called to alleged mistakes which Simmons said appeared in the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 123, issued on July 1, 1896.

The point raised by Mr. Simmons was that no law of the United States took cognizance of the gold dollar until the act of March 3, 1849, while the act of April 2, 1793, says gold and silver shall be coined, the gold in the denominations set forth by the Secretary, but no reference is made to a gold dollar. The act states that gold eagles shall be of the value of $10, the dollar to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar. To this Secretary Carlisle replied:

"The act of April 2, 1793, established the first monetary system of the United States. The basis of the system was the gold dollar or unit, containing 24.75 grains of pure gold and stamped in pieces of $10, $5, and $2.50, the silver dollar, or unit, containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. The standard was double.

"I am unable to discover an error in the statement. If 247.50 grains of pure gold constitutes $10, or units, it is evident that 24.75 grains of pure gold must constitute one unit. The 24.75 grains of pure gold constitute a gold unit and the 371.25 grains of pure silver constitute a silver unit, and the dollar was the unit, whether composed of gold or silver.

"The words 'unit of value' were never used in any coinage of the United States until Feb. 12, 1873, and then they were applied to the gold dollar containing 23.22 grains of pure gold, or 25.8 grains of standard gold. When men contract for payment in dollars they mean dollars equal in value to 25.8 grains of standard gold.

"As long as 371.25 grains of pure silver were actually equal in value to 24.75 grains of pure gold there was in fact but one standard, although represented by two metals; but when these quantities of gold and silver ceased to be equal to each other value in one or the other necessarily disappeared as a standard."

DUNN COMES OUT FOR GOOD MONEY.

State Auditor of Minnesota Studies the Financial Question.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—State Auditor Dunn has renounced his silver views and come out squarely for the Republican platform. He is to make a vigorous campaign in the Sixth District against Congressman C. A. Towne and contribute in what other ways he can to the success of the Republican ticket. For months he has been studying the question in all its phases and trying to get what light he could. He comes honestly to the conclusion that the Republican platform is the only one for a man to support who has the good of his country at heart.

"No personal or selfish motives have influenced me," said Mr. Dunn. "I am not a candidate for any office and will not be a candidate in the future. I have nothing to gain by my change of front and would have had nothing to lose by standing by silver. All my freinds in this State have known for a long time that I was friendly to silver. I have talked silver wherever I went and written about it in my newspaper. But that is all of the past.

"While still believing that this country might be prosperous and its people happy under silver monometallism, I do not want by my voice or vote to be responsible for even a small share of the suffering and financial and industrial chaos that I believe we would have to go through in order to reach that prosperity and happiness."

ORDER IS FILED IN THE CROFTON CASE.

Name of the Fort Sheridan Commander Is Found in the "Not Recommended for Retirement" List.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A special order was issued from the War Department today announcing the retirement from active service of the following officers:

Lieut.-Col. James H. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry; Maj. Alexander S. B. Keyes, First Artillery; Maj. John G. Turnbull, First Artillery; Capts. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry; Horace B. Sarson, Second Infantry; John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Ninth Cavalry.

These retirements are based upon the report of the Retiring Board, recently in session in Chicago, which found the officers named "incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service."

The same board examined Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Goldman, Fifth Cavalry, and indorsed their cases "Not recommended for retirement."

Only Eight Dollars

To St. Paul and return via Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf route). Tickets on sale Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 at ticket office, No. 115 Adams street, and depot, Harrison street and Fifth avenue.

TO FIGHT FOR HONESTY.

MICHIGAN IS THE BONE OF CONTENTION AT PRESENT.

Agriculturists Who Have Made No Study Yet of the Financial Question Are Indisputably for Silver to a Great Extent, but the Campaign of Education Which Is to Be Conducted Will Convert Many Hundreds of Them to the Side of Good Money.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Two full State tickets were nominated by the two factions of the Democracy yesterday and this, with the ticket put into the field by the Republicans, gives the voters of Michigan a choice between three men for all the State offices. The conglomerate ticket nominated at Bay City is all for silver, but for nothing else. So far as State officers are concerned the "sausage ticket" is hopelessly divided among the Popocrats, the Populists, and the silver party, the latter organization being a curious self-styled and sporadic political conglomeration of Republicans, former Democrats, and Populists. Even the Democratic name was lost at Bay City, and this is the opportunity of the gold Democrats who met here in Lansing. They have adopted the old name and it will appear on the tickets.

Opinions differ greatly as to the effect of a gold Democratic ticket. Its fondest friends say that it will poll fully 50,000 votes in the State. Others say it will receive not to exceed 10,000. It will certainly have the support of the old wheel-horses of the party. It is at least a good outlet for the politicians and strict party men who boast that they always have voted the party ticket and always propose to.

There is a respectable contingent of gold Democrats in Michigan who will vote for McKinley without hesitation. They are nominally for the third ticket, but when election day comes they will drop in their ballots for the man from Canton. The gold Democrats believe that they will best defeat free silver by voting for McKinley, in spite of his protection, which they do not believe in.

This third ticket, however, is more of a thorn in the flesh than the Popocrats are willing to admit.

Cannot Go Free Trade.

There are many Republicans who are for free silver, but cannot stomach free trade, of which Bryan is the chosen apostle. Therefore they say they will vote for McKinley. But the Democrat who is against his party on the financial question is not so embarrassed. He can vote for the nominee of the Indianapolis convention and vote for Sprague for Governor without sacrificing his convictions in any way. It is probable that some of the same men who put up the ticket here yesterday will vote for McKinley, and the majority will work for the Indianapolis nominee, and they will go farther and put Congressional nominees in the field wherever it is possible.

Standing as they do between the two great parties, these gold Democrats are able to give interesting evidence as to the situation in Michigan, and it is worth noting that they unite in saying that the State at present is in bad shape, and that both gold Democrats and Republicans will have to do hard work between now and election time to prevent Michigan's fourteen Electoral votes going into the hands of the Popocrats.

The candidate for Governor put up by the gold Democrats yesterday was Rufus F. Sprague of Greenville, a business-man, and a life-long Democrat, who is favorably known from one end of the State to the other. Coming from Montcalm County, northeast of Grand Rapids, he represents the section of the State where the silver movement has progressed most noticeably. Ionia County in the Fifth Congressional District, where William Alden Smith is battling for sound money and protection, is bounded on the north by Montcalm County, in the Eleventh District, and both counties are sown with free silver agitation.

Believes in Education.

So it will be seen that the gold Democrats carried the war into the enemy's country by putting Sprague at the head of the ticket. The candidate for Governor is one of the business-men in politics who believe in telling the truth. He said to THE TRIBUNE representative:

"The sentiment for silver is strong in my section of the State. Judging by what I saw there I was inclined to think that Bryan would surely carry the State. Since coming down this way I find a decidedly different tone, and better news comes from Grand Rapids, Jackson, Detroit, Ann Arbor, and elsewhere than anything I could gather at home. Still it must not be denied that silver has a strong hold on the people of Michigan, and in some sections it amounts to a great wave, which seems to be carrying everything before it. In the Upper Peninsula I am told that the miners are against free silver, but in the main State north of Grand Rapids and Lansing the silver idea has struck the agricultural sections with full force. I accepted the nomination for Governor because I believed the peril is so great to the country that all the old-time Democrats who believe in sound money should put their shoulders to the wheel. I have made no canvass of the State and cannot estimate what percentage of the Democratic votes our ticket will poll, but I do not look for a large vote."

Admire the Platform.

When the platform adopted by the gold Democrats yesterday was read it occasioned general admiration for the strong presentation of the arguments against free silver. It was not so much a declaration of principles as a powerful contribution to the literature of the campaign, showing that every pensioner would be defrauded, every widow cheated out of half of her life insurance money, and every laborer obliged to have his wages cut in two.

Taking time-honored Democratic lines, it showed that fiat money was a clever scheme "to conjure the earnings of the poor into the coffers of the rich."

Commendations of the platform were general among all parties, and hence it is interesting to know that it was written largely by Eugene Pringle of Jackson, who is known from one end of the State to the other as an old line Democrat.

In reviewing the situation in the central southern part of the State, Judge Pringle said:

"In Jackson, where I come from, all the best Democratic lawyers are opposed to Bryan and free silver. The men who do 50 per cent of the business at the bar will repudiate the platform and the ticket without hesitation. Of the railroad men in Jackson, 700 out of 1,200 are Democrats. Most of these men are against silver strongly.

Look Out for Wages.

"They know pretty well what would happen to their wages if the free coinage plan should be adopted. The Republicans in our section, however, are in a bad way and I fear they will have difficulty in holding their men together. In the City of Jackson proper at the present time the gold Democrats would probably more than offset the silver Republicans, but in the county the contrary is true.

"The only way to fight the silver craze is to make a straight issue and stick to it. My impression is that most of the trouble will be found to exist in the country. The farmers are filled with the silver sentiment. At the same time it is true that most of the people are for silver because they have not given much thought to it. They are still subject to argument, but if ever a campaign of education were needed it is in the State of Michigan."

Prof. Myron H. Thompson of the State University at Ann Arbor aroused the enthusiasm of the convention yesterday by a clear cut speech, in which he riddled the arguments of the silver men and added a new word to party politics in Michigan by dubbing the three-headed conglomeration at Bay City the sausage trust and suggesting for their emblem three links of bologna sausage with the motto, "Don't whistle." The Bay City candidates will never hear the last of the "sausage ticket."

Bryan Loses Their Votes.

"I thought I was out of politics when I went into the State University," said Prof. Thompson, "but the imminent danger resulting from the Chicago convention has forced me back again. Owing to the influence of the State University, through educational advantages brought home to the people, I should say that in Ann Arbor fully 25 per cent of the Democrats are for the gold standard and will vote against Bryan.

"Conditions in other sections of the State are quite different, however. The farmers of Michigan are undoubtedly in a bad way. Their produce is selling for little or nothing. They think things cannot become worse, and hence they want to try the experiment of free silver. But things can be worse for them, and that is exactly what the farmers must be made to see."

One of the most active leaders in the convention was Clarence H. Bennett, a business-man of Jackson, who was Mayor of that railroad center, and who has been one of the recognized party leaders for years.

In discussing the outlook for the third ticket he said:

"The sentiment of all the old-line Democrats is in favor of the third ticket. You can hardly expect the old party leaders on our side of the fence to vote and work for McKinley. A large proportion of the men who have done the work of the Democratic party in Michigan are opposed to Bryan and the Chicago platform. I believe that when election comes it will be found that 10 per cent of the Democrats will vote the third ticket. The substantial men of the party are with us, and the riff-raff and the professional officeseekers were at Bay City. The Populists there are very generally men who are out for what there is in politics.

Labor Wants Good Money.

"The railroad men in Jackson, as elsewhere, and laboring men generally, are for sound money. They seem to understand, without much telling, what disaster free silver would bring to them. With the farmers it is much different. They are permeated with the free silver heresy. The outlook at the present is far from encouraging, and for that reason I say it is a blessing the national conventions were held so early, for otherwise there would not be the time left in which to counteract the advance made by the old fiat money agitators, who are at the bottom of all this disturbance.

"Michigan always has been a hotbed of fiatism, and the present wave is a repetition of that of 1878. My observation, however, has been that the Republicans are accustomed to criticise their own candidates and platforms, object freely and openly to planks they do not like, and then vote the ticket just the same. They did that in 1878, and my judgment is that many of them will do it this year. I think the great majority of the silver Republicans in and about Jackson will vote for McKinley after all. Still, nobody should count on Michigan. The farmers are ablaze with silver enthusiasm, and it will take hard work to get them in the right track once more."

BLACK MUM AS TO HIS NOMINATION.

He Returns to the City and Seeks Retirement.

Gen. John C. Black returned home yesterday morning and, as he said himself last evening, went into retirement for a few days before making any announcement as to whether he would accept or decline the sound money Democratic nomination for Governor.

Gen. Black refused to discuss the matter. When seen he said there had been no meeting between him and the members of the State committee. Upon his arrival in Chicago he went directly to his residence at No. 23 Scott street and remained there. He said that two of his personal friends had called upon him socially during the day, but aside from these he had seen nobody.

There was a story in circulation to the effect that Gen. Black would not accept the nomination. It was found to have originated in the immediate vicinity of the Popocratic headquarters and had no basis of authority whatever. The General has not made his intentions known, but said he would do so in a day or two. The State committee is waiting to hear from him and its members claim to have every reason to believe he will accept.

It was not expected he would announce his acceptance immediately upon his arrival in the city. He desires to give the subject careful consideration, and those who made him their standard bearer think he will probably reply to their action in a letter.

"I have absolutely nothing to say now," was the General's reply when asked for an expression upon his nomination.

"Will you accept or reject it?"

"I do not care to answer that question at this time. In short, I cannot speak this evening for publication. I am in retirement. There will be something to say, however, in a few days."

"Have any members of the sound money committee called upon you today?"

"No, I have only seen two men, and they were personal friends. We did not talk politics."

Secretary Spangler received a great many callers yesterday, and he gave assurance that the result of Tuesday's convention was being favorably accepted by hundreds of Democrats all over the State. The Central committee was empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket, but it does not anticipate being called upon to perform any such duty.

Gen. Black, it was announced yesterday, will publicly acknowledge his acceptance of the nomination at the time he is officially informed of it. This will be within a week. As it is now arranged C. A. Ewing of Decatur, Chairman of the State committee, will call upon him next Saturday in his official capacity.

The only person who has had an opportunity to speak freely with Gen. Black since his return is Judge William E. Vincent. He will not say whether the General will accept, but his confident tone and manner indicate that he, at least, has no doubt that the nominee of the sound money Democrats will go into the Gubernatorial race with a determination to win.

"It is true that I called upon Gen. Black today," he said last evening. "I do not feel at liberty to discuss the subject of the conversation between us further than to say that with all earnestness I urged him to accept the nomination for Governor. Gen. Black is a wise, prudent, cautious man, and I apprehend no one will know what he will do until he makes a public announcement through the regular public channels."

TALKS OF SILVER AND THE NEGRO.

Pastor of Bethel African Church Discusses Money Question.

The Rev. D. A. Graham, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist Church, Dearborn and Thirtieth streets, addressed his people last night at their special request on the money question, his subject being "Silver, Silverites, and the Negro."

The speaker devoted some time to the explanation of the terms in use in the controversy and then proceeded to give a number of reasons why every good citizen should oppose the program of repudiation proposed by the Democratic party. He explained how the free coinage of silver would produce an inflation of prices and a reduction in the purchasing power of the money.

The result would be, he said, a worse panic than any the country had ever seen. He scored Bryan for trying to set the poor against the rich, and said the interests of the colored people were bound up with the interests of the rich. Mr. Graham was listened to with close attention and his remarks were frequently applauded.

WEST SIDE CAR MEN ORGANIZE.

Establish Headquarters and Elect a Roster of Officers.

Employés of the West Chicago street railroad company have established McKinley and Tanner headquarters at No. 1597 West Madison street. At that place in leisure hours the gripmen and conductors will be found preaching the doctrines of Republicanism and national credit.

The opening meeting was held last night, with 250 men present. The following officers were elected:

President—John P. Salter.
Vice-Presidents—Joseph Rex and William McKee.
Secretary—D. S. Ketchum.
Treasurer—J. B. Atwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Miles Martin.

On Thursday nights there will be regular meetings.

RETURNS MINUS BLOOMERS AND WHEEL.

Miss Reichling Starts Out to Surprise Her Grandparents and Succeeds Beyond Her Fondest Expectation.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Miss Annie Reichling of No. 519 South Spring street, Belleville, came to grief at Millstadt today. She pedaled out to Millstadt clad in a bewitching cycling costume of bloomers, jacket, and cap, intending to visit her grandparents.

Late in the day she returned afoot, wearing a full-length dress.

Instead of springing a pleasant surprise upon her grandparents at Millstadt she met with a cold reception, the old folks holding up their hands in horror at the sight of their granddaughter riding a bicycle and wearing bloomers.

To emphasize their disapproval the old folks set out to effect a radical reform in the speediest manner possible. The grandmother took the girl in hand and the old man looked after the bicycle.

Half an hour later, when the girl found out where she was "at," her wheel had been smashed and her costume destroyed. She was so angry that she walked back home, even neglecting to bid her grandparents farewell.

Trolley Cars in Cairo.

Trolley cars are now running in the streets of Cairo. Expr

WANT TO NOTIFY BRYAN.

POPULISTS ARE ANXIOUS TO TELL HIM ABOUT IT.

J. M. Bowler, Chairman of the Committee Chosen at St. Louis to Inform the Candidate That He Had Been Nominated, Says He Will Persist in His Efforts to Fulfill the Mission—And the Silver Party Has a Similar Duty to Perform.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Maj. J. M. Bowler of Renville County, yesterday nominated by the Populists of Minnesota as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, today discussed the matter of the notification of W. J. Bryan that he had been nominated for the office of President by the Populists at their national convention in St. Louis.

It has been understood that Senator Allen of Nebraska was Chairman of the Notification committee, and that as such he and some of his friends had put a quietus to any proposition to tell Mr. Bryan what had been done.

Their point was understood to be this: Not being officially notified, Mr. Bryan would not have to respond verbally to the notification, and therefore would be relieved from the embarrassment of any official utterance concerning the Populist platform.

On this point Maj. Bowler said: "So far as I know I am the Chairman of that committee, and in my capacity as such I have written to L. S. Bateman of Maine, Temporary Secretary of the committee, to address the different members of the committee throughout the country and discover their sentiment. I have also asked him to inquire whether I have ever been superseded as Chairman. The committee met but once, and then I was the temporary officer chosen. A few days later the National committee held a session, and it may in some way have taken action, but unless it did I am still the executive officer.

"I expect an answer to my inquiries in this matter very shortly, and if I find that I am still at the head of the committee, and the proposition which we have addressed to the members meets with the approval of a majority of them, Bryan certainly will be notified of his nomination. If some one else is Chairman of the Committee I then will be no better than any one of the members, and the initiative, if it is taken, will have to rest with some one else."

Mr. Bryan may be unwilling to accept the Populist platform, and the absence of any notification from the committee has given him a great chance to dodge the issue. The intention of the committee to get a square answer from him may result in a political sensation, and perhaps injury to the fusion vote, but the committee will persist, just the same.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 27.—The fact that George A. Groot of this city has prepared a notification speech to be delivered at Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 8, has given rise to a rumor which has been circulated all over the country that Mr. Bryan would be formally notified of his nomination by the Populists.

Concerning the matter, Mr. Groot said today: "I know nothing about the arrangements of the Populist Executive committee. I am the Chairman of the Notification committee appointed by the silver party. We shall formally notify Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall on Sept. 8. Senator Teller and Congressman Towne will speak.

"The statement that I shall submit my speech to Mr. Bryan when he comes to Cleveland is unauthorized. I should do so if asked, but Mr. Bryan has not asked it and I am almost sure that he will not. The idea that he wants to be prepared for it is too ridiculous. I could not say anything for which he is unprepared. I don't think there is a man in the country who could surprise him on the money question, for there is no phase of it with which he is not familiar.

"It is probable that the silver party will dissolve after November."

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—The Star this afternoon says: "The Star can state positively that Bryan is to be formally and officially notified of the Populist nomination made at St. Louis. Tom Watson will be notified at the same time.

"This may sound strange in view of the statement of Chairman Butler that Weaver and Field were not notified four years ago, with the inference that went with it, that, despite the protests of Populist Bateman and others, Bryan would not be notified. At no time, however, did Chairman Butler say in positive words that there would be no notification."

It seems, from what was gathered by a Star reporter, that the pressure for the notification of the Populist nominees has been too heavy for those opposed to such a course to resist, and that the managers of the Populist campaign have finally come to the conclusion that the notification must be made.

SOUTH UNITED AGAINST SEWALL.

Kentucky Populists Will Support Bryan and Watson.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The Popocratic managers of Kentucky have been outwitted at their own game, and now there is no doubt of Bryan's defeat in this State. It all came about in this way:

The Populists submitted a plan of fusion to the Popocratic State committee. It was that the Populists be given the two Electors-at-large and the Popocrats the District Electors.

Chairman Johnson of the Democratic committee refused to grant this, as he was sure the Populists would all vote for Bryan. Chairman Joseph Parker of the Populist committee said today the Populists would put out a full Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket. As there are 12,000 organized Populists in Kentucky, this will offset 12,000 Bryan and Sewall votes, and neither Electoral ticket can be elected.

In addition the Indianapolis Electoral ticket will receive many thousand votes. Chairman Parker said today: "Our Campaign committee will meet here on Saturday, when the work of the campaign will be mapped out, speakers assigned, and plans made.

"As for fusion in the South, I believe there will be little. The only State to do so is Texas. Missouri will fuse, I think. Otherwise the sentiment against Sewall is too strong. We expect to poll the greatest Populist vote ever cast."

FILL OUT THE FUSIONISTS' TICKET.

Populists at Springfield, O., Put Up Two Candidates.

Supreme Court Judge	E. D. STARK
Food Commissioner	T. J. CREAGER

Springfield, O., Aug. 27.—The Populist State convention today nominated for Supreme Judge E. D. Stark of Cleveland, and for Food Commissioner T. J. Creager of Springfield. The Popocratic nominee for Food Commissioner recently died. Another vacancy was created by the Popocratic nominee for Supreme Judge withdrawing. The Populists take these two places on the fusion State ticket and get five of the twenty-three Electors.

Oxford's Large Income.

The income of Oxford University, England, is slightly under $350,000.

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PUT HIM OFF AT BUFFALO

BRYAN RECEIVED ENTHUSIASTICALLY AT CLEVELAND'S OLD HOME.

Audience of 4,000 People Packs the Hall and Listens to the Regulation Speech—The "Cleveland Democracy," the City's Oldest Party Organization, and Ward Clubs Bearing Torches Lead the Line of March.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Apparently the entire population of Buffalo, the home of Grover Cleveland, turned its footsteps tonight toward Music Hall, where Candidate Bryan addressed 4,000 people, as many as could be packed within the four walls, while unnumbered thousands filled the neighboring streets. The day in Buffalo had been filled with more enthusiasm than Mr. Bryan has received in "the enemy's country," and the night meeting which ended it attracted almost if not quite as many would-be auditors as the notification in Madison Square Garden.

Upon their arrival in the city from Erie at 3:30 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were escorted to the Genesee Hotel. There they were quartered in apartments which had been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland just before the election of the President to his office and upon the walls of which hung portraits of the President and his wife.

A reception was held for two hours in the hotel parlors in the afternoon, when Mr. and Mrs. Bryan shook hands with a constant line of callers, which still stretched a long half block outside of the building when the doors were closed upon the last comers.

Escorted by Cleveland Democracy.

Mr. Bryan was escorted to the hall by the "Cleveland Democracy," the city's oldest party organization, and by ward clubs bearing torches. The line of march was along half a mile of Main street, crowded almost as thickly as the hall, and red fire and cannon announced the candidate's coming. In the hall the crowd had amused itself listening to an eccentric gentleman in the gallery, who loudly read an original poem having the refrain, "Bill Bryan, dear Bryan, stand first in the fight."

When the candidate appeared upon the stage, escorted by State Committeeman John C. Cuneen, the police were powerless to control the audience, and, swarming down to the front, several hundred men took possession of the seats reserved for the clubs which escorted Mr. Bryan. Charles F. Tabor was chosen President of the meeting, and when the list of Vice-Presidents was read the name of Norman E. Mack, editor of the only free silver paper in Buffalo, was cheered almost as enthusiastically as Mr. Bryan had been.

Opposition Is Acknowledged.

Mr. Tabor made a speech, in which he said there was no need to disguise the fact that opposition existed among New York Democrats to an indorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform, but he did not believe that the opposition affected the great mass of voters in the State.

Mr. Bryan, who was received tumultously, struck out boldly with the declaration of his advocacy of free silver. Then he asserted he stood upon the Chicago platform because he believed in every word of it from beginning to end. Although the orator, almost exhausted by the week's campaigning and the day's travel and reception, was far from being in his best form and spoke with husky tones he held the entire house clear to the end of his speech.

MR. BRYAN'S BUFFALO SPEECH.

He Thanks New-Yorkers for Their Interest in the Campaign.

As soon as quiet had been restored after the introduction Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens: I cannot express to you the gratitude which I feel when I see the interest the people of the Empire State are taking in the campaign upon which we are just entering. I am grateful to the gentleman who has presided at this meeting and to those who have gathered to lend their enthusiasm to the cause. I shall carry back to the people of the West the news—not the news either, because it is no longer news—that the Chicago platform is supported and indorsed, not by the West and South alone, but by all the toiling millions of the East as well. [Great applause.] I am aware that in the writing of a platform it is impossible to suit the opinions of all; I recognize that people who think will differ, and that we often find in platforms things with which we do not fully agree, and we fail to find in platforms sometimes attention to policies which we regard as important.

"But platforms are not written by all of the party; they are written by a majority of the party. [Applause.] And when a majority of a party writes a platform the others in the party must either stand upon it or get out of the party. [Applause.] There is no other plan known except the rule of a majority or the rule of a minority, and it is better for a minority to be alienated than for the voice of a majority to be suppressed. [Applause.] You can support those who stand upon the Chicago platform, although you may dissent from parts of it. But I stand upon the Chicago platform because I believe in it from beginning to end, every word.

"A platform covers a great many questions necessarily, because there is no time when there is but one subject; but while there are various planks and various policies, there must be one supreme, and in this campaign there is a supreme issue. The issue is made between those who believe in a gold standard and those who oppose a gold standard. There is no middle ground; those who are not with us are against us. There is no place between the lines for people to stand. [Applause.]

Criticises Republican Platform.

"The Republican platform does not say that a gold standard is a good thing. There are those who are supporting the Republican party who believe that a gold standard is a good thing, but they have not the courage to risk the issue before the people who have suffered from a gold standard. [Applause.] We must judge people not by their words, but by their acts. Our opponents tell us that they will try to secure an international agreement and that they simply want to maintain a gold standard until other nations will help us to let go of it. [Laughter and applause.] Can you trust the people who wrote the St. Louis platform to restore bimetallism? Never, until you can wipe out the scriptures and gather figs from thorns and grapes from thistles. [Applause.] Those who are responsible for the gold standard are not the ones to whom we look for deliverance. As well might you have asked Pharoah to lead the children of Israel out of bondage as to ask the Republican party to break the shackles of a gold standard. [Applause.] The Democratic party is opposed to a gold standard—not only opposed to it, it is unalterably opposed to it. It is so much opposed to it that it will not permit the American people to be bound by it. though every nation on earth shall demand it. [Applause.]

"We did not achieve independence for the purpose of bowing to the yoke of any foreign power. [Applause.] Let me suggest two or three questions for you to put to your opponents. They are not new questions; I have suggested them before; I shall suggest them again. In the first place, if you find a man who is opposed to the Democratic platform ask him if he believes in a gold standard; if he says he does, tell him he is a man without a party, because no party in the United States ever declared for a gold standard. [Applause.]

Study of the Money Question.

"There are people in this country who had not studied the money question until the Chicago convention, persons who supposed, of course, because they had been reading the Eastern newspapers that the gold standard must be all right. But when they got to studying the question they found that the arguments which support bimetallism are based upon the solid rock of truth, and they have been coming over to the cause of bimetallism with a rapidity never known before in the history of the United States. [Applause.] The arguments in favor of bimetallism are directed toward the intellect of the man who thinks, and to the heart of the man who feels. The gold standard argument is directed to the pocketbook of the man who wants to live while others die. [Great applause.]

"Who in this Nation will defend the gold standard as a good thing? And if no party has arisen in more than a century of progress, if no party this year has arisen that tells the American people that the gold standard confers blessings upon the human race, who will say that we must keep a thing that is bad until foreign powers shall take pity upon us and relieve us of the burden. [Applause.] If a man says he is in favor of bimetallism, you ask him how much he is in favor of it. If he says he wants bimetallism, ask him what other nations he wants to help, and if he says he is willing to wait for other nations, ask him how long he is willing to wait. [Applause.] When we declare for independent action we do not offend those who live in other lands; we do not appeal to any feeling of hostility against those who are not citizens of the United States. We simply uphold the dignity of 70,000,000 of people to whose care alone must be committed the policies which are good for themselves.

Contempt from Foreigners.

"If some man living in a foreign land should ask his nation to surrender power and the right of self-government and invest legislative power in the United States, what would we think of that man's patriotism? If we would despise the foreigner who would attempt or desire to let the United States control his nation, what contempt must foreigners feel for those Americans who are willing to surrender the right to govern themselves? [Applause.] Our opponents tell us in their platform—and the only authorized way to construe the platform emphasizes the declaration—that this Nation cannot undertake to open its mints to silver without the concurrent aid of other nations. It does not say that we are not able to do so for a month or for a year, or for one Presidential term, and according to the statement this Nation will never be able to do it until other nations join us in the act. [Applause.] That is the doctrine; that we must continue a gold standard, not for a few months, but for an indefinite duration of time. What is this thing that we must endure? Ah, my friends, when the American people at last turn their thoughts upon the gold standard, when they at last discuss it from all sides, and understand its results and the motives that lie behind it, I have no doubt as to what will be their verdict.

"Let me call your attention to what has been said in regard to the gold standard. I want to give you language which is stronger than I would be willing to use on my own authority. I want to give you language which surpasses in emphasis any language which you have heard uttered by those who are now called extravagant. It is the language of John G. Carlisle uttered in 1878. The Chairman has read an extract from that speech. Let me read another extract:

"'The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt most noticeably at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.'

Comment on Carlisle's Statement.

"That is what Mr. Carlisle said—that if I should organize a conspiracy to destroy one-half of all the houses in the world, and sink one-half of all the ships upon the sea, and destroy one-half of all the railroads and means of communication it would not produce anything like the results upon society that would be produced by the permanent annihilation of one-half of the world's supply of metallic money. And yet, my friends, the Republican party has pledged itself to join in a conspiracy to destroy this money unless other nations come and help us to save our people. [Great applause.] Who are the Anarchists? Are they the ones who want to restore the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution? Are they the ones who want to reinstate the financial system which had the indorsement of all the statesmen from Washington and Jefferson and Jackson down to Lincoln? Or shall we find the Anarchists among those who want a financial policy which will do more harm than to destroy half the houses, sink half the ships, and tear up half the railroads? [Applause.]

"We propose a financial policy. Our opponents propose nothing. Without daring to defend the gold standard, without daring to set a time when you shall escape it, they preach the doctrine of 'grin and bear it,' and offer no hope to the human race. We ask for the free coinage of silver. We have had it in the past. We ask for coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. [Applause.] We have had it in the past, and we ask that the American people shall do their own legislating for themselves without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. And we have had it in the past. We believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will maintain the parity between gold and silver. And right here let me call attention to something which I have learned since I came into your city.

Refers to Mexican Dollar Illustration.

"I am told that some of your merchants in order to give an object lesson to the people have been offering to furnish Mexican dollars for 50 cents as part of change when you buy goods. My friends, let me give you an opportunity to test the sincerity of these people. Let me give you a suggestion. They tell you that if we had the free coinage of silver that the American dollar would be worth as little as the Mexican dollar is now. They tell you that if we have the free coinage of silver, silver will not rise in value. Let me give you a suggestion by which you can test them. Whenever a man offered you a Mexican dollar for 50 cents you take it, and then take it to your savings bank or to any other bank and ask them if they will take that on deposit now for 50 cents and give you a written agreement to give you a Mexican dollar the next day after the inauguration of the next President. [Great applause and cheers.]

"They say that silver will not rise. If not, then they can furnish you these silver dollars for 50 cents in American money. We tell you that we believe that the free coinage of silver will create a demand for silver which will make that Mexican dollar worth more than 100 cents at the mints of the United States and throughout the world. You ask how it can be done? It can be done by applying to silver the same law that you apply to wheat and corn and oats. If any person in your community would stand ready to take all the wheat brought to his office at a dollar a bushel nobody in this community would sell his wheat for less than a dollar a bushel.

Law of Supply and Demand.

"Our opponents say that if we maintain the parity and by free and unlimited coinage make a silver dollar worth as much as a gold dollar, that then it will be as hard to get a silver dollar as it is now to get a gold dollar. My friends, again they ignore the law of supply and demand. If we restore silver to its place by the side of gold, so that any person who needs money with which to pay taxes or to pay a debt, or buy anything that he likes, can use silver instead of gold, we take the strain off of gold and the gold holders who today, because of the demand created for gold by legislation, can charge more for it than they could if silver were a competitor in the market.

"It is not strange that a person who ignores the law of supply and demand is not able to understand the details of the money question. A man who would watch a boy throw a stone into the air and wonder why that stone falls to the ground is ignorant of the law of gravitation, and you could hardly respect the intelligence of the man who did not understand the law of gravitation. But, my friends, what shall you think of the financiers who do not seem to understand—at least they will not admit to the public that they understand that the increase in the volume of the world's metallic money will affect the purchasing power of each dollar of that money. We complain of the gold standard because an increased demand for gold has raised the price of gold and lowered the price of all those things which exchange for money, and if that be true, then a restoration of silver to its place by the side of gold will lessen the demand for gold and thus lessen the purchasing price of the dollar, either gold or silver. [Applause.]

What Remonetization of Silver Means.

"If you say that it is not fair to take away a part of the purchasing power of an ounce of gold, I tell you that it was not fair to have put into that gold that part which the law has placed in it. The remonetization of silver will not take out of gold any more than the demonetization put into the gold. [Applause.] And those who produce the wealth of the world, those who are the foundation of the Nation's greatness in time of peace, and the Nation's only defense in time of war, have as much right to restore the parity between money and property as the money changers had to raise the dollar for their own benefit. [Applause.] They tell us that our legislation is intended for the benefit of the mine-owner. We deny it. We point to the fact that the strength of bimetallism has always been found among the agriculturists and among the laborers who for thirty years have labored to restore silver to its place in our coinage. [Applause.] Remember that when they tell you that this legislation is for the benefit of the mine-owner that free coinage cannot give back to the mine-owner a single cent more than demonetization took away from the mine-owner. [Applause.] And that for every dollar of benefit that demonetization has taken from the mine-owner it has taken many dollars of benefit from the farmers and laborers of the United States. [Applause.]

"And for every dollar that remonetization gives to the mine-owner, that same law will give many dollars back to the great struggling masses of the United States. [Applause.] But let us suppose that the argument of our opponents is true; let us suppose that the only people interested in the free coinage of silver were the mine-owners.

Mine-Owners and Money-Changers.

"I ask you who are the people who are interested in the gold standard? Those who make a profit out of the government's extremities by drawing gold out of the Treasury and then selling it back to the government in exchange for bonds which they themselves have compelled. [Applause.]

"These dealers in money and those who hold fixed investments that grow more valuable as money rises in its purchasing power, these are the ones whom the gold standard benefits; but chief among them all are the money-changers, and chiefest among those who are pushing forward this crusade for gold are those people who make a profit, not in producing wealth, but in handling the money that other people need in exchanging this wealth. [Applause.] And if I were compelled to choose between legislation that helped the mine-owner and legislation which helped the money-changers, I would not long hesitate in giving a decision.

"Go out into the mountains, and there you will find those men who go down into the ground and toil and climb up on the cliffs, and every ounce of silver which they produce, at the risk of their lives, if poured into the channel of trade would increase the volume of money and help all of us, and if I had to choose between helping them and helping those who, instead of producing money corner it while the world is in distress, I would lend my influence to those who produce silver rather than those who corner money. [Applause.]

Mexico and the United States.

"They tell us that because Mexico has failed to maintain the parity between gold and silver therefore we must fail. There is just one kind of a man who can think so and that is the man who knows so little of geography or history as to think that Mexico is as large as the United States. When you argue that the failure of Mexico proves that we must fail you simply argue that the United States cannot do anything that Mexico has not succeeded in doing. [Applause.] Not only that, but you argue that the United States and Mexico together cannot do a thing that Mexico has not done alone. [Applause.]

"Now just a word on one or two other declarations in that platform. We say in the platform that the United States should exercise the option vested in the Treasury by law and redeem the obligations of the government in either gold or silver, whichever the United States may desire to use—I believe, my friends, that a silver dollar that the government makes a legal tender between the employers and employés, between those who do business is good enough to pay to a bondholder or to a note-holder who has a claim against the United States. [Applause.]

Soldiers and Free Silver.

"Our opponents have said that the soldiers who are receiving pensions must be protected against the free coinage of silver. They would have us believe that these financiers who are insisting upon a gold standard are insisting upon it for fear the soldiers drawing a pension may suffer by the abandonment of the gold standard. They forget that those who were soldiers remember the times that we had during the war; they forget that these soldiers were old enough to know something of legislation; they forget that these soldiers know that the financiers who are today pleading the cause of the soldier when he was offering his life for his country and receiving pay in greenbacks that these same financiers were making their bonds payable in coin although they did not fight themselves. [Applause.] And I am not willing to believe that they are any more considerate of the soldiers' interests today than they were at the time when they were looking after themselves. [Applause.]

"My friends, there is no way of taking the government out of the clutches of those who have been bleeding it except for the government to resume its legal rights and use its silver or its gold, whichever it pleases, whenever it has a dollar to pay. I do not want to be called extreme, but I want to state my position with such emphasis that it will not be mistaken.

"I believe the American people have a right to have the Treasury Department administered in behalf of all the people instead of in behalf of syndicates, foreign and domestic. [Applause.] Instead of permitting the financiers of Wall street to call before them the officials of the government and tell them what they must do, I believe the time has come when the officials of the government should tell them what they must do and make them do it. If this government is not greater than the bankers of Wall street it is not a government at all. [Applause.]

Government and the Governed.

"If we once concede that we must purchase from them the right to exist, how do we know how much at last they may charge us for letting us live? [Applause and laughter.] Now, in saying this, my friends, I do not want to be understood as saying one word against those men that I would not say and do not say against any other class of people who assume to be greater than the government. What I mean to say is this: That when the Creator made man he did not use any superior kind of mud when he made financiers. [Applause and laughter.] My friends, they assume that they are the only ones who are interested in the money question. I assert that every man, woman, and child in this Nation is interested in the money question and each one must solve it for himself and that he cannot safely delegate the power of choice for him to any other person. [Applause.]

"Thomas Jefferson said that the art of government was the art of being honest, and the years of history reaching back for 6,000 years prove to us that the financiers are not the only people who know what honesty is. [Applause.] He not only said that the art of government was the art of being honest, but he said that the principles of right and wrong are easily discerned and require not the aid of many counselors. He was right. The great questions of government are in their last analysis simple questions. They resolve themselves at last into questions of right and wrong, and the great common people are as able to distinguish right from wrong as are any other people in this or any other land. [Applause.]

Questions to Be Decided.

"Here is a great question. It is submitted to the American people for their decision. When people arise to defend bimetallism and when they appeal to the people to think this question out for themselves and then to act as they think best these advocates of bimetallism are called demagogues. Be not alarmed or dismayed at that term. Remember that in all the history of this country there has never been a statesman whose heart beat in sympathy with the struggling masses who has not been called a demagogue by those who opposed him. [Applause.]

"There is only one way to escape from being called a demagogue among the great moneyed classes, the trusts and corporations. Young man, do you want to know how to keep from being called a demagogue? I will give you a certain method. Get in the employ of some great corporation and then call all the people Anarchists and you will be a statesman among your employers. [Applause.] Be not discouraged. The great common people of this country are capable of self-government and they have not in recent years given clearer testimony of the fact than they are giving this year.

"In time of peace, in times of quiet, in times when there is no great feeling, political machinery controls politics, and political machinery is all right; it is necessary; but in great upheavals as we have this year, woe to the machine that lies down in the pathway of the people. [Applause.] Machinery is a means, not an end; and when they tell you that you owe certain obligations to the machinery of the party, you tell them that the agent who is the machinery owes higher obligations to the people, the sovereigns, than the sovereigns can owe to the agent. [Applause.] If you offend a machine when you object to its thwarting the will of the people, how much must the people be offended when the machine refuses to pursue the work and to perform the duty for which it was created?

Year of Convictions.

"This is a year when political convictions reach away down into the heart, and we have the lines drawn. We expected desertions when we made our platform mean something. We could have avoided them by getting on both sides of all questions. [Laughter.] But when the platform began to say what it meant, and they saw that those behind the platform meant what it said, then there were some who found that they were no longer in sympathy with the Democratic party. I have not one word of criticism for the man who leaves the Democratic party if his conscience and his judgment lead him elsewhere. I shall be the last man to deny him the right to follow those guides.

"But I have a right to ask this: That the man who leaves the Democratic party shall give his real reason and not a pretended reason for the desertion. [Applause.] If he is profiting by the government's financial policy and wants that policy continued under a Republican administration I want him to say so and not say that he is leaving the party to save his country. If he is connected with some trust which is stifling the life out of those who are struggling to engage in business and he is afraid the Democratic party will give a death blow to the trust I want him to say that he loves the trust better than he loves his party and not say that he is doing it for his fellow-man. [Applause.]

Deserters of the Party.

"Because, I assure you, that if those who desert think they can deceive their neighbors they will find themselves wofully mistaken, for before this campaign closes we will not only know who has deserted, but we will be able to write upon the walls of the town the reasons why they have gone to the Republican party. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, I have talked to you longer than I intended to [cries of "Go on!"] and there are others here to speak to you, that your vote is your own. We come before to them as patiently as you have listened to me. All that I can say in parting is this: that your vote is you own. We come before you with our policies; we come before you with our platform; we tell you what we shall do and how we shall do it, if our platform and our ticket succeed, and all that we ask of you is that you who believe through this platform and the candidates who stand upon it you can best serve your country, protect your rights, and advance the interests of those whom you love; that those who believe that will make our cause their cause, and that those of you who believe that you can better serve your country by working with the opposition, I ask you that you shall be as free to act with them as we ask you to be free to act with us if your judgments come our way. That is all that I can ask of you, and, no matter what may be the result, we shall be content, because we have faith that if the people err one time they will correct it again. We know in the long run there is no voice so true, no judgment so unerring, as the voice and the judgment of the American people." [Great applause and cheers.]

SPEECH FROM A HOTEL BALCONY.

Larger Audience Is Addressed than at Music Hall.

At the close of Mr. Bryan's speech Congressman William Sulzer of New York addressed the Music Hall audience. While he was talking Mr. Bryan was escorted back to the Genesee House, about which people were packed and from the balcony he made another speech to an audience larger than the first. He said:

"I read the other day in a little pamphlet circulated by the Sound Money League, which has its headquarters in New York City, and in that pamphlet a French writer on political economy said that the capitalists and financiers were 'the only people who are competent to express an opinion on the money question and are in favor of a gold standard.' My friends, a great many of the advocates of a gold standard, both those, if there be such, who declare their admiration for a gold standard openly and those who, fearing to do that, seek to secure a gold standard under the euphonious title of 'sound money,' actually believe that the money question is too deep a question for the average citizen. [A voice: "It is not."] My friends, no question that involves the destinies of the American people is too deep for the American people themselves. Now, this money question is a question which concerns each one of you. They say they want money to be good. Why, of course they do.

Don't Want Money Too Good.

"But we don't want money to be too good. [Applause.] We want it to be just good enough. You can have money so good that you can long for it, but never get hold of it. [Laughter and applause.] They tell the farmer that he wants a good dollar. Of course he does. But he does not raise the dollars. He raises farm products and he wants those products to bring a good price. [Applause.] And we know that as he pushes the value of money up he pushes down the value of the things which he produces. The laboring man wants a good dollar, but more than that, he wants an opportunity to get more of any kind of a dollar by working for it. [Applause.]

"The welfare of the laboringman depends on two things. He must first have an opportunity to work, because until he gets an opportunity to earn dollars he is not interested in how much dollars buy. How can you give the laboringman opportunity? Simply by making it more profitable to those men who have money to invest their money in enterprises rather than to lock it up in vaults, a bank, and draw the increase that comes from the appreciated value. [Applause.]

"The gold standard, which raises the value of a dollar, makes people try to keep dollars, whereas if we had a single currency and a dollar which did not increase or decrease in its general purchasing power men would go forth and invest their money in the development and resources of this country.

"I am not vain enough to think that the interest which you have manifested in this city, surpassing all my expectations, is at all a manifestation of personal interest in me. I simply stand as a candidate upon a platform which represents great policies, and when you stand by me I know you simply mean to say that you are interested in the cause for which I stand. [Applause.] If by the suffrages of my countrymen I am placed in a position to carry out in the Executive department of the Government those policies it shall be my only ambition to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen." [Great applause and cheering.]

Mr. Bryan then retired to the hotel and his room.

Speechmaking Route Is Changed.

Mr. Bryan's program for next week has been changed. The intended speech at Columbus has been abandoned by the advice of Chairman Jones of the National committee, and the trip from this State to Chicago will be along the line of the lakes, except one day. From Cleveland, where he speaks Monday, the candidate will go to Toledo, and thence through Michigan by way of Adrian, Hillsdale, and Findley, and then will make a dash down to Elkhart, Ind.

MR. BRYAN TALKS OF PATRONAGE.

He Tells the People of Erie He Has Promised No Offices.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 27.—Notwithstanding the three long addresses and the half-dozen short speeches which he had made yesterday, Presidential Candidate Bryan plunged into the battle again, and this morning spoke from the balcony of the Reed House to 2,000 people assembled in the street and the opposite park.

He was escorted to the balcony overlooking the street, where Mr. Theodore P. Rynder and the Rev. Frank S. Heath had been making preliminary speeches, and received a welcome from the crowd, in which workingmen seemed to be in the majority. In this speech he touched upon the question of patronage, declaring that none had yet approached him with requests for offices in case of his election, and that he had made no promises. He also dwelt upon the necessity of electing a friendly Congress as well as a President, to insure the victory of free silver, and closed with an exhortation to the district to elect Joseph C. Sibley to Congress for a second term.

Mr. Bryan's voice began to show the effects of the hard work of this week's campaign and was decidedly husky for the first time since his week's rest at Red Hook.

No Patronage Is Solicited.

Mr. Sibley followed with a brief speech, and then the lines were formed for the reception, which consumed three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Bryan in his speech said:

"I think I had opportunity enough on last evening to speak to you upon the issues of this campaign, and this morning I simply desire to take one parting word. This is a peculiar campaign. The people are engaged in this fight because they believe that the triumph of the principles represented by the Chicago platform is absolutely essential to the welfare of our Nation. This is not merely an attempt to secure the Presidency in order to divide the offices among the few of the people. Offices cut no figure in this campaign. [Applause.] I believe my experience has been rather an unusual one. The people who have come to me have come with suggestions as to what can be done to help the cause, and no one has yet asked me for an office in case I am elected. I have not discussed patronage with anybody. I shall not discuss patronage with anybody during this campaign.

"A man who in the midst of a great battle stops to negotiate as to what position he shall assume when this battle is closed is unworthy to hold any position after this fight. Nor are we satisfied with securing the Presidency. The President alone is powerless to secure legislation. He does not express his approval until the Senate and House have joined in a measure, and I appeal to you, if you are interested in the success of our cause, to use your efforts to secure a Senate and a House as well as a President who is in favor of these reforms.

Plea for Free Silver Congressmen.

"The Senate is practically secured. We have no fear but what the Senate which convenes on the 4th of March next year will be in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. But it is necessary that we should have the House also. The House today is in the hands of the enemy, and we must take possession in the House in order to put any good measure into operation, and I beg you in every Congressional district in this Nation to see to it that no man shall receive a majority of the votes if you can help it unless he goes there to fight for the money of the Constitution from the first day he takes his seat until the last day he occupies a place in the House. You have in this district a candidate. You have in this district the man who has been tried and not found wanting. You have in this district one of the ablest, one of the most fearless, one of the most eloquent advocates of this great cause. His voice has

(Continued on fifth page.)

HARRY HILL IS DEAD.

FAMOUS NEW YORK SPORTING MAN PASSES AWAY.

At One Time He Was Prosperous and Was Known as "The Squarest Man" Who Ever Conducted a Resort—Of Late Years He Has Been Friendless and Homeless and on the Verge of Starvation—Honesty Made Him a Favorite Stakeholder.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Harry Hill, the veteran sporting man, one of the best known New-Yorkers of his time, and well known throughout the country, died at his home in Corona, Long Island, at 9 o'clock this evening. The cause of his death is attributed to drinking impure water from the water supply at Corona. He was 76 years of age and had been ill less than two weeks.

Harry Hill had the reputation, of which he was proud, of being "the squarest man" who ever owned a sporting resort in New York. A decade and a half ago his resort at Houston and Crosby streets was known all over the country, and no rural individual of any sporting proclivities at all considered a visit to New York complete unless it included a visit to "Harry Hill's."

The proprietor was genial and hearty, and it was his boast—truthful so far as is known—that no person was ever robbed in his place. Many New-Yorkers who have memories, and not unpleasant ones, of Harry Hill's occupy places high in politics and in the business world today.

It was their custom to "open wine" with the thick-set, popular Englishman who conducted it, and who owed his success to his honesty and good fellowship.

Hill, who was at one time reputed to be worth $500,000, died in poverty, and it is a fact worthy of note that of all the men who have achieved success and were under obligations to him not one went to his assistance in the days of his adversity.

He came to America in 1850 and worked as a stableman. In less than three years he opened a livery stable in Third avenue, and in 1854 bought out a grocery store at Houston and Crosby streets, and obtained a grocer's license to sell liquors. It was from that beginning his famous resort sprang. The "Grocery" soon became headquarters for all the sportsmen of the neighborhood. The "Grocery" presently ceased to exist as a grocery, and became simply a resort for convivially-disposed customers. Gradually it spread out, and took in the stores on either side. As fast as leases expired about him Harry Hill extended his holdings. He fixed up a stage and gave boxing matches to increase attendance. Every Thursday night he gave an exhibition and concert for charity, thus playing upon both sides of human nature.

Hill's reputation for honesty was such that the drunken men were glad to place their money and valuables in his hands for safe keeping. No one ever was known to have lost a cent thereby.

The honesty of the man made him a favorite stakeholder among betting men. He was one of those who backed Billy Edwards in his fight with Sam Colyer at Cone River, Va., and he was stakeholder when, in 1870, Jem Mace signed articles for a fight with Joe Coburn. Fully $25,000 in stakes was deposited with him when Sullivan defeated Ryan at Mississippi City.

In the height of his prosperity the police drove Harry Hill out of his place, and his financial downfall began at that time. He lost heavily in real estate speculations and on a hotel and ferry. He started a saloon at Harlem Bridge, but the police pursued him and he had to close. He was preparing to starve, too proud to beg, two years ago, when Richard K. Fox and H. C. Miner heard of the old man's plight and arranged a benefit for him. Since then he has run a small saloon at Maspeth, L. I., but did not make it pay. A friend tonight suggested for his epitaph: "Here lies a man who never refused to indorse a note for a friend."

PREACHER NOT A GOOD BARTENDER

His Saloon Fails to Pay and He Will Re-enter the Pulpit.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The Rev. Julius Feicke, the Jersey City clergyman who last summer created a sensation by severing his connection with the South Bergen Classis and opening a beer saloon at Fifth and Garden streets, Hoboken, has now given up the saloon and returned to the church. He found beer-selling did not pay, and having made his peace with his ministerial superiors, has reëntered the pulpit in charge of a congregation on the outskirts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Feicke is an educated and polished German. He says he never could see any harm in the saloon business if it was properly conducted, except for the prejudice against it. On opening his place in Hoboken he declared he was forced into the business to save his family from want, his salary as pastor hardly proving sufficient to buy shoes.

Feicke's venture, however, did not prove a success. At first a number of people were attracted to his saloon by curiosity to see how the clergyman could mix a cocktail or operate the pump, but after the novelty wore off the place seemed to be shunned by the respectable portion of the neighborhood, the people apparently having an instinctive feeling that the clerical saloon combination was not altogether appropriate.

The pastor's saloon was always a moral place and conducted in the most orderly manner. He has now disposed of it and will go to Philadelphia at the end of the month.

JOHN BLOODGOOD COMPANY FAILS.

Old New York Firm Suspends—Charges of Wrongdoing.

New York, Aug. 27.—The failure of the firm of John Bloodgood & Co. has been announced on the Stock Exchange. The only surviving member of the firm is John D. Slayback. The death of the senior member, John Bloodgood, was announced recently. He had been a member of the exchange since 1858. Mr. Slayback has been a member since Dec. 10, 1866.

The firm has been one of the most prominent in Wall street. Charges have been brought against the head of the firm since his death in connection with his joint trusteeship of the Lottimer estate.

A representative of J. D. Slayback says that the cause of the suspension is insolvency. No assignment had been made and the firm has no outstanding contracts on the Stock Exchange. Under instructions from counsel Mr. Slayback temporarily declines positively to make any further statement.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK

Gasoline Explosion in Siegel-Cooper's New Building.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The explosion of a can of gasoline in the basement of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s new building at Sixth avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, today caused a fire that destroyed the paint shop and created a panic among the 300 workmen who were busy putting the finishing touches on the big structure.

The noise of the explosion and the volume of smoke that poured from the basement a moment later caused considerable excitement among the shoppers on Sixth avenue, and the police with difficulty kept the crowd back when the engines and firemen arrived.

The paint shop was in the basement near the center of the building. In it, besides the gasoline, were two barrels of oil, some benzine and turpentine, and a number of buckets of mixed paint. The explosion occurred at 2:30 o'clock, and within a few seconds the little shop was a mass of flames. Firemen responded quickly, however, and the blaze was put out before any great damage had been done.

A ladder was run up from one of the trucks on the Nineteenth street side and was used by a score of frightened workmen in reaching the pavement.

Chicagoans in New York.

The followin named Chicagoans registered at New York hotels today:

Albemarle—E. Wrenn.
Bartholdi—H. W. Cornell.
Fifth Avenue—C. H. Smith, T. Chalmers Jr.
Hoffman—R. B. Martin.
Holland—J. B. Murphy, R. W. Cox, J. M. Cutter, L. M. Cutter, J. L. McIntyre.
Imperial—R. Prendergast, L. D. Wells.
Park Avenue—F. H. Revell.
Waldorf—T. M. Garrett, A. A. Small.
Windsor—Marvin Hughitt, E. C. Randolph, J. T. Riley.

Too Many Candidates.

At a political meeting in St. Georges, S. C., a few nights ago, fifty-nine candidates for eight offices spoke. Regrets were freely expressed that all of them could not be elected.

DIPS HIS PEN IN GALL.

(Continued from first page.)

to him that I could not make the appointment.

"I will not attempt to notice all your exploits after that, for your tracks were seen all over the State. You were still a member of the Democratic State committee, and undertook to shape the policy of the party. Last spring your friends came to me a number of times and wanted to arrange an interview with you in regard to State politics. Knowing your course and knowing the peculiar political standards you have, I did not care to see you, and I put them off so that no interview took place.

"Next you figured in a characteristic rôle. You had just moved into East St. Louis, in St. Clair County, and had barely finished tacking down your carpets when you undertook to run the politics of the county, and when the old citizens of the county refused to acknowledge your leadership, you organized a bolt in the town convention.

"Reflect on this a moment. Here was a man who had been a member of Congress and had once imagined that he controlled the Democratic party of the State, organizing a bolt, not in a national convention, nor in a State convention, nor even in a county convention, but in a little convention of the town into which he had just moved his furniture. The result is that you were not permitted to sit in any convention held by your party.

"You claim that the friends of the State administration helped to bring about your discomfiture. Whether they did or did not is immaterial. It is evident you are not happy. When the world finds a man with a bandage on his conscience and his head in a sling it does not expect him to be in a good humor. But you greatly mistake the intelligence of the American people if you imagine that after playing the part you have you can now deceive anybody by attempting to pose as a lover of your country.

Asked to Fight in the Open.

"I am told that you have taken a contract to elect Mr. Tanner Governor. This is the privilege of every citizen of Illinois, and I certainly will not begrudge you the right to exercise it, but if you want to destroy the party which once honored you, wouldn't it be more manly to get out in front and join the Republicans rather than to strike it while professing to still love it?

"Mankind learned long ago that there is no man so bitter and no man who will stoop so low as the renegade. While I may regret very much to see a man of your ability act this rôle, yet it is not in my power to prevent it, and if you are determined to move along that line, I assure you you shall have an open field. You are at liberty to say and do what you like.

"There are good and honorable men who favor gold, but it is noticeable in this campaign the men who devour the substance of others, the men who fatten off the toil of others, are arraying themselves on the side of the British gold standard. The men who corrupt legislation at Washington and at the various State Capitols, the men who corrupt Assessors and escape taxation as well as their handy men, are arrayed against the people, while on the other side are the great masses of toiling and patriotic Americans who support our institutions and make our civilization possible.

"By a law of natural selection you have drifted to where you belong, and if you do not get British gold for your work I suppose it will not be your fault.

"You say at the beginning of your letter that you suppose it makes no difference to me what you do in the coming election, in regard to my candidacy. Here you are mistaken. If I cannot look with respect on the commission by virtue of which I exercise the functions of office, then I do not want to hold it. And if I cannot look honest men in the face, then I do not want to be Governor of Illinois, and I therefore repeat what I have said on a number of previous occasions: 'That if my election depends on your vote, then I do not want it.'

"JOHN P. ALTGELD."

To Raise Campaign Crops.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Secretary R. E. Diffelderfer of the National Silver Executive committee has devised a plan to raise campaign funds. He proposes that farmers shall donate wheat, corn, sheep, or any other product of the farm, which will be auctioned off.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	State.	Nominee.	Politics.
5	Georgia	W. L. Beck	Populist
	Idaho	J. F. Morrison	Republican
	Idaho	James Gunn	Populist
1	Indiana	Thomas Duncan	Popocrat
4	Iowa	T. D. Bayless	Popocrat
10	Michigan	R. O. Crump	Republican
6	Minnesota	C. A. Towne	Popocrat
4	Mississippi	W. D. Frazee	Republican
3	Nebraska	R. L. Hammond	Republican

SILVER TABLE SERVICE TO GRAHAM.

Friends Banquet with the Park Commissioner and Present Him with a Costly Testimonial.

Park Commissioner A. J. Graham was presented with a handsome solid silver table service of 134 pieces, worth $1,000, at his home, No. 1411 Washington boulevard, last evening, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by his friends. Incidentally it was the understanding that it was the quiet beginning of a Mayoralty boom in his favor.

An elaborate banquet was served, to which fifty of his friends sat down, and at its conclusion the table service was presented in a happy speech by John Dalton. The speaker said the gathering was not because Mr. Graham filled an important office, or because he was a candidate for any public place, but was for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling that something had been accomplished during his public service of four years. He had faithfully performed the duties of his office in times of public corruption and deserved the commendation of the public.

Mr. Graham, in a speech marked by deep feeling, expressed his thanks for the handsome gift, and said that he had merely tried to do his duty.

W. A. Doyle responded to the toast of "'Ourselves'" in a happy address, and E. S. Cummings toasted "The Ladies" in a felicitous speech.

Instrumental music was furnished by Tomasso's mandolin orchestra and the Progressive quartet sang several numbers.

STEAL HIS CLOTHES WHILE HE SLEEPS

John Echtor Has to Lie Abed Till He Can Send a Friend for a New Suit.

As the result of a midnight visit paid by burglars on Wednesday night, John Echtor, a clerk in the Palmer House, living at No. 523 Forty-eighth street, was compelled to remain in bed until a relief party returned with a suit of clothing. All of his wearing apparel was taken by two men while he slept.

When Mr. Echtor had secured some clothing he came down-town and reported his loss to the police. Later in the day he was called to the Stanton Avenue Station to look at two negroes who had been arrested by Detectives McCarthy and McGuire. He identified the clothing worn by Noah Harris, one of the prisoners, as his own.

Harris was compelled to disrobe and the only articles left him were a pair of shoes and a hat. William Johnson, the other prisoner, wore three vests, two dress coats, and an overcoat, all of which were identified by Mr. Echtor.

The negroes had other property with them, including a quantity of butter, which is supposed to have been stolen.

INDIANS ATTACKED BY SQUAW MEN

Open Revolt on the Seminole Reservation Over the Enforcement of Council Order for Expulsion.

Guthrie, Ok., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The squaw-men on the Seminole Indian Reservation are in open revolt and threaten to exterminate the full-bloods. At the last session of the Seminole Council a law was passed ordering all white men who married Indian women out of the nation.

There are 800 squaw-men in the nation, and yesterday, when a body of police Indians attempted to put the Council laws into execution an open battle took place in which three Indians were killed. Great excitement exists and further bloodshed is looked for.

Troops from the First Cavalry are on the road to the scene of the trouble. For several years it has been the practice of white men to go into the nation, marry an Indian woman, and thus obtain sixty acres of land. The effort of the full-blood and half-breed Seminoles to break up this practice caused the trouble.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

HETTY OPENS HER PURSE

MONEY QUEEN OFFERS A CHICAGO SITE FOR AN ACTRESSES' HOME.

Plan to Establish a $100,000 Refuge for Aged and Infirm Women of the Stage Receives the Green Indorsement in a Proffer of a Place Facing the Lake Front—D. D. Healy and Sarah Bernhardt Interested—Other Backers of the Enterprise.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, and in the opinion of some persons the most eccentric, is going to give something away.

She says she will donate a site on the Lake Front for a $100,000 home for superannuated actresses.

Associated with the famous New York woman in the charity are that sterling actor, County Commissioner Daniel D. Healy, who is to be its Treasurer; John White, Secretary of the Elks, and now the Secretary also of the proposed home; David Henderson, Heléna Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, Fanny Davenport, Little Corinne, M. Edouard Foy, Mrs. S. H. Ricking, Mrs. Harriet R. Howard, Mrs. J. R. Floyd, No. 225 Dearborn avenue; and a number of other people of Chicago and elsewhere.

Articles of incorporation for the new society which is to build its home have already been filed at Springfield, and the building, it is expected, will be completed before the middle of next winter.

A meeting of those interested is to be held within a few days and a Board of Directors elected. Mr. Healy and Mr. White have already consented to act as Treasurer and Secretary of the association.

Grows Generous in Chicago.

The fresh Chicago breezes which blow over No. 3844 Langley avenue, where Mrs. Hetty Green is staying, have done what all the salt winds of New York City could not accomplish. They have blown open her purse and are about to scatter its contents on Chicago soil. Even her most intimate friends, who alone have been let into the secret thus far, are astonished at the size of her gift and the strange direction it has taken.

For Hetty Green is no patron of the theater. Plush parquet seats at an even $1 per sit she has always regarded as too expensive to be thought of, and nobody ever heard of Hetty Green even so much as investing 10 cents to see an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" matinée from the balcony.

The woman who next to Mrs. Green is most interested in the new home, is Mrs. S. H. Ricking, herself a retired actress. Mrs. Ricking is an English woman.

Hetty Green Is Grieved.

The name of the new home is to be the International Home of America for Aged and Infirm Actresses. Ever since the work was projected an effort has been made to keep it a secret, and Hetty Green was the most anxious of all. Thus far all her charities have been hidden under a bushel, and it was intended that the gift of land for the home should be kept out of sight in the same way. When it finally leaked out yesterday she felt grieved about it.

"Good gracious," she said last night, when asked about her gift, "every charitable institution in America would be after me if they knew I was going to give away something. Why, even now they come after me nearly every day, and if this were published I would have no peace at all.

"Everybody is trying to swindle me, and so many terrible things have happened to me that I should be really frightened if something good was to occur. What I shall do I shall do in my own way, and when the proper time comes."

"I enjoined the greatest secrecy on the ladies to whom I promised the donation, and the story must have got out in some other way. Yes, I did tell them I would aid them to that extent, but I want no publicity in the matter."

May Take Temporary Rooms.

When the Board of Directors meets to elect a President it will also discuss the advisability of taking temporary quarters for the home in the building of the Home for the Friendless, Wabash avenue and Twentieth street, which the latter association is soon to vacate for its new home in Grand boulevard. Mrs. Ricking said last night:

"The progress of the work has been so successful we determined to incorporate, and we were notified yesterday that articles of incorporation had been filed at Springfield.

"The offers of liberal support have been so numerous there is little doubt that our efforts will be successful. Such people as Sarah Bernhardt, Corinne, Modjeska, and Fanny Davenport have signified their willingness to contribute, as have also a number of wealthy Chicago business-men. D. D. Healy, County Commissioner, has assisted materially in furthering the project, and has consented to act as Treasurer of the association, and John White, Secretary of the Elks, will be our Secretary also.

"The Board of Directors has already been chosen, and a meeting will soon be called to elect a President and other officers. David Henderson of the Schiller Theater is one of the directors. It is my belief that those who have agreed to subscribe will do it so liberally that we shall be able to erect a $100,000 building before the winter is over."

RAW ECZEMA
NO REST NO SLEEP DAY OR NIGHT

My hands were completely covered with Eczema, and between my fingers the skin was perfectly raw. I had to sit with both hands held up, and away from the fire. My husband had to dress and undress me like a baby. I tried the best physicians, but their medicines gave me no relief, and drove me almost crazy. I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, and did so, although my husband had to go twenty miles to get them. As soon as he got back, I used the CUTICURA, and in *five minutes after the first application I was perfectly easy*, and *slept soundly all that night.* Before I commenced using the CUTICURA REMEDIES I could get no ease night or day. I could not bear to get warm, it would put me in a rage of itching. I always keep the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house now, and recommend them to everybody, because of their wonderful effect. Yours gratefully,
AGNES M. HARRIS, Push, Mecklenburg Co. Va

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
☞ "How to Cure Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

RELIABILITY
NO COLLEGE—NO STUDENTS.

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$5 FULL SET OF TEETH. $5
$8 BEST SET OF TEETH. $8
Fine Gold Filling Half the Usual Rates.
Bridge Work Our Specialty.
26 YEARS PRACTICE IN CHICAGO.
All Work Guaranteed 10 years.
McCHESNEY BROS., Corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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Are a good investment when bought at the low prices and on the terms that we are now giving purchasers. Your credit is O. K. with us. Large stock of Watches, Fine Jewelry, etc.
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XXXX BEST FLOUR
never fails to make the best bread. At Your Grocers

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S HATS
193 STATE ST.

GUNS FIRE ON ZANZIBAR.

BRITISH NAVY IS NOW IN CONTROL OF THE ISLAND.

Admiral Rawson Bombards the Palace of Said Khalid, the Usurping Sultan, and Sends Marines Ashore to Prevent the Escape of the Rebels—Opposing Gunboat Glasgow Is Quickly Sunk—Loss of Life to Natives Quite Extensive.

Zanzibar, Aug. 27.—The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded this morning and at noon was a mass of blazing ruins. The usurping chieftain, Said Khalid, and the commander of his forces, Said Sales, succeeded in escaping to the German Consulate, where they have sought refuge and remain under the protection of the German flag.

As cabled yesterday Rear Admiral Henry Rawson, C. B., in command of the British Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station of the British Consul-General, Mr. A. R. Harding, C. B., after holding a conference communicated by cable to the Government of Great Britain an outline of the situation of affairs here, setting forth that Said Khalid, who seized the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan on the death, apparently by poison, of Sultan Hamid Bin Thwain Bin Said, had been strongly reinforced and positively refused to surrender.

Said Khalid had with him at that time about 2,500 well armed and well disciplined men, including 900 Askaris, who have been trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition, and a number of field guns and other pieces of artillery which were trained on the British warships. The latter, with the reinforcements which arrived yesterday, were: The flagship St. George, the third-class cruiser Philemon, the third-class cruiser Raccoon, the first-class gunboats Sparrow and Thrush.

Later in the day cable instructions were received from London and another conference was held between the Admiral and the Consul-General, and eventually an ultimatum was sent to Said Khalid ordering him to haul down his flag and surrender with his forces no later than 9 o'clock this morning. At the same time the British residents of Zanzibar were notified to be on board Admiral Rawson's ships by 8 o'clock.

Refusal to Surrender.

In the meantime Said Khalid received further reinforcements from the slave dealers, who flocked to his support, as the formal hoisting of the British flag over Zanzibar would mean the liberation of about 250,000 slaves and a death blow to slavery in this part of East Africa.

By 8 o'clock the British subjects, numbering about 100 persons, and a number of other foreigners had embarked on board the warships, the Italians going on board the Italian gunboat Volturno, and the Germans seeking safety at the German Consulate.

Shortly before 9 o'clock a naval officer was sent to the palace square with another message to Said Khalid, who replied that he would die sooner than surrender. His answer was conveyed to Admiral Rawson and the British Consul-General and the crews of the ships, which had been prepared for action the day before, were sent to quarters.

At 9 o'clock the flagship signaled the Raccoon, Thrush, and Sparrow to commence firing, and a moment later the cruiser mentioned and the two gunboats referred to opened fire with their heaviest guns, and ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion among its defenders. The fire of the warships was admirably directed and smoke was soon seen to be issuing from several parts of the palace.

Bombardment Proves Effective.

The Raccoon, Thrush, and Sparrow kept up the bombardment until 9:50, when the palace was tumbling in ruins and large rents had been made in the barricades of Said's followers. The latter, however, answered the fire of the warships with great persistency and gallantry and did not stop firing until, in response to the flagship's signal of "Cease firing," the guns of the warships stopped showering shot and shell ashore. The losses of the enemy are not known, but must have been heavy.

During the bombardment the Sultan's armed steamer Glasgow opened fire on the British warships, but a few well-aimed shells from the heavy guns of the Raccoon and a shot or two from the four-inch guns of the Sparrow crashed through and through it, silenced its fire in short order, and ultimately sank it at its moorings.

Said Khalid and Said Sales, the latter being the commander of the usurping Sultan's army, escaped with a number of their leading followers through the back part of the palace and hurriedly made their way to the German Consulate, where they asked for protection, which was accorded them.

Marines Are Sent Ashore.

Admiral Rawson, in order to prevent the escape of Said Khalid and his followers to the mainland of Africa, where their presence would undoubtedly have caused trouble with the slave leaders and their adherents, sent detachments of marines, blue jackets, and local Zanzibaris to occupy all the roads and avenues of escape, thus hemming in the enemy pretty effectually, although many escaped to the main land and islands in dhows.

As this dispatch is sent firing is still proceeding in the outskirts of this place, but all resistance has ceased.

When the insurgents had been compelled to lay down their arms and were securely corralled by the marines and blue jackets the latter were ordered to try to extinguish the flames in the palace and in the old custom-house, which had also been shelled and set on fire, as the insurgents had fortified it and had to be driven from the building. But at noon, in spite of the efforts of the sailors to extinguish the flames, the palace was a mass of blazing ruins, the old custom-house was in ashes, and a number of other buildings demolished or set on fire by exploding shells were in ruins.

No casualties are reported among the British ashore, and though all business, naturally, is at a standstill, order will be completely restored before nightfall.

Temporary hospitals for the care of the native wounded have been established ashore and they are receiving as much care from the surgeons of the warships as if they were British sailors or marines.

The dead will be buried this afternoon and, for the present, the island will be administered by Admiral Rawson, pending the receipt of further instructions from the British Government.

New Sultan Is Installed.

Hamoud Bin Mohammed Bin Said, after having been proclaimed Sultan, was saluted by the British squadron and was escorted to his own house by Admiral Rawson, Premier Matthews, and Mr. Basil Cave, the British Consul, and a guard of marines was stationed about the building. He is a cousin of the late Sultan, is over 50 years old, and a peaceful Anglophile.

During the bombardment this morning the gunboat Thrush was hit sixty-two times and the cruiser Raccoon was hit sixteen times by the guns on shore.

After the first broadside from the warships many of the Khalidites fled to the outskirts of the town, where there was much looting and several Indians were killed.

Up to the last moment no one believed Said Khalid would resist. The women taken on board the flagship St. George behaved splendidly. They were put ashore this afternoon. The majority of the Europeans remained on shore in spite of the warning issued by Admiral Rawson, requesting them to go aboard the British boats. Bishop Tucker and many others, however, boarded the steamer Nowhera. The foreign gunboats and the merchant vessels steamed away from the scene of action. The crew of the Sultan's ship Glasgow hoisted the Union Jack as the ship sank. Members of the crew of the Glasgow as they made their escape rescued several of the wounded.

No sympathy for Said Khalid and his followers is expressed. It is hoped by the English here that the German Consul will surrender the usurper. It will be a surprise if the Government of Great Britain does not take advantage of the opportunity to abolish Arab rule, suppress slavery, and proclaim Zanzibar a British colony.

British Opinion Favors Annexation.

London, Aug. 27.—Almost all of the daily papers this morning contain comments upon the situation in Zanzibar. Leading editorials in the Chronicle and Daily News favor the annexation of Zanzibar with a view to the suppression of the slave trade. The Times, however, considers this rather a doubtful policy.

Admiral Rawson has cabled an account of the fight and announces that Hamoud has been appointed Sultan.

CZAR AND CZARINA AT VIENNA.

They Are Received by the Highest Court Dignitaries and Officials.

Vienna, Aug. 27.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 10:30 this morning at the northern terminus, where they were received by Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress Elizabeth and all the Archdukes and Archduchesses. Both sides of the streets leading from the railroad station to the Hofburg were lined with troops, and their Majesties were enthusiastically cheered on their way to the palace. On the outer gate of the Hofburg the Russian imperial standard was hoisted beside that of the Emperor of Austria, and at the Hofburg the Czar and Czarina were met by the highest court dignitaries, the Ministers, and the highest civil officials.

ANNEXATION OFFERED TO HAWAII.

President Cleveland Offers a Choice Through Minister Willis.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27.—The steamer Alameda, from Honolulu Aug. 20, brings advices that Minister Willis has resumed his duties. It is rumored that his recent visit to the United States was for the purpose of conferring with President Cleveland on an annexation policy. As a result of the conference, it is said that Willis was empowered to enter into negotiations for either annexation or a monarchical form of government, with Kaiulani on the throne, or an American protectorate. The choice of either form of government was to be left to a vote of the people. Minister Willis made a formal call on the government soon after his return to the city, but nothing definite will be known regarding Willis' instructions until the return of President Dole, who is on the Island of Maui at present.

DIRECT REPORT FROM CUBAN WAR.

Former Member of St. Louis Zouaves Tells of Conditions in Cuba.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—T. Rosser Roemer, at one time Captain of the old Busch Zouaves of this city, and Frank E. Williams, also of St. Louis, who entered the Cuban service last November, have returned. They are in this country now for the purpose of securing arms for the insurgent army.

Col. Roemer tells a story full of adventure, ending with a thrilling escape from the Spanish-encircled coast of Cuba, a desperate voyage of 200 miles on the open sea in a sixteen-foot boat, finally landing at Nassau, in the Bahamas, whence they went to New New York on the Ward liner Santiago.

Col. Roemer says: "The Cubans are sure to win. The Spanish army has retreated into Puerto Principe, and their commander has notified Gen. Weyler that he will not again engage Gomez without a reinforcement of 5,000 men. Gomez has absolute control of all Cuba outside of the cities, and at the beginning of the dry season will march toward Havana, at the same time that Gen. Maceo crosses the trocha, and, joining forces, the two will either drive the Spanish into the sea, or so badly cripple them that further prosecution of the war will be impossible.

"The total strength of the rebels at present is 60,000; that of the Spanish 100,000, to be reinforced by 40,000 more already embarked from Spain. The Cuban soldiers are scattered everywhere, but by a thorough system of communication they can be massed together in an incredibly short time."

SPANISH LOAN IS NOT NECESSARY.

Farming of Tobacco Monopoly to Supply Cuban War Funds.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—The Epoca says that in consequence of the adoption by the Chamber yesterday of the bills providing for the farming of the tobacco monopoly and the leasing of the Almaden silver mines the government has sufficient resources with which to continue the prosecution of the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba. Therefore the raising of a loan has been postponed.

Threatened Lockout of Shipbuilders.

Glasgow, Aug. 27.—Owing to the strike of Dunsmuir & Jackson's engineers the master shipbuilders threaten the men with a general lockout unless they return within a week. They declare they will shut their shops before they will allow freedom of labor to be interfered with. The Belfast master shipbuilders indorse the proposed lockout, which affects all the engineers employed on the Clyde, at Belfast, and on the northeast coast, including 19,000 of the Armstrong company's men.

Foreign Guess at World's Crops.

Buda-Pest, Aug. 27.—The Minister of Agriculture, M. Ignatius de Daranyi, estimates the world's crops for 1896 as follows: Wheat, 825,000,000 hectolitres; rye, 424,000,000 hectolitres. The revised totals for 1895, as furnished by the Agricultural Department of Austria-Hungary, show that 875,000,000 hectolitres of wheat and 480,000,000 hectolitres of rye were produced during that year.

To Maintain Price of Gold Eagles.

London, Aug. 27.—The Times in its financial column this morning says: "Apparently the Bank of England is not disposed to further reduce the price of gold eagles, and it will therefore prove advantageous to the exporters of gold to buy bars."

Secretary Chamberlain Is Coming.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mrs. Chamberlain are passengers on the steamship Teutonic to New York to visit the latter's father, ex-Secretary Endicott.

To Annex Shetland Islands.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 27.—The Argentine Government proposes to annex the South Shetland Islands in the South Atlantic, about 600 miles south of Cape Horn, and will dispatch an expedition there for this purpose in December.

New British Agent at Pretoria.

London, Aug. 27.—Mr. William C. Greene has been appointed British agent at Pretoria in succession to Sir Jacobus A. De Witt, retired.

Venezuela Brief Is Issued.

London, Aug. 27.—The first part of Venezuela's brief in the boundary dispute between that country and Great Britain was issued this evening.

DEATH OF EX-CONGRESSMAN STEWARD.

He Was the Democratic Candidate for Governor Against Shelby M. Cullom Twenty Years Ago.

Plano, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Lewis Steward died this evening of muscular rheumatism, aggravated by an injury received in Chicago three years ago. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon.

Lewis Steward was born Nov. 20, 1824, in Wayne County, Pa. The family removed to Illinois when he was 13 years old, settling in Kendall County.

He headed the granger and Democratic tickets as candidate for Governor in 1876, but was defeated by 5,000 votes. He had been a member of the State Legislature, and in 1890 was elected to Congress and served one term.

He organized the Marsh Harvesting Machine company, and afterward, in 1860, the Plano Manufacturing company. He accumulated considerable wealth, including some forty separate farms.

Mr. Steward had been married twice and is survived by his last wife and four children.

To Mr. Steward belongs the historic distinction of having hauled to Chicago the first wheat ever shipped by water from this port.

In 1882, when Mr. Steward was nominated by the independents for Congress, the Democracy held a convention soon afterward and telegraphed him to know whether he would accept the place on their ticket. At the time of the receipt of the message he was beside the bed of his dying mother. A nomination by both independents and Democrats was almost equivalent to an election that year. Mr. Steward would not leave the bedside of his mother long enough to answer the telegram and let the thing go by default.

His race against Shelby M. Cullom for Governor in 1876 is historic, and although it was a Presidential year he gave the Senator a hard race. In his death the City of Plano, which was virtually the child of his creation, loses its foremost citizen.

G. P. Waldron.

Pierre, S. D., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The death of Judge G. P. Waldron is reported at his ranch west of this city. He was one of the first settlers in the Territory and was Provost Marshal of Dakota Territory during the war. At an early date he came to Fort Pierre and for years held the position of United States Commissioner.

HEADS IN THE STREET.

AWFUL WORK OF ARMENIAN RIOTERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bombs Are Thrown, Gendarmes Beheaded, and Women Passing in Carriages Are Killed — Ottoman Bank Is Looted and a Hotel Is Captured—Exact Number of the Dead and Wounded Is Kept a Secret—Mob Leaders Surrender.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.—The riots which yesterday caused so much excitement throughout Constantinople are apparently at an end. The leaders of the mob which attacked the offices of the Ottoman Bank surrendered and will be expelled from Turkey. The official account of the troubles attributes the riots to an organized effort on the part of the Central committee of the Armenian revolutionists to stir up a revolution.

The invaders, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, suddenly entered the great hall of the Ottoman Bank armed with revolvers, daggers, and dynamite bombs. Forming in small groups, they were accosted by the officer of the guard, who demanded from them a statement of their business with the bank.

Without stopping to reply they blew out his brains and then killed and beheaded the gendarmes, throwing the heads of the dead men out into the streets. During the resultant confusion they closed the doors of the bank and hurled a number of bombs into the street.

Four Turkish women who were driving along in a carriage were blown to pieces by the explosion of one of the dynamite bombs. Two of the French employés of the bank, while descending from a window by means of a rope, were wounded by one of the explosions. They narrowly escaped with their lives by reason of the timely intervention of the imperial troops. The rioters also captured a hotel in the City of Constantinople and bombs and shot and missiles fairly rained upon the heads of the passersby, wounding many persons. Many similar events are reported from various portions of the city.

It is known that a great many persons have been killed, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact number owing to the prevalent excitement and the desire on the part of the Armenians, as well as the Turkish authorities, to keep the identity of the killed and wounded secret. The Armenian Patriarch has excommunicated all Armenians concerned in this latest uprising.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—United States Minister Terrill at Constantinople cables the State Department that great bloodshed and rioting have occurred there. Last night several hundred Armenians were killed, and at the time of cabling this morning the Minister states that all the houses in the city are closed. Dynamite bombs were exploded in the streets last night by Armenians, and about thirty Turkish soldiers killed. The revolutionists were placed on board a steamer and conveyed to a foreign port.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The Manager of the Ottoman Bank here has received a telegram from the directors of the bank at Constantinople, saying the disturbances there are over. Official dispatches received here from Constantinople say that the French Chargé d'Affaires there has installed a guard of sailors from the French guardship La Fleche at the French Embassy, as a measure of precaution. The French Government will immediately dispatch a second gunboat to Constantinople.

TURKS DEFEATED BY INSURGENTS.

They Are Reported Repulsed with a Loss of Forty Killed.

Athens, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from the Island of Crete says that the Turks have attacked the Cretan insurgents near Malevyzi and have been repulsed with the loss of forty killed and twenty-one wounded.

WOODMAN OPENS UP HIS CAMPAIGN.

Independent Candidate Addresses a Number of His Constituents at the People's Institute.

Congressman "Charlie" Woodman opened his political campaign last night at the People's Institute before 300 people. Figuratively, the campaign was opened with a machete, for Cuba occupied a large part of the speech and the stage.

The institute stage was profusely decorated. Besides the new black Prince Albert coat of the speaker and his new satin tie, two big American flags were draped across the stage, and an American flag and the flag of Cuba hung from a cane seat chair in front of the speaker's desk.

The independent candidate was really introduced by a quartet, which rendered a campaign song with "Charlie's" name in it, and with the frequent refrain:

> He's liberty's champion
> And despotism's foe.

When Chairman A. W. Kinney brought the speaker to the front of the stage there was a chorus of shouts, which caused him to pull down his white vest in a nervous way, as if he were not quite sure what they were intended to express.

Mr. Woodman began his speech with a review of the remarkable career of the Hon. Charles Woodman while in Congress.

He had, he said, accepted a renomination only because it was thrust upon him and after the matter of his reported refusal had been agitated by all the daily papers in Chicago and the United States.

He was addressing, he said, the most intelligent ward in Chicago. Nay, more, he was addressing the most intelligent ward in Illinois. Going even this one better, he was addressing the citizens of the most intelligent ward of any city, ancient or modern, in the United States.

It was at this point that the speaker's notes became mixed and threw him off the track for several minutes. After trying to straighten them out himself, and to find a letter on the Cuban question written to him by one of the "first citizens" of Chicago, in regard to one of the "first citizens" of Kansas, he finally gave it up and ordered the Chairman to untangle them for him.

His frequent orders to the Chairman of the meeting to "Get me that note-book, Billie," never failed to bring down the house.

The candidate drew a graphic picture of the horrors of Morro Castle, which moved the audience the other way from which it was intended.

"If you think there is any joke about this," the candidate hurled at the scoffers, "you ought to be locked up there yourselves and have the vermin prowl over you, as they do over the prisoners chained to its musty walls."

After skirting the shores of the Dardanelles for a half-hour he was finally brought back to his subject by a shout from the gallery of "Come back to Cuba, Charlie."

Frequently during the speech there were shouts from the gallery of "Louder, Charlie," answered by some one in the parquet, "Do you want him to blow his lungs out?"

Finally, with a punch at the Cuban flag, the Congressman sat down.

SHOT THE CHUTES ON A BICYCLE.

Charles Marsh Accomplishes This Daring Feat Last Night.

Charles Marsh last night, in the presence of about 3,000 people, shot The Chutes on a bicycle. Few persons at the chutes believed that Marsh would do the seemingly rash act, as had been announced, but he did, and came up uninjured.

When Marsh mounted his wheel at the top of the incline the big crowd stood still. Every man and woman held their breath, and some were more excited than Marsh himself. One woman even fainted. Marsh sat on his wheel, which was held for him, with his feet on the coasters, and waited until all was ready. When his assistant let go his wheel Marsh shot down the long, steep incline like a flash of lightning.

It seemed hardly a moment from the time he started until he touched the water. He was just three and one-fifth seconds in making the descent, about 250 feet, almost 100 feet a second. When he reached the flat at the foot of the incline he was thrown about twenty feet high in the air and struck the water fully forty feet from the foot of the chute. Marsh struck the water on his breast and was in consequence a little winded. He came up all right and got out of the water himself, and when asked about his ride said it all happened so quickly that he knew nothing about it except that he is willing to do it again.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Collars. KELETA. E. & W. MADAWASKA. Collars ONONTA.

PUT HIM OFF AT BUFFALO.

(Continued from fourth page.)

be guilty of a desertion of this cause unless you make Joseph Sibley your member of Congress at this election.

Final Appeal to Pennsylvanians.

"Now, remember that this cause rests upon you. The candidates can do but little. They cannot see all the people. They have not time to address the regiments of voters, but commission each one of you as aides in this great fight to come out and support this gospel from now until election day. We have faith, not only in the intelligence of the people; we have faith in that honesty among the people that enkindles an enthusiasm which all the contributions of all the trusts and all the syndicates cannot extinguish in this been heard all over this land, and you will campaign." Great applause and cheering.]

The party left Erie for Buffalo at 12:35. There were few stops on the way, and there was no noteworthy demonstration. Mr. Bryan devoted himself to the perusal of Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. When asked if he would give his views upon the letter Mr. Bryan said: "I have read the letter. I do not care to make any comments on it. I suppose it can be considered the golden text of the Republican lesson."

BRYAN WILL NOT OBEY ORDERS.

Despite Protests He Will Speak at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A member of the Campaign committee of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams club stated this morning that Bryan would come to Boston some time during the latter part of September. A letter to that effect was received from the Popocratic candidate this morning, and the free silverites are now rejoicing.

COUNTERFEITING GANG IS CAUGHT.

Confession Made at a Revival Meeting Leads to a Most Important Capture by Federal Officers.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The Federal authorities have discovered a gigantic system of manufacturing counterfeit coin in imitation of silver dollars of United States mintage and have captured several equipments and three prisoners.

Edward Daniel Ennis was the head of the concern in Waco. Last week he attended a revival and, under strong religious emotion, arose in the congregation and stated that he was a counterfeiter. Owing to a failure to meet payments the home Ennis caused to be built in Waco passed out of his hands. He gave information that the crucibles, base metal, molds, and rollers for milling the bogus dollars were to be found in a camp in McLennan County, and this turned out to be true.

The Deputy Marshals captured the equipment and arrested two other men—John Mitchell and H. S. Shanner. This afternoon Ennis, Mitchell, and Shanner were arraigned before United States Commissioner Finks. In default of bail they went to jail.

The bogus dollars are made of one part of silver and four parts of alloy. In his confession Ennis, who is an educated man and a theological student, says the counterfeiting syndicate was called the Royal Manufacturing company and has plants at El Paso, Birmingham, Ala., and other points. It appears that bogus dollars were sent to Mexico and exchanged for genuine Mexican silver coin.

FIND A GREAT CAVE IN WISCONSIN.

Possible Rival to the Kentucky Wonder Is Discovered in the Blue Mounds Near Madison.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—It is believed a cave which will rival, if not surpass, the famous Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has been discovered under the western end of the Blue Mounds, a miniature mountain range about twenty miles west of this city. The indications which strengthen this belief are openings found at different places.

One of these openings is found to extend from an open well about twenty feet below the surface. In a straight line with the trend of this aperture is found another cave, and these two openings are connected, although they are about three miles apart.

Preparations are being made for a thorough investigation, and a prospecting party will soon start out with the expectation of finding a series of underground chambers and avenues, subterranean rivers, and lakes, and other features of great caves.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR MEN TO MEET.

Purpose Is to Curtail the Manufacture of Whisky.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The wholesale liquor dealers of the United States will hold their convention in this city next week, beginning on Monday. There will be $100,000,000 of capital represented and 100 delegates will be on hand. The convention is for the purpose of organizing a National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

There is at present a National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' and Distillers' Association, but there are several vital points in the business of each on which the two lines of trade differ. The distillers want to continue the manufacture of whisky, while the wholesale men claim there has been and is an overproduction, and they think by a national organization they can curtail this.

There has been no program made, but Mr. Leopold Einstein, President of the local association, is expected to call the meeting to order and welcome the delegates.

FOURTEEN HUNDRED PULLMANS.

Part of the Equipment Made Necessary by the G. A. R. Exodus to St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Grand Army people are preparing to move on St. Paul in force, according to the figures of the railroads. In addition to the regular sleeping car service there have been already engaged 1,400 Pullmans to bring visitors from the East, and this does not include any other kind of sleeping cars. General Secretary Finney announces that mail for G. A. R. men and all others who attend the national encampment should be addressed to their quarters and instructions about delivering mail should be given to the St. Paul post-office on arrival in the city. All mail for veterans and others that reaches headquarters of the Citizens' committee will be bulletined every day in the newspapers.

SAYS FUNDS ARE UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Former Candidate for Governor of Iowa Stands Accused.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Chairman Lockwood of the Polk County Populist committee has ordered an investigation of the financial accounts of S. B. Crane, Chairman of the State Committee on Finances. It is charged that Crane has collected money which is not accounted for. Crane was candidate for Governor last year, and this year wanted the nomination for Congressman in the Seventh District, but he was defeated. His friends are questioning the authority of a county Chairman to order an investigation.

HASTY MARRIAGE IS ANNULLED.

Judge Fish at Kenosha Ends the Romance of Two Children.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The sensational marriage of Miss Stella Timm and Frank Mitchell, which was solemnized by the Rev. D. B. Cheney of Racine nearly two months ago, has been annulled by Judge Fish. The parties to the contract were between the ages of 15 and 16 years, and the affair set the tongues of the town to wagging at a furious rate, they belonging to prominent families.

San Diego Bank Failure.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27.—The State Bank Commissioners have declared the bank of National City insolvent and placed C. B. Whittlesey, cashier, in charge. The directors have been ordered to make an assessment of 10 per cent on the authorized capital of $300,000.

Chicago Man Killed at Sandusky.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A. B. Anderson of Chicago and Herbert G. Roberts of Ilion, N. Y., were instantly killed at Venice, this county, this evening by a Lake Shore railway train. In stepping from one track to another to avoid a moving train they were struck by an engine which they did not notice approaching.

WORK ON MOORES' WRECK

MEETING OF BROKERS TALKS OVER CLEANING UP THE MESS.

Dealers Who Are Long on Stock Fix Prices at 200 for Diamond Match and 80 for Biscuit—The Brothers Resent Efforts to Get Them Out of the Directories—Bankers Implicated in the Speculative Fiasco Are Severely Criticised.

All parties interested in the Moore brothers' collapse—with the possible exception of the bankers, who are doing nothing to relieve the situation—took a hand yesterday in trying to clear up the wreckage.

The Moores themselves showed a disposition to stand up for what they call "their rights" and said they would resent all efforts to oust them from the directories of the companies with whose funds they played fast and loose.

The brokers who are "long" stock to the Moores, and who are particularly bitter against people said to have been traitors in the camp of the Moores, held a meeting at which the Moores were present and decided that the proper settlement price for current trades in Match is 200 and for Biscuit 80. Just how the Moores can settle, when they have nothing, is not apparent. But the price was fixed so that if the members of the "blind pool" are reached they can be made to "come down" at that figure.

Moores' Settlement Notice to Brokers.

The Moores did another thing which did not rouse enthusiasm. They sent a notice to brokers having trades with them warning them not to make settlements without conference with them. There were all sorts of theories as to this notice and its significance. Some thought it simply a peg on which to hang future lawsuits. Others thought it meant that the "blind pool" people were ready to come down, and others thought it meant that in some way trades had been traced to principals who proved traitors to the Moores.

In some houses where settlements were being made as rapidly as possible the notice was taken as a piece of impertinence after the two-line reference in the special committee's report as to the financial condition of the Moores.

Criticism of Bankers.

All day the action of the bankers, who have tied up $10,000,000 in trying to hold up the hands of the Moores in their stock juggling and in the subsequent protection of local street railway stocks, was unfavorably commented on. The criticism of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company was particularly severe, and conservative bankers characterized its action as "bad banking." The fact that directors of the bank were concerned in the speculative deal was also the subject of unfavorable comment.

"It seems to me," said one banker, "the history of banking in the United States contains many object lessons showing the lack of financial wisdom, to put it mildly, of backing speculative deals even in prosperous times. What valid excuse bankers can give to the patrons of their banks for doing such a thing when financial affairs are in an unsettled state, I cannot imagine. Bankers should do nothing to impair in the slightest degree the confidence of the commercial world in their business sense and acumen, and I am afraid those who are tied up in the Diamond Match fiasco will lose not only on the stock they loaned on, but in other ways."

At the Brokers' Meeting.

The meeting held in Broker Jamieson's office was evidently a sequel to the notice sent out by the Moores. One of the brokers present represented the gathering as being "brokers' long stock to the Moores, who did not do them dirt." There were present Messrs. Jamieson, Slaughter, Lobdell, Farwell, Fred Frank, Breese, Cummings, Wilson, Hackney, George Baldwin, Tracy, Lamb, and Raymond. Judge Jamieson was also present, as were W. H. and J. H. Moore.

At the meeting prices were agreed upon by the brokers and Moore brothers, as quoted above, which W. H. Moore said were satisfactory to them. The brokers had nothing tangible to offer as to how settlements could be made by the Moores, but the idea was that the agreement on a price would shut off future litigation. They were confident that the "blind pool" could be reached.

The brokers who have been caught in the deal and are following the somewhat chilly advice of the special committee to get out as best they can made excellent progress in settlements and in all probability, before the much talked of trust agreement is signed, will have their affairs adjusted on about the lines contemplated by it.

The people who have interests in the two industrial companies, but are neither brokers nor members of the "blind pool," suggested the propriety of W. H. Moore and James Hopkins of St. Louis resigning from the directory of the Diamond Match company to leave vacancies for men in whom stockholders will have confidence.

The members of the "blind pool" did some squirming, and if indications are to be believed showed more disposition to walk up to the "Captain's desk" and settle than heretofore.

Besides the good hard work done by various parties in interest there was a great deal of talking done.

Moores Express Their Feelings.

Moore brothers abused people who they claim were traitors in their camp, and who they say were responsible for bringing to an untimely end their Napoleonic financial schemes. They denied any intention of going out of the directories of the companies, and had no patience with people so old-fashioned as to discountenance their methods. They insist that the authority of a little Executive committee, of which they were the controlling spirit, was sufficient warrant for involving companies supposed to be in the business of making matches and crackers in stock market speculations involving millions.

Such brokers as have hustled around and made settlements on the best terms obtainable are taking a cheerful view of the situation and are telling how much brighter things look.

The people in the middle ground who are looking to the outcome of the companies themselves are by no means complimentary to the Moores. What they want and want quick are vacancies on the Boards of Directors.

The members of the "blind pool" are not saying a thing, while the public and the people with old-fashioned ideas of financiering are expressing themselves freely and without any hesitation about the Moores, their methods, and their position at the present time.

On the Board of Trade.

The disclosures regarding Diamond Match and New York Biscuit were a bearish factor in the Board of Trade market yesterday morning. The bears made the most of the situation, and the most ridiculous statements regarding curb prices were telegraphed to New York.

Board of Trade men are "sore" over the whole situation. Such of them as are in the cash grain and provision business, and have found it hard to secure funds on account of the diversion of local capital into speculation, are bitter regarding the Moores.

The Board of Trade speculators were, as a rule, inclined to sell the stocks short during the greater part of the advance. They speak contemptuously of the Stock Exchange and its operations, and are inclined to discount the reports of foreign developments. They are unanimous in the opinion that the Diamond Match company should get to manufacturing matches and be at once put in charge of officers who will keep it out of the stock market.

COLORED GIRL KILLS STEPFATHER.

Serious Tragedy Results from a Conviction and Imprisonment.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Gentry, a young colored woman, tonight shot and killed her stepfather, Alfred Caldwell. Six years ago Caldwell was arrested on a serious charge made by Miss Gentry. She was then 16 years old. Caldwell was convicted and served two years at the Joliet penitentiary. When he was released from prison Caldwell threatened when the opportunity came he would kill his stepdaughter. For that reason she has been avoiding him for several years. Tonight Caldwell had some trouble at his home and assaulted several of the members of his family with a razor. Two of them ran to the house of Miss Gentry, and he pursued them. Arriving there he attacked his stepdaughter with the razor, and she fired two shots at him with a revolver. One took effect and Caldwell fell dead.

Chicago Man Hurt at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—William Heath of Chicago today in jumping from a Missouri Pacific freight train fell. His left foot was caught under the wheels and frightfully mangled. He was removed to the City Hospital.

EXPEDITIONS REACH CUBA SAFELY.

Four Hundred Men, 3,000,000 Cartridges, Eight Cannon, and Dynamite Shipped to the Insurgents.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Gen. Carlos Roloff, Col. Emilio Nunez, and fourteen other Cubans landed this afternoon on the south beach of the Island of Key West. It is said they were landed from the steamer Dauntless, which recently left Brunswick, Ga., with men and arms for Cuba.

Gen. Roloff says he has landed three of the largest expeditions in Cuba during the last twelve days that have yet reached the island. Besides over 400 men there were landed 6,000 stands of arms, 3,000,000 rounds of cartridges, eight cannons, 3,000 pounds of dynamite, and plenty of medicine.

Gen. Roloff states that he expects to land four more expeditions in the next two months. He claims that the recent expeditions were not organized in the United States and that in future none will be "organized" in this country in order to avoid violating the neutrality laws.

For medicine go to a doctor, for pure water order Chippewa Spring, the only non-mineral water. $1 for 12 ½-gal. bottles or 10-gal. can. Tel. Ex. 327.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, slightly warmer, fair, light variable winds.

Wisconsin, fair, warmer, light to fresh southerly winds.

Minnesota, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Nebraska, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 27, 7 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.14	86	90	E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.98	82	88	S.	....	Clear
Boston	30.08	66	74	E.	.06	Clear
Buffalo	30.24	62	68	N.W.	.16	Fair
Cairo	30.24	76	78	N.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.00	72	84	W.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.34	64	64	N.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.26	72	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.28	68	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.20	72	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.28	70	76	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.28	66	70	N.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.14	80	86	S.E.	....	Fair
Duluth	30.22	66	70	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.04	80	86	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.18	76	94	E.	Tr.	Rain
Grand Haven	30.30	60	66	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.34	60	68	E.	....	Clear
Helena	29.92	80	86	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	30.02	82	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.30	68	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.06	76	92	N.	....	Fair
Kansas City	30.30	74	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.24	80	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.94	70	82	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.30	56	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.24	76	80	N.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.12	62	66	W.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.22	74	78	N.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.10	86	90	N.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	30.14	68	74	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Omaha	30.26	72	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.18	64	66	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.18	80	96	N.W.	.58	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.36	68	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.02	80	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.90	88	90	S.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.94	60	64	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.30	74	80	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.24	72	76	E.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.94	80	86	S.	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	30.26	74	80	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.30	68	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.20	68	78	N.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows. Thermometer, 8 a. m., 61 degrees; 9 a. m., 64; 10 a. m., 66; 11 a. m., 67; 12 m., 68; 1 p. m., 69; 3 p. m., 69; 6 p. m., 69. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.91; 6 p. m., 29.97.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY LIcensed the incorporation of the following companies:

Douglas Athletic club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, James R. Cunerty, Henry M. Wolf, Nathan Spero.

The Neola, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, John Buenting, Harry Peterson, Charles Leon.

Spiritual Church of Love, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Herbert M. French, Jenkin Bowen, and J. H. Sanders.

Order of Railway Porters of America, Grand Division, at Chicago; without capital; benevolence; incorporators, Robert A. Caldwell, James H. Wheeler, Randall A. Woodfork.

Illinois Cut Flower company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacture horticultural products; incorporators, Ida M. Deamud, Californi Putnam, and John B. Deamud.

National Society of Decorators' Art, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; general mercantile; incorporators, Charles W. Lucas, Charles G. Little, and Walter S. Holden.

Douglas Athletic club, at Chicago, certified to a dissolution and made surrender of charter for the purpose of reincorporation.

Chicago Gemilath Chasodim Association, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Chicago Gemilath Chasodim Association Anshe Driethin.

International Home of America for Aged and Infirm Actresses, Chicago; without capital stock; provide homes for indigent actresses; incorporators, Mrs. S. H. Riehing, Miss Harriet R. Howard, Mrs. J. R. Floyd, and others.

Dobrze Ntyslacyeh Su Jana Kaneego (Good Thinkers' Beneficial Society), at Chicago; without capital stock; benevolence and social; incorporators, Paul Wos, Nicholaus Nores, A. Wos, and others.

Patriotic Home Workers of Millington, Kendall County, Ill., at Millington; without capital stock; social; erect memorial hall, etc.; incorporators, M. J. Brodie, Joanna Servine, Elizabeth Scoggin, and others.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Nils B. Hansen, Fredericka G. Frederickson	46—30
Albert A. Lenke, Minnie Wreden	30—22
William R. Livingstone, Mabel L. Stimpson	25—24
Adolph Knispel, Wanda Keller	25—17
Joseph W. Harman, Emily F. Miller	37—31
Albert Fritz, Gertrude Mawrer	29—30
Samuel E. Boyer, Lizzie Frantow	24—23
Lizzie Parente, Teresa Allegretti	25—17
Charles L. Schwertfeger, Annie Connors	27—20
Pasquate Mondo, Filornena Currado	28—20
Henry Kruse, Lena Buthmann	23—21
Harry Weiss, Ettie Roberts	25—20
George Nymanting, Katie Coda	44—40
Charles E. Slogenhop, Katherine Durr	20—21
Noe Pronlz, Melinna Martell	27—38
Edward Young, Emma Smith	30—30
Frank Knauber, Margaret Keefe	28—26
Robert Peuglar, Mary Ellen Sullivan	29—25
John Peterson, Sigrad Peterson	25—25
Herman J. Krueger, Margaret Tessmer	25—20
Guy E. Johnson, Cora E. Carey	23—22
Augustine Naso, Deca Serio	38—20
William Beckman, Marie Falk	34—17
Herman Schwarz, Virgine Levy	43—53
Anthony Stoeck, Julia Haumer	26—23
John C. Barclay, Letitia M. Lee	21—19
Henry Spetlmann, Ida Lange	24—24
George W. Atkins, Mary E. Lovett	21—20
Joseph Weishaar, Annie Merfeld	25—23
Berthold Dombrowe, Elizabeth Steinmuller	31—22
Stanislau Nosal, Jozifa Kuros	26—24
John Lawson, Jennie L. Draper	27—24
Charles F. Kubick, Hilda Seaholm	21—19
Arhur Adamczyk, Emma Kohlert	31—24
Henry Bullerman, Bertha Kuhnemann	22—19
Warren Gaff, Hannah Meyer	26—30

DEATHS.

BUSH—At 605 25th-st., Loretta E., aged 2 years and 10 months, the beloved daughter of John W. and Mary Bush, nee McDonald, of brain fever. Funera Saturday at 10 a. m. to Calvary.

DOUGLAS—In this city, Aug. 26, 1896, Joseph Clark Douglas, aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, 3370 S. Park-av., Saturday at 2 p. m.

GREENE—Aug. 26, at the residence of W. J. Mayer, 347 Ashland-blvd., Mrs. Eva M. Greene, age 76 years. Funeral Friday, Aug. 28, 2 p. m.

LAINGOR—James Edward, only son of James E. and Elizabeth Maegli Laingor, aged 3 months 22 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 280 S. Homan-av., Friday, Aug. 28, at 1 p. m., to Forest Home.

MACK—Clara Belle (Babe), Wednesday, Aug. 26, daughter of W. C. Mack, aged 19 years. Funeral Saturday, 3 p. m. sharp, from [illegible] sidence, 975 W. Polk-st. Peoria, Ill., and Bro[illegible] Wis., papers please copy.

OLSON—Lena Olson, wife of Ca[illegible] Olson, age 54 years. Funeral Friday, A[illegible] from 472 North Robey-st. to Graceland. B[illegible]ivate.

SMITH—Aug. 26, 1896, Carrie B. [illegible] aged 26 years 7 months. Funeral services [illegible]kson-blvd. this (Friday) morning, 8:45 o'clock sharp, thence by carriages to Rock Island depot. The remains will be taken to Kendallville, Ill.

SIBLEY—At 3346 Indiana-av., Aug. 27, Isaac Eldredge Sibley, youngest son of Dennis E. and Sarah M. Sibley, in his 19th year. Funeral from the residence Saturday, Aug. 29, at 2 p. m.

TURNER—Clara Emerson Turner, beloved wife of Edward H. Turner, Tuesday evening, Aug. 25. Funeral from residence, 4925 Washington-av., Saturday, Aug. 29, 2 p. m. Burial private; Oakwoods.

THOMAS—Carrie Edith, at the residence of her parents, 832 Hinman-av., Evanston, Thursday, Aug. 27. Funeral will be held Saturday, Aug. 29 at 2 o'clock.

WILSON—Aug. 27, Eliza M. Wilson, wife of the late John Wilson and mother of John and Eliza Wilson and Mrs. W. J. Brachvogel and Mrs. R. D. Rix, aged 72 years. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 29, at 1 p. m., from late residence, by carriages to Rosehill.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL AS clothes ironer in laundry. 4831 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; private family. Call 5117 Dearborn.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Only First-Class Theater in Town Open.
Every Night. MATINEE SATURDAY.
HOYT'S
A MIDNIGHT BELL
America's Favorite Comedian, DIGBY BELL.
The Famous Comedienne, LAURA JOYCE BELL.
Next Sunday—Last week, "A MIDNIGHT BELL."

SCHILLER—Direction David Henderson.
50c AND 25c BEST SEATS
LAST THREE TIMES OF GREATEST HIT EVER.
BELLS OF CORNEVILLE
75 PEOPLE ON STAGE.
Coolest Theater in Town.
Sunday—OLIVETTE.

School soon.
Not too soon for the mother, but too soon for the boy.
Yes, and too soon for his clothes.
Better begin today to repair vacation damages.
Knee Pants School Suits, $2 to $12.
Long Pants School Suits, $8 to $20.
Your money back if you want it assures satisfaction here.
F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION.
Ideal Park Racing Association
IDEAL PARK, WIS.
New Track Complete and Ready for the Opening Day, Saturday, Aug. 29.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine. Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
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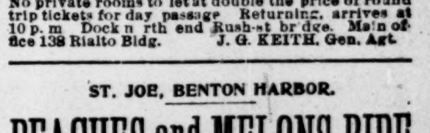

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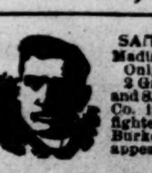

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE NO. 508, A. F. & A. M., 3118 Forest-av.—Stated communication Friday evening, Aug. 28. Important work. Members and visiting M. M. requested to attend. Special at 4 o'clock. Stated at 8. H. H. BLAKE, W. M. J. I. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1896.

AND now it is the Scotch oil companies that are not satisfied with the prevailing Standard.

MEANWHILE Senator Gorman isn't saying a word. He doesn't have to, considering the size of the Bryan output.

"NOT open mints, but open mills"—this pregnant phrase of McKinley's should be the battle-cry of the campaign.

SENATOR HILL seems to be determined to falsify the old proverb that silence is golden. It looks very much as if his silence means silver.

SO FAR as the deadly trolley is concerned, it has no difficulty in discovering the enemy's country. It invades a new down-town street almost every day.

THE New York Sun is still engaged in trying to discredit and humiliate this city. Its latest scheme is to speak of Bryan as "the Chicago candidate."

CHAIRMAN JONES is probably right in his estimate that the free silver campaign will cost $1,000,000, not including the country's losses due to apprehension.

THE coal men are slightly in error in calling the decision to add 25 cents a ton to the price of coal a tacit agreement. It should be referred to as a take it agreement.

THE Eastern newspapers say that Mr. Bryan looks ten years older than he really is. But that isn't the worst of it. He talks about forty years younger than he looks.

TOM WATSON is still going around in the hope that somewhere he may run up against a notification committee, and Bryan is doing the same thing in the hope that he won't.

THE agreement between the Sultan and the inhabitants of Crete is said to be perfectly satisfactory, as no attempt has yet been made to compel the Sultan to keep it.

IF plenty of money insured prosperity, we ought to be better off than Great Britain, for we have $1,800,000,000 of coin and currency, while she has only $700,000,000. Are we?

ACCORDING to Lord Chief Justice Russell the American bar is the best in the world. There should be no delay on the part of the American lawyers in asking him to step up to it.

IT is now known why Senator Hill called his house Wolfert's Roost. Wolfert is a crow, and all this time he has been unconsciously fattening up for that dinner with Bryan.

THERE is a good deal of talk about trustees in the investigation into the affairs of the Moore brothers. But it would be a desirable thing to hear something about the unfortunate trusters.

THE closing of the Illinois Steel company's plant at Hammond and of the Lakeside Nail company at the same place are unpleasant but highly effective arguments for the election of Maj. McKinley.

THE Denver Republican voices the wishes of the free silver men when it says: "Down with partisanship and up with patriotism." But it should be explained that patriotism in Denver refers to Colorado only.

THERE is nothing more touching than the unquestioning confidence of Mr. Bland that Mr. Bryan is going to be elected. He is fully as sure of it as he was that Greeley was going to carry the country in 1872.

MR. HESING errs in saying that it was a mistake to nominate Gen. Black "because the great issue is sound money." The great issue in the Gubernatorial election has nothing to do with money. It is Altgeldism.

THE people of the Town of Hudson, Mo., think they have discovered the largest cave in the world. The Popocrats should make a note of this. It may be useful when they get ready to hunt for cover next November.

COL. MORRISON is reported to be headed this way, accompanied by a war club, with which he confidently expects to smash Gov. Altgeld's political prospects. If the Colonel's friends have any influence with him they should try to get him to exchange the club for some long-distance weapon. It would indeed be a pity to have the Colonel soiled.

THIS is one passage in Maj. McKinley's letter of acceptance which Bryan cannot reply to successfully though he should speak continuously from now till election day:

> It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen.

The workingmen will read this paragraph and indorse it at the polls.

THE New York stock market was strengthened by the gold importations. Chicago brokers were at work making settlements of account trades in the Moore and Yerkes stocks. Sterling exchange was easy, with gold on a practical import basis. New York exchange was quoted $1.20 discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were weak under liquidation. As compared with the latest prices of Wednesday September wheat closed ⅛@¼ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛@¼ cent lower, cash rye ½ cent lower, flaxseed steady, pork 7½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs 5 cents higher.

INASMUCH as the September issue of McClure's Magazine will not appear until Saturday the simultaneous publication of the article entitled "Lincoln's Lost Speech," which was to have been made in today's TRIBUNE, is deferred until tomorrow.

MAJ. MCKINLEY approves of the civil service laws and declares they shall be faithfully enforced. He condemns the proposition of the Popocrats "to return to methods of party favoritism that experience has condemned and that the people have repeatedly disapproved." It is a "reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy." There is no necessity for Bryan's saying anything on this subject. His position is well understood. If elected he will rescind all civil service executive orders previous Presidents have issued and thus provide places for his followers—Popocrats, Populists, and free silver Republicans. The basis of division of the offices between them has been agreed on and Bryan will carry out the agreement.

BRYAN, Tillman, and their associates are raising a sectional issue. They are declaring that the present political campaign is a campaign of the South and West against their enemy, the East. No such discordant and ill-omened declarations come from Maj. McKinley. In his letter of acceptance he congratulates the country upon "the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines" which existed for so many years. He recalls the admonition of Washington—"there should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country," and states that he "would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South, the East and the West are not separated or in danger of becoming separated because of sectional or party differences." These are the words of a patriot endeavoring to avert the possibility of that sectional strife which Bryan is seeking to engender.

THE sound money Democrats of Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, and several Eastern States held conventions on Wednesday and elected delegates to the national convention to be held at Indianapolis next week. Judging from the character of the delegates, the enthusiasm they displayed, and the tone of the resolutions adopted Senator Vilas was correct when he said at the Wisconsin convention: "We"—the sound money Democrats—"felt the shock from Chicago as we felt the reverberations from Sumter. One was aimed at the integrity of the Union, the other at its commercial credit." The earnestness and depth of feeling displayed everywhere by the sound money Democrats indicates that the Indianapolis convention will be one of no little importance. It will represent what used to be Democracy, and there are far more men holding to that faith than the Popocrats are willing to believe.

GOLD STANDARD MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Maj. McKinley declares that when the silver dollars now in circulation were emitted by the government on its own account and responsibility "gold was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world." The gold dollar was the standard of value.

As each of those silver dollars, when made by the government by and for itself, and paid out by it to a man to whom it owed a 100-cent gold dollar, had cost the government much less than that, Maj. McKinley holds that the maker and issuer of that silver dollar is bound to keep it worth what it declared that dollar was when paid out.

The government must keep up to the gold dollar standard all the credit money it has issued, whether it be paper, silver dollars, subsidiary silver, nickels, or cents. It is under a moral obligation to do that. It has made all that money. It has made all the profit due to the difference between the face value and the intrinsic value.

For the gold coin the government issues it is in no way responsible. It has made nothing out of that coin. It has simply put the gold of the owner of the bullion into a more convenient form. The coin is the property of the owner to do with as he pleases.

But the holder of the present silver dollar has a claim on the government which the owner of a gold dollar has not. The government having bought the bullion the silver dollar was made from at its market value and put it in circulation at its coinage value, which is twice as great now, the holder has a right to demand that that dollar be kept at its coinage value.

Maj. McKinley explains clearly why that cannot be done under a free coinage law. Then the government would have no greater responsibility for the silver dollars than it has now for the gold dollars. To use his language:

> The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them—by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end.

So after the enactment of a free coinage law there would be two kinds of silver dollars, each containing 371¼ grains of pure silver, but differing in the vital fact that, while one kind was made for the government and paid out by it as the equivalent of a gold dollar in exchange for 100 cents' worth of services or supplies, the other kind would be made for the bullion owner and handed to him to do what he could with them.

The value of those dollars, except for the payment of existing indebtedness, would be determined by the commercial ratio, and not by the coinage ratio. As the former is 31 to 1, while the latter is 16 to 1, those dollars would have only about half the purchasing power of the present silver dollars.

Under a free coinage law it would be impossible for the government to keep the last-mentioned dollars at par, even if it desired to do so. There would be too many silver dollars for that to be possible, and "we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism."

Even the policy of silver coinage on government account has been carried as far as is safe. As Maj. McKinley puts it: "We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the pubuc credit. . . . We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction. . . . There are those who think the United States has already gone beyond the line of financial prudence."

Therefore the greater the necessity for combating the free coinage scheme, which would at once and inevitably bring the country to a silver basis. That, Maj. McKinley declares, cannot be tolerated. The honor of the government and the welfare of the people forbid it.

This is his platform:

> Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

Mr. Bryan can now complete his letter of acceptance. He has been given all the information he can desire touching the position of the Republican party and its candidate.

GUN PRACTICE FOR ENGLAND IN ZANZIBAR.

The British Government has lost no time in settling that little unpleasantness in Zanzibar to its entire satisfaction. The death of the Sultan, Hamed Bin Said, and the effort of Said Khalid to usurp the throne gave an English fleet of three cruisers and two gunboats an opportunity to indulge in long-sought target practice, which was performed off the East African coast yesterday morning, apparently with precision and dispatch.

Said Khalid had seized the palace, had proclaimed himself the lawful monarch, had gathered about him a few thousand well-armed adherents, and generally was carrying things with a high hand, when he received an ultimatum early in the morning to bring himself and his belongings to the British flagship. At 9 o'clock he had maintained a persistent refusal to comply, and an hour later his palace and the other structures which his forces occupied were in ruins, his one warship was sunk, many of his men were either killed or wounded, and he himself, by a back-door retreat, barely reached the German Consulate, where he was granted temporary personal protection.

The British line of action had been formulated in some haste by an interchange of cable dispatches, but it appears to have been as speedily effective, general peace having been restored immediately after the rout of the usurping chieftain. England holds a protectorate over a large portion of the Zanzibar domain, the administration being under the direct control of the British Consul-General. The Germans, through their East African Association, have control of the administration of another contiguous section of the domain, having paid the Sultan about $1,000,000 for the privilege.

The British interests, however, are dominant, and that government claims the right to name who shall be the ruler of the territory. The commercial supremacy is worth conserving. The exports a year ago amounted in value to over $5,000,000, the chief articles being ivory and cloves. The imports were greater by a few hundred thousand dollars, England having by far the larger share. The American trade is heavy, approximating about $1,000,000 annually. But Germany has always been the chief and really the only rival of Great Britain in developing and enjoying the resources of the country, and it is doubtful if it would look with complacency on the project already urged by the London press to annex the island. The only alleged reason for annexation would be to suppress the trade in slaves, which is still carried on by stealth to some extent. Whether Germany would approve of such a step is not so certain.

TWO VIEWS OF SILVER IN COLORADO.

C. C. Parks, Auditor of Colorado and Superintendent of Insurance, has been made to reveal his own insincerity in advocating free silver and the absurdity of his criticisms of the action of insurance companies. Since the Chicago convention Mr. Parks has been objecting in all sorts of formal documents to the utterances of the life insurance companies in favor of sound money. He has declared that they had no right to take any active part in a political campaign and should not attempt to influence the votes of their thousands of policy-holders. The managers of the companies have retorted that their duty to their clients demanded the fullest exposition of the effect of free silver on the insurance policies. They claimed the right to inform policy-holders that, although their premiums were being paid in dollars worth 100 cents each, if the silver cause should win the holders would receive for their policies when they became due dollars worth only about 53 cents.

This information the insurance companies have spread among their clients through their agents, and this is the specific course of action that aroused the wrath of Mr. Parks. Mr. Parks, as Auditor of the great silver State of Colorado, could not endure the dissemination of the truth among his people. He could not contemplate with serenity the probable loss of the votes of all these Colorado insurance policy-holders. That he has been actuated entirely by political considerations has been brought out clearly by the Spectator, a New York insurance paper. This paper doubted Mr. Parks' sincerity and to clear up the point sent him the following dispatch:

> New York City, Aug. 18, 1896.—The Hon. H. C. Parks, Auditor of State, Denver, Colo.: Is it true that the Colorado laws prohibit in specific language the insurance companies of your own State from investing in or loaning upon the stocks of silver or other mining companies? Please refer us to law by wire, at our expense.
>
> THE SPECTATOR COMPANY.

Mr. Parks replied as follows:

> Denver, Colo., Aug. 18, 1896.—The Spectator Company, New York: Insurance companies of this State cannot invest funds in stocks or bonds of mining corporations. See Mills annotated statutes, Sec. 22, 21.
>
> C. C. PARKS, Superintendent of Insurance.

While Auditor Parks is hysterically asking his fellow-citizens to vote to accept 53-cent silver dollars in full payment of their insurance policies, the laws of his State which he administers forbid the insurance companies from investing any of their funds in these silver-mining properties, even at the ratio of 16 to 1. This Colorado Auditor would prevent the managers of insurance companies from advocating a sound money standard of values for the investments of their companies, when even his own silver State has conspicuously stamped upon its statute books its disapproval of silver when it comes to the investment of insurance company funds. How far removed from Mr. Parks, the specious politician, is Auditor Parks explaining the insurance laws of the silver State of Colorado.

FOMENTING SOCIAL DISCORD.

The keynote of the Bryan campaign was sounded by Senator Tillman at the Chicago convention when he declared that "the Democratic party of the West is here almost in solid phalanx appealing to the South—the South has responded—to come to their help."

"Some of my friends," continued Tillman, "have said that this is not a sectional issue. I say it is a sectional issue." And Bryan had the same idea in his head when he spoke of his visit to New York as "invading the enemy's country." To him the East is the enemy of the South and West, to be subjugated by them.

What has the East done that the West and South should look upon it in the light of an enemy? It has advanced the capital which has done so much for the development of both sections. It has furnished the money which has built the railroads, and has constructed the factories which have given employment to labor.

The East has placed in the hands of Western farmers hundreds of millions of dollars, with which they have bought farms and stocked and improved them. But for those loans they would be landless now.

Without the assistance of this Eastern capital, some of which never will be repaid to the savings banks and others who loaned it, neither the population nor the wealth of the West and South would be what it is.

That part of the country which has done so much for the South and West cannot rightly be regarded as their enemy. It has done nothing which should induce them to injure it, especially when any injury which may be inflicted on it would react and damage themselves.

If the South and the West change the money standard as Bryan proposes they will injure the East, but they will harm themselves even more. They will destroy their credit, as well as paralyze their industries. They will fall to the very bottom of the pit dug for their alleged enemy.

This sectional issue is not the only vicious issue which the Bryanites are raising. Not content with endeavoring to array the South and West against the East, they are endeavoring to array individual against individual. Senator Faulkner asserts that this is "a contest of the classes against the masses"—he belonging, of course, to the masses.

So Bryan addresses himself continually to "the plain people," "the common people," and "the toiling masses," as if they were a separate and distinct part of the community, with special interests of their own which others have designs on. He aims to imitate the Socialist, who appeals to the "proletariat" to defend itself against the "aristocracy" and the "bourgeoisie."

He and other Popocrats are endeavoring to sow the seeds of social discord in a country where there are no "classes," and where all, with a few exceptions, whether professional men, merchants, storekeepers, and workingmen, belong to the "toiling masses."

Bryan and his Popocrats are seeking to incite section against section and man against man. Their conduct is unpatriotic. It is seditious and approaches treason.

JEFFERSON, JACKSON, AND BRYAN.

A strolling free silver speaker declares that the 16 to 1 men "are asking nothing new and untried, but a return to the bimetallism that was recommended by Jefferson and upheld by Jackson."

This man knows that each of his allegations is untrue. He is old enough and has read enough to be aware of that. But he thinks there may be men who will be caught by the names of Jefferson and Jackson, and who will vote for Bryan because they think he will carry out some policy of theirs.

Jefferson was for the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 15 to 1, because he believed fifteen ounces of silver were equal in value to one ounce of gold. He favored the coinage ratio of 15 to 1 because he believed it was the commercial ratio. Unfortunately, he and Hamilton were a little out of the way and their ratio did not work.

Bryan is for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio—which Jefferson sought to find out and adopt—is 31 to 1. There is nothing Jeffersonian about that. Jefferson insisted on dollars of equal intrinsic value. Bryan demands dollars of unequal intrinsic value.

Jackson was in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 because he believed sixteen ounces of silver would buy as much as one ounce of gold. That is to say, he wanted to take the commercial ratio and make it the mint ratio.

Bryan knows that it takes thirty-one ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold, and yet he calls for a coinage ratio of 16 to 1 and demands innumerable silver dollars worth intrinsically only half as much as the gold dollars. He alleges that the more of those silver dollars there are the more will they be worth intrinsically. Jackson would have kicked out of office any appointee of his who talked as Bryan does.

The bimetallism recommended by both Jefferson and Jackson was based on the valuation put by the commercial world on gold and silver. The bogus bimetallism urged by Bryan has as its basis his opinion of what gold and silver ought to be worth and what he would make them worth were he sovereign of the universe.

The ruling idea with Jefferson and Jackson in their experiments with bimetallism and a double standard was honest dollars. The ruling idea with Bryan is to get a cheap, dishonest dollar, which only dishonest men can use advantageously. Bryan is not the heir of the coinage policy of Jefferson and Jackson, but of the policy of the monarchical coin-debasers of the middle ages.

LIGHT ON THE MOORE BROTHERS' DEALS.

Four members of the Stock Exchange, aided by attorneys and expert accountants, have reduced to some form of order, after a month of hard work, the financial affairs of the speculators in the stock of the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit companies. Their operations are found to be even more disastrous than at first supposed. The stock manipulations of the Moore brothers and their associates have resulted in the withdrawal from legitimate trade circles in Chicago of probably $10,000,000. Business-men by the score who never had any dealing in the affairs of either company have been thus indirectly seriously crippled by the inability to obtain the usual bank accommodations. Hundreds of others who have been brought innocently into the deal in the normal run of business find ruin staring them in the face.

It appears from the report of this investigating committee that the Moore brothers, who ran the deal, used $800,000 of the funds of the match company and $460,050 of the funds of the biscuit company to pay margins on stock; that only a small portion of the stock was bought outright; and that the money therefore represents a total loss.

The same men, with others whose names have not been made public, frittered away another $1,000,000 in the "blind pool" that made the attempt to sustain the "bull" campaign. These unnamed associates are given an opportunity to share the responsibilities of the deal and assume an equitable share of the liabilities. If they refuse it is intimated their names will be made public and suits be commenced to establish their liability as "undisclosed partners and principals" with the Moores. The Moores themselves are found to have no tangible assets.

This affair is a typical instance of the immense damage that can be wrought by the abuse of one-man power. It is amazing to think that these two men could have so utterly controlled the finances of these large corporations as to precipitate unaided or unchecked the widespread ruin. Government by a Board of Directors has its defects. It lacks push and far-sightedness. But it has certain elements of safety. The entire membership of a board is not likely to go into the stock market and put the money of the concern at stake.

Another lesson taught by this affair is that the less people have to do, especially in a speculative way, with the securities of these "industrials," when they are controlled by one or two men, the better for them. Chicago business-men ought to have more sense than to go into a "blind pool," and trust their money and their credit to a man whose field of operations is the Stock Exchange.

IN answer to THE TRIBUNE's inquiry how St. Louis makes a living now that she has lost her mule market the Republic of that town says: "This is a matter in which St. Louisans differ from Chicagoans; her citizens do not attempt to make a living by selling each other." The explanation being, probably, that they know one another too well to buy. But this throws no light on the mystery. Indeed, it deepens the gloom that enfolds it, for if the way St. Louis makes a living were something to be proud of wouldn't the Republic have mentioned it?

SHERIFF HAYES of Crown Point, Ind., has made a bold bid for public attention, and he should receive it in liberal quantities. No other public officer in the United States or in any other civilized country has ever harbored the inspiring thought of using a brace of bloodthirsty bloodhounds to hunt down men and boys who climb over the fence of the County Fair grounds. This man Hayes has been bothered in former years, it appears, by this kind of deadheadism, and, doubting the ability of men to cope with the intruders, has decided to use two bloodhounds noted for their ferocity. They are to track the offenders into the crowd, and if they do not happen to seize the right person they can be relied upon to seize some one before they give up the chase. Mr. Hayes should not be permitted to waste his valuable time any longer on the inconsequential duties of Sheriff. He is needed in darkest Africa or Siberia or some other point where barbarism is having difficulty in holding its own against advancing civilization. In the meantime there should be enough sturdy citizens in Crown Point to make the proper temporary disposition of Mr. Hayes and his bloodhound idea.

IT is a pity that Joseph Chamberlain, who sailed yesterday on the Teutonic, does not come in an official capacity representing the Government of Queen Victoria, so that President Cleveland might receive him with distinguished honors, as he is going to receive Li Hung Chang. Mr. Chamberlain is much more worthy of such treatment than Li is, for Li, after all, is only the greatest semi-barbarian in a semi-barbarous nation, while the screw-maker of Birmingham is one of the biggest men in the greatest empire of civilization. Only a few years ago he was the most radical of the Radicals, and was feared and hated by the Conservatives beyond all men. Then, in a cynic humor, he began to wield a free lance in politics, and made himself even more detested by the Gladstonean Liberals; and then, with apparent ease, he put himself at the head of the Conservatives and, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the present Salisbury Cabinet, may become more important than the noble Premier himself. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are going to spend the next few weeks with Mrs. Chamberlain's father, W. C. Endicott, who was Secretary of War during President Cleveland's first administration.

IN spite of their prejudice against American money, the Canadians have accepted a considerable amount of it from the fellows who bet on the Vencedor.

CANDIDATE BRYAN advises the people to study the silver question for themselves. They are doing it, and have received much aid from McKinley's letter of acceptance.

AS TO what they ate and talked about at that dinner, both Mr. Bryan and Senator Hill are very close-mouthed now.

COL. WATTERSON defies anybody to "get drunk on Swiss wine." We infer from this that it has failed to produce the slightest effect on the Colonel.

THE Sound Money Democrat, published at Lincoln, Ill., reports the following conversation as actually having taken place during the Coliseum convention between John Beard, ex-Mayor of Danville, and William Purcell of Urbana, satellite of John P. Altgeld:

Beard—"Colonel, it looks as if the free silver wagon had arrived and we would all have to get in. You are an original silver man. Tell me something about the subject."

Purcell—"I'll tell you, John, there isn't a blank thing in this silver business, but it is the only thing on which we have any hope to win."

There are plenty of Popocrats who believe as Mr. Purcell does, but they are not all as incautious.

PRACTICAL tests have shown that a bicycle runs easily on the sand of the African deserts, and in due time the camel will follow the horse into oblivion.

MRS. LEASE to Bourke Cockran: "Now, then, you mean old thing, will you be good?"

IT is estimated that the people of the United States spend $20,000,000 a year for chewing gum. Can the statisticians tell the country what becomes of all that gum?

DR. NANSEN now has another end in view. He wants to discover the south pole.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Chance Meeting on the Boulevard.

"I beg pardon, but——"

"Yes, my lantern goes out very often. Don't buy this kind when you get one. May I ask——"

"O, this cyclometer! Yes, I like it first-rate. It's very accurate, and costs $2.50."

Trouble Again.

"Fate," casually observed the exchange editor, "seems to have got the dead wood on the Diamond Match company, as it were."

"I don't know," said the financial editor, eying him suspiciously. "The concern may pull through by a scratch."

"What does the stock sulphur today?" inquired the other.

"Sales are light," evasively replied the financial editor.

"Doesn't it strike you——"

"Say, haven't I told you, Diamond again, not to——"

"Burn me if I'll stand this——"

"Put it in your pipe and smoke it, you——"

"Another word like that and I'll fire you out of the——"

"No Moore of this!" interposed the railway editor, and the heated contestants gradually cooled down.

PERSONALS.

Lady Sholto Douglas, the high-kicker, has left the stage by request of his Lordship's people.

Miss Ellen Terry is suffering from the effects of overwork, and her friends are said to be exceedingly anxious about her condition.

The eldest son of Millais, who succeeds to the baronetcy, seems to have no especial talent, except as one of the most successful breeders of hounds in England.

Emperor William has bestowed one of the Berlin Academy of the Fine Arts gold medals on the American artist, Jules Stewart, well known in Philadelphia salons.

Ex-Premier Crispi is undergoing a course of mud baths near Padua. Besides suffering from gout he is afflicted with weakness of the spine, and is likewise almost blind.

It was charged in France by the opposition that the government had spent a million francs in entertaining Li Hung Chang, but the official figures show that the whole cost, counting hotel bills and all, was 80,000 francs, or about $16,000.

Miss Marion Stone and her sister, Miss Ellen Stone, representing Newham College, Cambridge, are in Bombay completing the arrangements necessary for the starting of the proposed university settlement for women in the capital of Western India.

Mme. Paul Blouet, the wife of "Max O'Rell," is one of the most helpful "helpmeets" a literary man could have. She is not only the translator of all her husband's books into English, but is an excellent cook, and is to be seen at her very best when entertaining her husband's friends, whose name is legion.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION

Cannot Work a Miracle.

West Liberty, Ia., Aug. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How does new money get into circulation? Under free coinage legislation would not the commercial value of silver enhance until the silver placed in a silver dollar would be worth 100 cents in gold? READER.

When a government makes new money it puts it into circulation by paying it out to its creditors.

The commercial value of silver would not be enhanced by free coinage so as to give 50 cents worth of silver the purchasing power of 100 cents. No free silverite expects it would. No government can work such a miracle.

Human Labor the Standard.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Aug. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The cost, or money value, of all products depends solely on the human labor of brawn and brain employed in their production. Steam, electricity, machinery, and all labor-saving appliances of themselves cost nothing. The human labor required to harness steam and lightning and direct their energies and to manufacture labor-saving appliances alone costs. Brute force costs only the human labor employed in supplying subsistence and care. The true and only comparison of value between any and all products—gold and silver included—is with human labor. Gold is used as a basis of value because it is the most stable and portable form of labor cost. L. CASE.

Free Silver Dollars.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The free silverites here claim that, since the government does not redeem silver with gold, it is the credit of the government which keeps a silver dollar worth 100 cents and that the credit of the government would keep a free silver dollar worth 100 cents. If you say that the credit of the government would not sustain free silver where would it fail if silver is not redeemable? READER.

The government has pledged itself to keep at par with gold all its silver dollars. It gave that pledge in 1890 and renewed it in 1893. The measures taken to keep that pledge have been effective thus far, the limitation of the number of the dollars being the most important. But if dollars were coined out of everybody's silver for everybody the government would have nothing whatever to do with them. It would not be obliged to look after them. It might say they were worth 100 cents apiece, but it would do nothing to make them so. It could not if it wanted to, for there would be too many of them to look after.

The Mine-Owner's Profit.

Osceola, Ia., Aug. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How will the mine or silver bullion owner double his income under free and unlimited coinage of silver, unless the value of bullion is doubled?

If the bullion value of silver is doubled under free and unlimited coinage of silver, thereby doubling the income of the silver mine-owner of silver bullion, as claimed by gold standard people, how will savings bank depositors be forced to receive 53-cent dollars in return for 100-cent dollars deposited? H. F. ALEXANDER.

The free coinage of silver will not double the income of any silver mine-owner, or owner of silver bullion, because the value of silver will be enhanced very little, if any, thereby. But if the owner of a silver mine owes $100,000 and has on hand $50,000 worth of bullion he can have it coined into 100,000 silver dollars under a free coinage law, and pay off his debt with them. He has made—or stolen—$50,000. If silver were to become worth 129 cents an ounce and its free coinage were permitted savings bank depositors would not be injured. But as it will not reach that price free coinage would be a robbery of those depositors.

The Bond Sales.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It has been repeatedly claimed by Republicans and by myself that the bonds were issued to maintain the deficiency in the gold reserve, which deficiency was caused by the lack of revenue derived from import duties under the Wilson bill. While there is room to believe that the withdrawal of gold had been caused by the silver agitation in part, is not the statement that it would not have been necessary to issue a single bond but for the free silver agitation rather a sweeping assertion to make in face of the fact that the tariff laws under the present administration are inadequate to run the expenses of the government and maintain the gold reserve? Have I overlooked a point or am I right? W. M. GAINES.

The present tariff does not produce revenue enough, and the deficiencies it has caused have complicated the situation greatly, and the administration is blameworthy for not having used its influence last spring to secure the passage of the House bill raising the duties. But while the present law has bred deficiencies had there been no free silver agitation these deficiencies would not have been as great and it would not have been necessary to sell bonds to get the money with which to meet current expenses. A law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness would have answered all purposes until the duties were raised. But to get gold with which to replenish a reserve drained by the fear of a slump to a silver basis it was necessary to sell bonds.

Labor Is the Measure of Value.

New York, Aug. 24.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The text of six words which heads this article embodies the principle underlying the entire monetary system of the world. Let me prove the case by a simple illustration which will appeal to everybody, but more particularly to the people of this country, whose forest interests are so extensive:

A tree standing in the woods possesses no value except as a beautiful object of nature or for purposes of shade. We will assume, however, that it is intrinsically worth as it stands and would sell for $10. Cut the tree down and its value is enhanced by the cost of the cutting and is worth, say, $10.50. Saw the tree into five twelve-foot logs at a cost of $1.50 and our tree is worth $12. Haul the logs to the mill, a mile distant, at a cost of $2 and our tree is worth $14. Cut the logs into lumber, producing, say, 3,000 feet, and our tree is now worth $45, or at the rate of $15 per thousand. Use this lumber for building a farmer's house or barn and its value is enhanced by the added labor of the operation to, say, $300. Manufacture the lumber into ordinary furniture and it becomes worth perhaps $1,000; into fine furniture, and it value is increased to $2,000; into elaborate and beautiful articles of ornament or bric-à-brac and our tree, worth originally $10, is finally worth, say, $10,000—every dollar of appreciation from the original intrinsic value being the result of added labor.

Is it not a fact—an unassailable, unalterable fact—that labor is the measure or standard of all value? The money or currency of a country is simply used as a medium or for the purposes of exchange, and without such a medium exchanges would have to be made in kind, the farmer exchanging potatoes, cabbages, or grain for what he required to purchase of others, and so forth and so on. In order to entitle one to a dollar worth 100 cents he must give in exchange labor or the product of labor of equal value, and if he receive two dollars, so-called, for 100 cents of value in labor or the product thereof his two dollars so obtained are worth only one honest 100-cent dollar and possess just its purchasing power.

In Mexico today if you present at the counter of any national bank a check on New York for $50—a piece of paper of no intrinsic value but ultimately redeemable in gold—you will receive in exchange therefor approximately $100 of the silver coin of that country. Starting out with your hundred Mexican dollars, having still a few American dollars and half dollars left—these being, of course, also ultimately redeemable in gold—you enter a store and purchase an article costing $1. You throw down a 50-cent American coin and the article is yours; if you pay in Mexican money it will require a full dollar of their coin.

Just think of the disturbance to business caused by such a condition, not to speak of the humiliation involved in the money of a country being so depreciated as to be worth only one-half of that of like money of a foreign nation.

Farmers, artisans, business-men of the United States of America, do your own thinking, use the brain God has given you, and do not allow yourselves to be deceived by the shallow sophistries and specious arguments of those who would lead you to your destruction and the country to such a disturbed condition of commercial panic and disaster as the world has never witnessed, the end of which the Omniscient only can foresee. D. E. CAMERON.

ALL SIDES OF POLITICS.

HOW JEFFERSON SUSPENDED FREE COINAGE.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The fealty of the Democratic platform and candidates to the principles of Thomas Jefferson does not extend to saying anything about the fact that he suspended the coinage of silver dollars in 1806, simply by executive order.

SHOULD RECALL BISSELL.

New York Journal: Secretary of the Interior Smith steps down and out on Sept. 1. Mr. Cleveland should at once recall Law Partner Bissell of Buffalo. He could be trusted to stay with his chief until the sodden and inglorious finish. He would never desert his Micawber.

SOUND MONEY IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The mighty impetus given to the Democratic campaign by Thursday's great convention was but the beginning of Bryan's undoing and Democracy's vindication in Kentucky. The fight so well begun will be kept up until the close of the polls on election day, and every man who enlisted at Louisville enlisted for the war.

HIS CLEVER FINANCIERING.

Indianapolis Journal: "Feller down our way," said the farmer man, "is so dead sure that Bryan is goin' to git there that he took a hundred silver dollars he had buried in an old tin can an' melted 'em into a lump o' bullion."

"What did he do that for?" asked the city merchant.

"What did he do it fer?" W'y, so's he could make $47 coinin' 'em over again."

FAILURE AS A FINANCIAL ORATOR.

Baltimore American: Mr. Bryan has gained his present prominence by the report that he is an orator. If he has the capacity to frame fine phrases and to deliver them with a sonorous voice, he had better confine himself to that business. As a phrase-maker, he may win applause in the country; as an expounder of the principles and rules that govern finance and trade, he is a failure.

SILVER AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Boston Post: It begs the question to assume that the depositors in savings banks may be compelled to withdraw their money in order to pay living expenses under the gold standard. There would be greater reason in assuming that they would have to draw out their deposits to pay for the necessaries of life under the increased prices following silver inflation. And when the withdrawal was made the depositors who put in dollars earned on a gold basis would take out dollars of less purchasing power on a silver basis.

SONG OF THE SILVER SIREN.

Chattanooga Times: The promise of better times may sound graciously sweet to the silver magnates of the West who own over $500,000,000 of silver property, and who will be the only people to profit by free silver, but to the wage-earner who will have to pay in the end the enormous profits to these plutocrats of the West the prospect has no charm. To the workingman it is a delusion, a snare, and a miserable cheat, and one for which the makers of the Chicago platform and ticket will have to answer one of these days—in what terms the future only can disclose.

SOVEREIGN AND WAGE EARNERS.

New York Commercial Advertiser: That eminent "toiler," J. R. Sovereign, General Master "Workman" of the Knights of Labor, is shortly to open a labor bureau at Chicago as an adjunct to the free silver campaign. It was this same mountebank, it will be remembered, who fulminated a boycott about a year ago against national bank notes. These notes were the money of capitalists and plutocrats, and workingmen were commanded by this impudent dictator not to touch the detested rags. At last accounts workingmen were still accepting national bank notes in pay for their services and not asking any questions.

M'KINLEY CAN BE TRUSTED.

Springfield (Mass.) Union: Maj. McKinley is denying himself to visitors. He is completing his letter of acceptance. It will be made public toward the end of the month. Maj. McKinley has made so many admirable speeches in the campaign that, even if he had not already gained a deserved reputation for ability to state political truths plainly, it would be apparent that his letter of acceptance would be a singularly notable document. The Major can be trusted to deal with the existing political conditions, to stand unequivocally for honest money, and for a tariff that affords protection and revenue at the same time.

SOLON ELLERY'S SMOKING TOBACCO FOR EVERYBODY.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: I want to give you a few ideas to put into your gold-bug pipe and smoke for the benefit of grasping money kings and other oppressors of the honest masses of the West who have not been born with a silver or gold spoon nor come into an inheritance of United States bonds or bank stock worth 500 per cent premium.

We [Pops.] are going a good deal further than the selfish fears hinted at in your editorials would indicate. Our purpose in the free coinage of silver is to level down the gold dollar! We propose to establish a standard and to enforce contracts on the basis of that standard; not only this, but we intend to have rebated back to us the money that we have paid, or rather lost, during the last ten years, represented in the difference between our honest dollar and the two-hundred-cent dollar forced upon us by a grasping and flint-hearted landlordism. Those grand champions and leaders of the people, Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman of South Carolina, Watson of Georgia, and Jones of Arkansas, are going to take the helm next fall, and a glorious dawn is at hand for the rank and file of the American people. Put this in your pipe and then tell your readers editorially how it tastes. SOLON N. ELLERY.

Mr. Ellery knows what he is talking about. We regard his demand as perfectly logical and reasonable; and if he ever gets into Congress we pledge ourselves to support any Constitutional and practical measure which he may introduce with a view to restoring to the plundered millions whatever they may have lost by the greed which has forced upon them for years past a dollar worth twice as much as the honest fifty-three-cent dollar for which the silver standard people are clamoring.

Citizens who have been gouged and swindled and oppressed by being paid two hundred cents where one hundred were due them, ought to get not only satisfaction for the future, but recompense for the past.—New York Sun.

BRYAN'S REPETITIOUS SHALLOWNESS

A "Sophistical Rhetorician Inebriated with the Exuberance of His Own Verbosity."

New York Sun—Sir: Referring to the editorial in your issue of Aug. 15, "A Man Orator," in which you refer to the affected humility with which William J. Bryan opened a speech in Congress, I wish to call your attention to the similarity between the speech to which you refer and the introduction to Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech. The two read as follows:

CONGRESS.	CHICAGO.
Mr. Chairman: If this were a mere contest in oratory no one would be presumptuous enough to dispute the prize with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Cockran]; but, clad in the armor of a righteous cause, I dare oppose myself to the shafts of his genius, believing that the pebbles of truth will be more effective than the javelin of error, even when hurled by the giant of the Philistines.	Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened [Mr. Hill] if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring.

William J. Bryan is not a statesman. He is an oratorical trickster. He deals with facts and phrases as a juggler deals with the shining balls which he tosses into the air. Compare Bryan's silver speeches; they present the same figures of speech, the same cheap similes, the same phraseology, and the same appeals to prejudice.

Bryan has ridden three hobbies—tariff reform, income tax, and free coinage. In discussing these subjects he has transferred from one to the other his little stock of cheap argument, the same oratorical tricks, the same sophistry, and the same appeals to the prejudices of the ignorant. A comparison of his speeches will prove the absolute shallowness of the man. His ability, like his imagination, is limited to a very narrow sphere.

Men should be judged by their works, not by their words. What is there in Mr. Bryan's history that gives him the right to teach the multitude? T. H. MARTIN.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19, 1896.

A correspondent describes him thusly:

Mr. Bryan might aptly be described, in the words of the late Lord Beaconsfield, as "a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

WORD AND PEN PICTURES OF THE DOINGS
OF DENIZENS OF A BIG CITY.

EVENTS OF ONE DAY IN CHICAGO.

STORIES TERSELY TOLD FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE BUSY CITIZEN.

HESS WEARY OF TOUCHING COMMITTEES

Original McKinley Man Leaves the Cook County Club and a Unique Letter as a Souvenir.

The following open letter reached THE TRIBUNE last evening and is published as a sample of the unique in lighter politics:

"Chicago, Aug. 27.—To My Friends and the Public—Ladies' and Gentlemen:—I herewith give notice to my friends and the public that I have this day resigned as a member of the Cook County McKinley Club of Chicago, the first Club organized in the United States, for the interest of the Napoleon of Ohio, Maj. WM. McKINLEY, to the Presidency, 'the highest Gift to Man on this Earth.'

"I the undersigned being the 'Original McKinley Man,' and Organizer of the Club. I am very sorry and ashamed that I have to take these steps, because my heart was with the Club, but the Gang, Button Peddlers, Minsters, Touching Committees, etc. have spoiled the good name of the Club, under my management for over 3 years, it was 'O. K.' every-thing square and honest, all bills paid, but how is it now, for the last 5 months more bills, un-otherized cheap skates, of the Club, the big 'S' No Cash or Expense report from the Committees, that is the main reason that I resign, the good members of the Club, will come with me, a great many have already joined the regular Rep. Ward or Precinct Club, or the Workingmen's McKinley League of Illinois.

"'Everybody's Friend Maj. McKinley,' is pure and too perfection, and will win by the largest Majority ever given to any nominee for the high office, and he does not need the assistance of the Club, or any other, of which there are many, and a 'dam' site worse, the people are with him, and to h—l with the Anarchists. Just tell them that U SAW-HIM sitting in the chair, work for all that won't to work, the others have no business there. Res'p. Magnus A. Hess."

MAN AND WIFE FOR HALF A CENTURY.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Shaw, Aided by Children and Friends, Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Shaw celebrated their golden wedding yesterday afternoon at their home, No. 1124 Central Park avenue. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses and other cut flowers.

Dr. and Mrs. Shaw are each 74 years old. They were married in Eastport, Me., the town of their birth. In 1849 they moved westward, settling first in New York. Four years later they went to Minnesota. But their stay there was short because of the Indian outbreaks and the attending massacres during the early years of the war. They settled in Chicago in 1862.

They have had four children, three of whom are still living and were present at yesterday's celebration. They are: Warwick A. Shaw, attorney; Emma M. Shaw, a well-known vocalist; and Nina C. Shaw. Anna C. Shaw, the other daughter, was an honorary member of the Art Institute during her life.

Dr. Shaw has been a practicing physician for more than half a century, and is still hale and active. Mrs. Shaw is in good health, and was able yesterday to receive throughout the afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. David Rose, Mrs. S. F. Davidson, and Miss Jennie Shaw.

WOMEN SPRINT AFTER A CYCLE THIEF

Spite of Heroic Efforts They Are Outclassed and the Robber Rides Scot Free on the Wheel.

Three women and a man chasing a bicycle thief caused no end of excitement in West Polk street yesterday afternoon. The pursuers were outclassed, however, and the thief got away.

H. M. Rubel, manager of the Vitæ Ore company, West Polk street and Ogden avenue, bought a new $100 bicycle on Wednesday. He had hardly got a speck of dust on the tires yesterday, and had left it leaning against the wall of his office during a short absence. Miss Minnie Brown, who was in charge, went into the private office for a few moments, and when she returned missed the wheel.

She looked out of the back door and saw a typical Weary Willie in the act of mounting his booty. She screamed to the janitor and to Miss Alice Hamilton and Miss Meyer, and all set out in pursuit of the thief. They gave up the chase at Robey street.

A number of citizens tried to stop the wheelman, but he eluded them.

SHIELD THEMSELVES BEHIND ORDERS.

F. H. Atwood's Janitor and Elevator Man Explain Why They Ejected Newspaper Carrier Barnett.

The charge of assault and battery preferred against Cornelius Elmer, janitor, and George Powers, an elevator man in the Atwood Building, Madison and Clark streets, by Archibald A. Barnett was dismissed in Justice Hamburgher's court yesterday afternoon for want of prosecution by an agreement between the attorneys.

Barnett is a colored newspaper carrier who was recently thrown out of the Atwood Building while delivering a newspaper to Attorney F. W. Kraft. The janitor and elevator man said they were simply following the order of F. H. Atwood to keep all newsboys, peddlers, and solicitors out of the building.

On behalf of Barnett Attorney Kraft has filed a civil suit for $5,000 damages against Mr. Atwood. Attorney Kraft said last night that as a tenant he proposed to assert his right to have a newspaper delivered at his office in the building.

BLUE BLOOD A PLEDGE FOR ONLY $1.

Detectives Rescue a Lordly Great Dane Dog and Its Appetite from a Pawnshop.

A Great Dane dog, almost large enough to swallow a small boy whole, was rescued yesterday from the pawnshop of David Coski, No. 7 Jefferson street, where it had been accepted by the proprietor as collateral for a loan of $1.

The dog has a white spot on the right side of the breast and an appetite that is always in session, and when Detectives Dick and Hirsch of the Central Detail found it at the pawnshop it had eaten almost everything edible on the premises but the proprietor.

The detectives recognized that the dog had blue blood in its veins, and they led it away for safe keeping till the owner could be found.

When the animal and the detectives appeared at the Central Station the men in the squad-room thought the lion had escaped from Lincoln Park, and there was a rush to get out of the room.

The man who pawned the dog gave his name as P. Maher of Fox Lake.

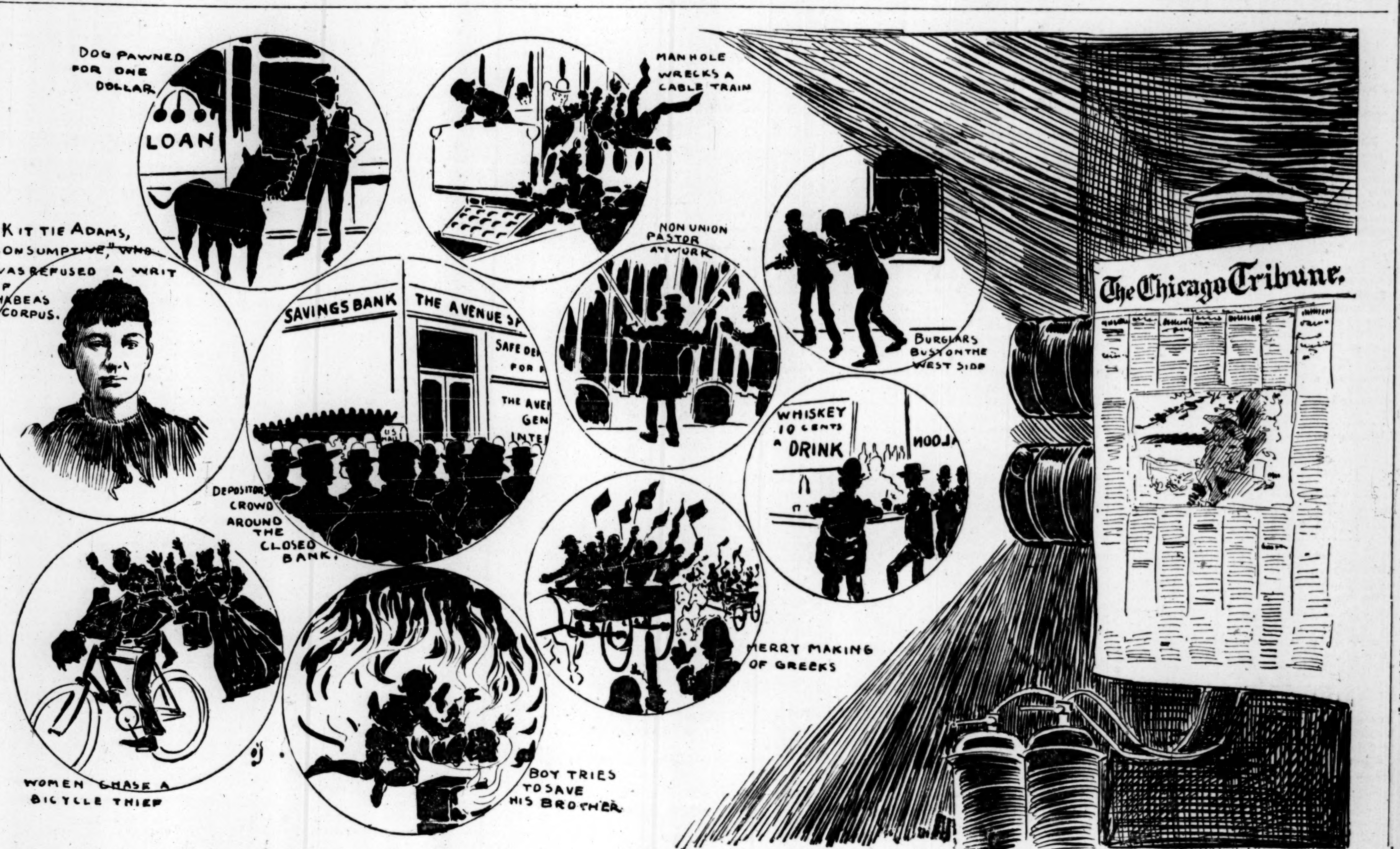
TWO HURT IN A CABLE TRAIN CRASH.

West Madison Street Grip Car Runs Into a Manhole Cover and Shakes Up Passengers Badly.

A West Madison street cable train met with an accident shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at Central Park avenue, which resulted in serious injuries to two passengers. William Worthy of No. 2108 West Monroe street had two ribs in his left side broken, and Miss Mary Quinlan, No. 2024 Wilcox avenue, was thrown from the grip car to the ground and injured severely about the back.

The accident was caused by grip car No. 1549 running into an iron manhole cover which had been left out of place by workmen who were cleaning out the cable vault. The grip car was thrown from the track, and all the passengers were badly shaken up.

Both the injured passengers were attended by Dr. Waterman, Fortieth street and Madison, and were afterwards taken to their homes in an ambulance. The gripman was C. Davis and the conductor Herman Merndorf.


DOG PAWNED FOR ONE DOLLAR
LOAN
MANHOLE WRECKS A CABLE TRAIN
KITTIE ADAMS "CONSUMPTIVE," WHO WAS REFUSED A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.
SAVINGS BANK
THE AVENUE S
SAFE DEP
NON UNION PASTOR AT WORK
BURGLARS BUSY ON THE WEST SIDE
The Chicago Tribune.
WHISKEY 10 CENTS A DRINK
DEPOSITORS CROWD AROUND THE CLOSED BANK.
MERRY MAKING OF GREEKS
WOMEN CHASE A BICYCLE THIEF
BOY TRIES TO SAVE HIS BROTHER

PASTOR BARRED FOR BEING NON-UNION

Walking Delegate Forbids the Rev. H. Hanson to Work as a Carpenter on His New Church.

The Rev. H. Hanson, pastor of the new Messiah Baptist Church, which is building in Flournoy street, near Sacramento, is a good carpenter as well as preacher, but he is not a union man. Because, in the interest of economy, he has been laboring on the structure a walking delegate of the Carpenters' Union visited the building yesterday afternoon and forbade him to continue his labors, saying that only union men must work there in the future.

Mr. Hanson, in a greatly perturbed state of mind, immediately waited upon the Building Trades Council and laid the facts before them with the request that he and other members of the congregation who might wish to do so be permitted to continue their labors. The council took the matter under consideration and said it would advise Mr. Hanson as to its decision today.

The church in question is the half of a brick structure, which, when completed, will have cost in the neighborhood of $25,000. The cost of the part under construction will be about $4,000. The congregation raised in contributions about $1,000 and raised $2,500 more on the property, and is thus $500 short on the estimated cost of the present building.

It was with the idea of doing the work cheaply and keeping within the amount of money already raised, if possible, that Mr. Hanson wielded the hammer and saw. There are two union carpenters employed on the building, one of whom is a member of the congregation. They informed Mr. Hanson, after the visit of the walking delegate, that unless a settlement was arrived at they could not work any longer.

Mr. Hanson attributes the trouble to a disgruntled carpenter who has frequently visited the place and threatened trouble unless none but union men worked upon the building. Mr. Hanson is confident the Building Trades Council will permit him and other members of the congregation to work upon their building. Should it not it would work a great hardship upon the congregation, he says.

RAINS BULLETS ON THIRSTY SOULS.

Hugh McDermott Dampens the Ardor of Would-Be Thieves and Causes a General Stampede.

Hugh McDermott, a saloonkeeper at No. 1201 Forty-seventh street, carried consternation into the hearts of a quartet of thieves early yesterday morning near his saloon. McDermott's show window is a pretentious one, and in it he has several bottles labeled as a fine brand of liquor, but really containing colored water.

Early yesterday morning a thirsty thief broke the show window and took three bottles of the colored water, thinking it was prime whisky. McDermott discovered the theft soon after it was committed, and securing his revolver he took up a position near the window, expecting the men to return.

He had been there but a short time when four men put in an appearance and proceeded to loot the window of its contents. McDermott raised his revolver and began to shoot. The Stock-Yards police failed to find any of the saloon man's victims, but McDermott claims they howled with either pain or fright, and, running into the prairie, disappeared in the darkness.

MISSES HIS CHILD $25,000 WORTH.

Samuel J. Fleming Brings Suit for Damages Against E. W. Lyman for Loss of Its Custody.

Samuel J. Fleming of Providence, R. I., who recently filed a $25,000 damage suit in the United States Court against E. W. Lyman, a La Salle street insurance agent, filed his declaration through his attorney, George S. Steere, yesterday. The suit concerns the custody of a child.

The declaration of yesterday sets forth that Samuel J. Fleming and his wife, Minnie, separated several years ago. Fleming asserts that the custody of the 7-year-old child belongs to him, but Mr. Lyman, who is represented as an uncle of Mrs. Fleming, is accused of having, with Mrs. Fleming, taken the child from Fleming's custody two years ago.

For being deprived of the custody of the child Fleming claims $25,000 damages.

TURN THE TABLES ON THEIR BRETHREN.

John Martin and Wife of Pilgrim Colored Baptist Church Are Discharged from Custody.

John Martin, ex-Treasurer of the Pilgrim Colored Baptist Church, Chestnut street and Wentworth avenue, charged with embezzling $7 of the church funds, was discharged from custody yesterday by Justice Schulte of the Englewood Police Court. At the same time, the case against his wife, Mrs. Tilda Martin, charged by the assistant pastor, James Reeves, with disorderly conduct, was dismissed, the charge falling flat.

Mrs. Martin sprung a surprise on the assistant pastor when she testified that the stuff she had taken was her own property and had been taken by a constable on a writ of replevin, the constable having forced open the door. The writ was issued by Justice Schulte, who will hear the case on Tuesday. Mrs. Martin was discharged.

BLIND FOR LIFE IF HE DOES NOT DIE.

Little Harry Moody Fearfully Injured in a Gasoline Explosion—His Brave Brother Badly Burned in Rescue.

Harry, the 7-year-old son of A. J. Moody, President of the Moody & Waters company, No. 283 West Congress street, was fearfully burned in a gasoline explosion yesterday, and the physicians say that if he does not die he will be blind for life. His 8-year-old brother Alex. was fearfully burned while trying to smother the flames with his bare hands.

Mr. Moody has just moved into a new house at No. 414 West Congress street. There was a pile of rubbish in the basement which no one had found time to explore until yesterday, when little Harry undertook the task. His mother was busy on the third floor and did not miss the little fellow, supposing him to be playing with his brother in the sitting-room.

It was rather dark in the basement, and Harry thought he had made a great find when he spied an old lantern and an oil can in the heap of trash. He fished them out and concluded to fill the lantern and light it. This was the work of but a few moments. However, the light was bad, and the child concluded it would be a brilliant idea to drop a lighted match into the oil can.

The can contained gasoline instead of kerosene, and the vapors instantly blazed up and set the child's hair afire. He screamed and turned to run up-stairs, but stumbled and groped about in the dark until little Alex. ran to his assistance and bravely undertook to extinguish the flames with his hands. He had almost succeeded in doing this when his mother arrived and threw a blanket around Harry's head.

Harry was dreadfully burned. His head and face were charred, and the little sufferer became unconscious before medical assistance arrived. It is thought he cannot recover.

BURGLARS' CARNIVAL ON WEST SIDE.

Thieves Plunder Several Residences Around Union Park and Add Malicious Damage to Their Larceny.

Within the last week a number of burglaries have been committed in Washington boulevard, Warren avenue, Park avenue, and other streets in the district adjoining Union Park.

Yesterday morning the residence of George W. Newcomb, No. 236 Warren avenue, was visited by thieves and silver and table ware valued at $125 taken. About the same hour the residence of W. H. Salisbury, No. 687 Washington boulevard, was broken into. Mr. Salisbury and his family were absent in the country, and there was no one to disturb the robbers. Several hundred dollars' worth of silverware and other property was taken.

In addition to that the house was maliciously damaged by the marauders, who defaced ornaments and wantonly broke articles of value. Mr. Salisbury counts his loss at about $1,000.

The residence of Dr. Erasmus Garrott of the Health Department, No. 757 Washington boulevard, was entered during the storm of last Monday morning. About $50 worth of jewelry was taken. On the same morning thieves attempted to enter the house of Mrs. Gertrude L. Gibson, No. 745 Washington boulevard, but were frightened away.

John F. Shannon, No. 399 Warren avenue, was a victim of burglars on Friday morning, but the thieves secured only $15. The house of Frank Templeton, No. 274 Park avenue, was entered also and $10 was missed.

CHARGES AGAINST SUPT. GARRETSON.

Commissioner Downey Refuses to Discuss Them, but May Soon Investigate City Bridge Department.

Commissioner of Public Works Downey, it is said, intends within a few days to begin an investigation into the city Bridge Department. Charges of incompetency, it is said, have been made against J. L. Garretson, Superintendent of Bridges. This department is one of the most important in the Engineering Bureau.

Mr. Downey refused to discuss the charges yesterday afternoon. He admitted that charges had been made, but refused to say what they were.

"Next week I will leave the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the office and spend most of my time on the outside," said Mr. Downey. "Then I will have an opportunity to see how the outside work of the departments is being done. Wherever I find men not doing their duty they will be discharged."

Superintendent Garretson said:

"These stories are being circulated by enemies of mine in the City Hall. I have always done my duty and am not afraid of any investigation which may be made. The report that I stepped into this office without any knowledge of the bridge building business is untrue. I have been in the business ever since I was a boy."

South Chicago Plant May Keep Going.

The Illinois Steel company will not close the South Chicago works, at least this course has not yet been decided upon. Secretary H. A. Gray said yesterday afternoon that the condition of the steel market was responsible for the closing of the mills at Hammond, which will take place tomorrow evening. The Bridgeport mills have been closed since June and only the Merchants' mill is running in Joliet.

HARD TIMES AFFECT TRADE IN THIRST

Several Pretentious Down-Town Saloonkeepers Announce a Reduction in "Straight Drinks."

Hard times are having their effect on the saloon business. After Sept. 1 the price of "straight" whisky, rum, and gin will be reduced from the old-time figure of 15 cents a drink to the more popular and attractive one of a dime in a number of the leading down-town drink emporiums.

For some little time a dime has been sufficient to buy a glas of "red liquor" in most of the outlying saloons, but the undeviating figure in all of the more pretentious places in the business district has been 15 cents with a rebate to "two for a quarter" when a thirsty customer wished to treat an equally thirsty companion.

As times have got harder, however, and money scarcer, trade has fallen off at these higher priced saloons until the proprietors began to recognize the fact that something must be done.

Yesterday a man who owns three large saloons in the business district announced that after the first of next month he would retail "straight whisky" at 10 cents with the old price for mixed beverages. As soon as this news spread other saloonkeepers said they would follow suit.

GAMBLERS SHAKY BUT STILL AT WORK

Unusually Large Crowd Participates in the Game of Hazard Daily Played at Worth.

There seemed to be a feeling of uneasiness yesterday among the gamblers at Worth, although the crowd was unusually large.

There was a rumor abroad yesterday that O'Leary would close today and go to Ideal Park, but no developments substantiated the story. It was that prediction which precipitated the rumor that the place would be raided yesterday afternoon, and the gamblers kept their weather eyes open.

O'Leary has been encouraged, it is said, by the way in which he is running unmolested and is planning to erect a two-story building next to Cunningham's saloon for winter quarters. It will be the largest gambling house around Chicago and will contain every device of chance.

The Gambling committee of the Civic Federation held a meeting a few days ago at which it was decided to take action against O'Leary, but nothing as yet has been done. The federation is reluctant to extend its work beyond the city limits, and it was only after being convinced of the lack of resources of the authorities at Worth that it consented to attempt the ejection of the gamblers. The federation intends to begin its crusade as soon as evidence can be collected and plans arranged for a raid, though no action is looked for before next week.

PICNIC OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

Old-Timers of the Early Days Will Celebrate the Admission of the Golden Gate State.

Veterans of the pickax and the placer mine, who compose the Western Association of California Pioneers, will hold their sixth annual picnic tomorrow at the German Building at Jackson Park in commemoration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union.

Every accommodation has been provided for the benefit of the old people who will take part in the festivities of the day. A coach will provide free transportation for the picnickers from the South Park station of the Illinois Central after 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing for the rest of the day. Good music has been engaged, and dancing may be indulged in, according to the invitations, "by all over 65 and all under 20 years of age, those over 70 to omit round dances."

The dinner horn will be wound at 1 o'clock, and jerked beefsteak and fat pork will be among the entrees on the menu to be evolved from the contents of the picnic baskets.

Addison Ballard is President of the association and George W. Hotchkiss is Secretary.

TO OPEN DOWN-TOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Supt. Lane Making Every Effort to Have the New Department Ready for Pupils on Sept. 8.

Supt. Lane said yesterday he would make every effort to have the down-town public school ready for opening with the other schools on Tuesday, Sept. 8. The rooms are on the fourth floor of No. 164 Madison street, have an abundance of light and air, and will be furnished with every modern school appliance.

No name has yet been selected for the school, and there will be at the start no principal, but it will be in charge of two of the best teachers that can be found. The accommodations will be ample for 200 pupils.

For the present the hours will be the same as those of any other school, but pupils will not be held to them, as the primary object will be to induce the street boys of the business center to attend for any part of the day when they have time. Special facilities will be afforded boys for acquiring a business education.

MIX PATRIOTISM AND "TANGLEFOOT."

Greeks Set Out to Celebrate Their National Holiday and Their Conviviality Causes Their Arrest.

Greek patriotism and Chicago "tanglefoot" got convivially but sadly mixed up yesterday afternoon and the "tanglefoot" came out on top. That is, twenty-two hilarious picnickers who were celebrating the national holiday of Greece with local trimmings to their taste, landed in the Austin Police Station, and seventeen of them left minus $51 in fines and costs. That some of them didn't carry away a quantum of cold lead in their clothes is a matter of pure luck—the police showed their willingness to contribute by firing the bullets.

A large number of Greek merchants had an outing in the woods at Maywood on the banks of the Desplaines River, hieing thither in express wagons bright with bunting and Greek flags. It was an ideal spot, save that it was "dry" and the merrymakers were not of the prohibition stripe. But a telephone was near at hand and Melrose Park furnished the rest—several dozen cases of beer and a liberal supply of stronger fluid.

On the return trip the Greeks broke into song and later into reviling and insult, and the horses and wagons took on the semblance of moving shrubberies to the detriment of the trees by the wayside. The people of River Forest and Oak Park were scandalized and they told the police so. The bluecoats were convinced when, of a sudden, the Greeks discarded branches of peace and began waving beer bottles in pieces.

River Forest, however, left it to Austin to face the music—of the Greeks. When the police of that town sought to stop the picnickers the drivers of four of the wagons whipped up their horses and escaped. The other three wagons were brought to a halt and the occupants twenty-two in all, were taken to the station. Five of them made a break for liberty, followed by bullets, three of them with success. Seventeen paid their fines like rueful Greeks who never heard of a national holiday, and the other two will be tried today.

REFUSES THE WRIT TO KITTIE ADAMS

Judge Brentano Decides That He Has No Jurisdiction, as the Case Is Still in Justice Court.

Judge Brentano yesterday refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for Kittie Adams, who is in the county jail. Her attorney made an application to Judge Goggin the day before for such a writ and was referred to Judge Brentano.

The latter said he would not assume jurisdiction of the matter, as the woman was still before the Justice Court, her case having been continued for further hearing.

The court was somewhat surprised to find that Kittie Adams applied for the writ of habeas corpus under the "poor person" act, setting up that she was "dependent for support upon others." After the court read this last sentence he looked up and said:

"I have understood that this is the exact condition of affairs."

APPEAL FOR COLD STORAGE EXCHANGE

Successful Arrangements to This End Postpone Sale of Plant on Real Estate Board.

The plant of the Cold Storage Exchange was not sold yesterday at the Real Estate Board rooms, under a decree of foreclosure, as advertised, owing to successful arrangements for an appeal bond. The financial difficulties of the exchange were precipitated by a bill filed by the First National Bank of Manning, Ia., which secured judgment for $6,864 two years ago.

Hiram P. Thompson bought for $9,000 the lot and improvements at No. 1188 Washington boulevard, sold at the board rooms under court proceedings instituted by the executor of the estate of Charles F. Foerster.

John J. Fay Jr. bought forty-one lots between Loomis and Park streets at One Hundred and Eleventh street yesterday at a foreclosure sale at the board rooms for $16,324.

KILLS HIMSELF IN JACKSON PARK.

Unknown Suicide Takes Great Pains to Foil Identification.

The body of an unknown man was found at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning just inside Jackson Park at Stony Island avenue and Sixty-fifth street. There was a bullet hole in the right temple and a revolver lay beside the body. The suicide had taken pains to cut all marks from his clothing which might have identified him. The only thing which might lead to identification was a society pin which bore the letters "S. K. of A." Underneath the inscription was an open Bible and the letters E. I. U.

Change of Time Big Four Route.

Sunday, Aug. 30, the Big Four will shorten the time between Chicago and Cincinnati one hour by leaving at 1 p. m. instead of 12 o'clock as heretofore, arriving Indianapolis 6:10 p. m., Cincinnati 9.05 p. m., connecting with the Chesapeake and Ohio Washington express, arriving at the Capital next day 3:45 p. m. City ticket office, 234 Clark street, Telephone Main 1482. Depots Twelfth street and Park row, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, Fifty-third street, and Sixty-third street.

TRIAL OF CAPT. JAMES CONNOR IS ON.

Attorney Milchrist, for the Defense, Passes the Question of State Jurisdiction Temporarily.

Capt. James Connor, the Master of the excursion steamer Viva, was on trial in Justice Everett's court yesterday afternoon on a charge of criminal carelessness in connection with the death of Herbert Baby, the young man who fell off the steamer as it was coming through the "gap" in the breakwater on the night of Aug. 9.

The Captain, it was charged, failed to put back when a passenger notified him that she had seen a man fall overboard. He reported the matter to the police the same night, however, and claimed that he had all he could do to get the steamer through the gap, where the current was strong.

Ex-United States Attorney Milchrist, who represented the Captain, announced that as to whether the State had jurisdiction over that part of the harbor where the accident occurred he would not question in the Justice Court, but would in a higher court. Justice Bradwell was called as an expert witness to tell about the current, which he said was sometimes very strong at that point.

The evidence could not be all heard yesterday, and the case was continued until Sept. 3.

BRADIS FAILS TO BREAK RECORDS.

Performance Creditable but Not Equal to Unpaced Records.

Henry Bradis attempted to reduce all unpaced records up to a mile yesterday at the Coliseum track, but the trials were unsuccessful. The performances were creditable. He rode with a flying start. The official times for the fractions of the mile were as follows:

Quarter in :29, third in :39 2-5, half in 1:01 2-5, two-thirds in 1:24 2-5, three-quarters in 1:35 1-5, one mile in 2:13 1-5.

Bradis was not feeling well, and at first did not want to start for the records, but after a time he came out and rode with the above results. He will ride to reduce all unpaced records up to five miles today, and will in all probability make another attempt for the records up to one mile.

H. Lovell rode ten miles in 23:08, which is the track record for that distance. The ride was unpaced up to four miles.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS AND RETURN, $8.

Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

On Aug 31 and Sept. 1 excursion tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to St. Paul and Minneapolis at rate of $8 for round trip, good thirty days.

All that is first-class in railway service will be found on this popular line to the Twin Cities, and as the rates are as low as by any line the best is within reach of all.

On Aug. 31 trains will leave Chicago (Union Passenger Station, Canal street) at 12:30 a. m., 8 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 6 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8 p. m., 10:15 p. m., and 10:25 p. m. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

Board of Trade Road Race.

Considerable speculation is going on among the members of the Board of Trade Cycling club as to the winner of its annual five-mile road race, which will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 5 o'clock, over the Garfield boulevard course. Capt. Glueckauf of the club is receiving entries daily and it is probable that the race will have one of the largest entry lists of any club road race held this season. All the fastest riders in the club have entered, including such riders as A. R. Nickell, W. A. Hartzell, C. E. Hudson, and C. H. Weston. Gold medals will be given for time and place prizes.

A. A. C. Meeting Tonight.

There will be a meeting of the Associated Cycling clubs tonight at No. 40 Dearborn street at 8 o'clock. Important business will be transacted. It is said the Chairmen of the different committees of the race meet recently held at the athletic grounds under the auspices of the Associated Cycling clubs will make full reports, and the loss to the association caused by the meet will be made known. If the association is in debt, as is reported, steps will be taken to devise means to replenish its treasury. Tickets will also be distributed for the Milwaukee excursion.

To Open Garfield Cement Track.

A big demonstration in the shape of a wheelmen's day will be given upon the occasion of the opening of the new cement track at Garfield Park. The wheelmen of the city are interested and will unite to make the formal opening a big affair. Following the cyclists' demonstration at the park a lantern parade on a large scale will be given in the evening.

Tennis at the 'Varsity.

The contestants in the long-drawn-out 'varsity tennis tournament equaled their standard record again yesterday afternoon. One match was completed:

Hussey defeated Gilchrist, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Drainage Canal Excursions.

Special trains personally conducted leave Dearborn station Saturday and Sunday, 1:30 p. m., via Santa Fé route. Fare 75 cents.

The finest bicycle riding academy is the Liberty, at Wheeler & Wilson's new headquarters, 80 and 82 Wabash avenue.

St. Paul and Return $8.00

via the Northwestern line Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. Tickets at 208 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

AVENUE SAVINGS BANK CLOSES DOORS.

Assigns to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Assets and Liabilities Each of About $170,000.

Several hundred excited depositors of the Avenue Savings Bank, Thirty-first street and Michigan avenue, crowded about the doors of the institution just after the opening hour yesterday, and scrambled in an effort to read a notice on the front door that announced the assignment of the bank.

The notice was signed by the Title Guarantee and Trust company, and stated that the latter concern was in possession of the bank. Another notice stated that the safe deposit department of the bank was not affected by the failure.

The assignment was made early in the morning in the County Court. In it the assets were stated to be about $170,000, and it was stated yesterday afternoon by the bank's attorney that the liabilities would amount to nearly the same sum.

President George L. Magill of the bank had left the institution early in the morning, and when some of the depositors, after trying to find him at the bank, went to his home, No. 3024 Calumet avenue, they were told he had gone down-town and it was useless for them to hunt for him.

The failure is said to be the result of a run which started Wednesday afternoon. Some one with a small deposit, it is said, made the remark that the bank was shaky, and the report spread rapidly among the tradesmen of the vicinity, who were the chief patrons of the bank. Before the hour for closing nearly $14,000 had been withdrawn, and the available cash of the institution almost entirely had been paid out.

President Magill telephoned to the Globe National Bank, through which his institution cleared, as soon as the run began, and asked for assistance, but it was refused, although, according to the attorneys for the bank, excellent commercial paper was offered as collateral. After the bank closed Mr. Magill made a visit to the Globe National, but he was told a notice would be put up in the morning that it could no longer clear for the Avenue Bank.

During the day the rumor was current about the bank that Controller Wetherell was backing the institution. This Mr. Wetherell denied, but said he was indorser of the Avenue Bank's paper to the extent of several thousand dollars.

George L. Magill, President of the bank, is only 33 years old, but he is said to have had a long experience in the banking business. He was formerly connected with the First National Bank and the American Trust and Savings company.

Mr. Musgrave of Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attorneys for the bank, said yesterday he believed the depositors would be paid in full, but the settlement would depend entirely on the amount realized on the securities held.

There was a meeting of what is known as the active creditors of the North & Taylor Association last night in the office of Dr. S. K. Falls, Campbell avenue and Madison street, at which it was decided to push matters in both the criminal and civil courts in order to bring the insolvent bankers to proper account. Dr. Falls was Chairman of the meeting and J. A. Dempsey Secretary. Russell M. Wing, Thomas L. Chadbourne Jr., and Howard E. Leach have been engaged to look after the legal end of the association's affairs and to conduct the suits with all possible vigor.

Some men are afraid of death, some are not. Most of us would rather not meet the grim destroyer today. We would rather put it off until to-morrow, or until next year. Mere wishes do not count for much in the matter. A man may not want to die. He may not want to be sick. He may wish and hope and pray that he will not be sick nor meet death, but wishing and hoping won't help him. It is what he does, and not what he wishes that serve his purpose. If a man is losing flesh, and is nervous, irritable, sleepless and debilitated, he may wish he would get well, but one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do more than an ocean of wishes. If a man is on the way to consumption, he should make a stop as quickly as possible. He should put on brakes. He needn't be afraid he has consumption if he will do the right thing—if he will just take the right medicine. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures incipient and well developed consumption. Consumption is a germ disease and a blood disease. The "Golden Medical Discovery" kills the germs and purifies the blood. It increases the appetite, helps digestion, makes assimilation perfect, and so builds up solid, *wholesome* flesh. Hundreds of grateful people afflicted with consumption, bronchial, throat and kindred diseases, have testified that it has actually saved their lives. For the sake of the information they contain, some of these letters have been included in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a thousand page, illustrated book, which will be sent *free* on receipt of twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to pay for mailing *only*. Every family should have a copy for ready reference in case of sudden sickness or accidents. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MICROBE KILLER.

Among the different diseases, the animal germs or microbes of which have been discovered and classified by scientists are Consumption, Bright's Disease, Eczema, Rheumatism, Diphtheria, La Grippe, Scrofula, Malaria, Asthma, Catarrh, and Cancer. Experiments with Microbe Killer among invalids in all parts of the world have demonstrated it to be an absolute antidote to those germs or microbes, and, by logical necessity, a direct curative of the diseases they engender. A million witnesses testify to its power as an antidote to the disease principle in man.

M. C. Snyder, 10030 Jefferson-st., Chicago:
"The best restorative for a debilitated system."
J. De Bruin, 529 W. 103d-st.:
"Kills the erysipelas microbe and cures the disease."
J. A. Sundwall, 500 La Salle-av.:
"Cured me of ulcerated stomach."
G. H. Kelley, 1203 Benson-av., Evanston, Ill.:
"A sure cure for sore throat."
J. C. Scott of Scraggs & Co., La Grange, near Chicago:
"Cures whooping cough and measles."
E. E. Bidwell, 19 Whipple-st., Chicago:
"Cured me of an awful stomach disease."
M. J. Conley, 104 Evergreen-av., Chicago:
"It's the surest cure for grip."
J. V. Reynolds, 486 Hermitage-av., Chicago:
"Cured me of rheumatism."
E. L. Martin, 741 W. 43d-st., Chicago:
"Excellent for any stomach trouble."
H. L. Hutton, 877 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago:
Cured me of a horrid dyspepsia."

NOTICE: A handsome 50-page pamphlet on the Modern Microbic Revelations of the Microscope mailed free on application to

Radam's Microbe Killer Co.,
87 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Sneezing, sniffling and nagging

Hay Fever

and Rose Cold can be prevented and cured by Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, if taken in time.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Extra bottle Hyomei Inhalant, 50c. Send for *free* pamphlet.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER,
Chicago Representative of R. T. Booth, N. Y.,
172 Washington-st., Rooms 613-615.

COLTS HAVE AN OFF DAY.

BAD FIELDING AND BRIGGS' POOR PITCHING LOSE A GAME.

Klobendanz, the New Twirler for the Bean-Eaters, Allows the Colts but Two Safe Hits in a Six-Inning Game—Umpire Lynch Calls the Game at an Unusual Time Over Anson's Protest—Both Sides Field Badly—Poor Work of Briggs.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Baltimore	72	33	.686	Brooklyn	50	56	.472
Cincinnati	69	37	.651	New York	51	57	.472
Cleveland	64	40	.615	Philadelphia	50	57	.467
Chicago	62	47	.569	Washington	41	63	.394
Pittsburg	58	46	.552	St. Louis	33	73	.311
Boston	58	48	.547	Louisville	27	77	.260

Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 7; Chicago, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 4.
New York, 7; St. Louis, 3.
New York, 10; St. Louis, 6.
Louisville, 10; Brooklyn, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 6.
Washington, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

Games Today.

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Louisville at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Washington.

COLTS MAKE TWO HITS OFF BOSTON.

Also Play a Miserable Fielding Game at the Hub.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Chicago lost a game to Boston today by playing a bad fielding game and failing to hit the ball. The home team also played a poor fielding game, allowing the visitors three runs in the first inning on one hit. Klobendanz, the new left-handed pitcher for the Boston team, allowed the Colts but two safe hits in a six-inning game. Briggs was wild and weak. He gave five men bases on balls and allowed eight safe hits, besides losing his head at critical moments. Anson had two passed balls and a bad error in a high throw to second. His throwing to bases was below the average, and the home team stole several bases in consequence. Taken altogether, it was a poor exhibition of ball playing and plainly an "off day" for the Colts. The home team made errors enough to lose the game.

The weather was threatening all day, and during the fourth inning it began to rain hard, and Umpire Lynch called time for thirty minutes. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the Colts when time was called, and the home team had a man on third base. By bunching hits, with the visitors' errors and a few bases on balls, the home team managed to accumulate four more runs when the game was resumed. The last half of the seventh inning was nearly over when Umpire Lynch called the game on account of darkness at 5:30. Anson kicked on the decision, but the crowd and the home team were satisfied, though it was quite light enough to have finished the game. No umpire would be foolish enough to call a game at such a time unless it so happened that the home team was ahead. It was one of the disadvantages that all visiting teams have to contend with in order that the umpire's popularity may thrive.

Klobendanz a Hero.

Klobendanz was the hero of the day. In addition to pitching a fine game, he knocked out a home run over the right field fence in the fourth inning, and tonight his name is on every tongue that can pronounce it. The home team went to bat first, just for a change of luck, and was retired in order. Everitt led off for the visitors with a slow hit to short. Long got the ball in plenty of time, but threw wild to first, allowing Everitt to go to third. Dahlen waited for the fourth ball, which Catcher Bergen allowed to pass him. Dahlen took second and Everitt scored. Dahlen stole third on Bergen's wild throw to second, and Lange got a base on balls. Anson struck out. Ryan hit a safe drive to the left field fence and Dahlen and Lange scored. Ryan and Decker were doubled on Decker's little hit to Klobendanz. After the first inning the Colts hit the ball safely but once, but the poor fielding of the home team nearly gave them runs in the third and sixth innings.

The home team's first score came in the second inning. Long went out from Dahlen to Decker, and then Tucker made a scratch hit back of third base, and beat it to first. Briggs gave McGann a base on balls and Bergen went out on a fly to Lange. Collins hit to right for one base and Tucker went to third. On Decker's muff of Dahlen's poor throw Tucker scored and McGann got third. Collins stole second base. Anson threw wild to second and McGann scored. Klobendanz went out on a fly to McCormick.

How the Game Was Lost.

McGann opened the fourth with a base on balls, and stole second. Bergen went out from Dahlen to Decker, and then time was called on account of rain for thirty minutes. McGann scored on Collins' hit to right. Collins stole second. Klobendanz went out on a fly to Everitt, and Hamilton went to first on balls. Tenny hit a liner to McCormick, who touched Collins out on the line. In the fifth Duffy went out from Pfeffer to Decker. Long went to base on balls. Tucker hit to right, and stole second. Long scored on Pfeffer's wild throw to the plate. Tucker scored on McGann's hit to left. Bergen hit to Pfeffer, forcing McGann. Bergen stole second on Anson's passed ball, and Collins retired the side with a little one to Briggs. Klobendanz opened the sixth with a clean home run. Hamilton hit to Briggs, and was thrown out at first. Tenny hit a single which went through McCormick, Dahlen, and Everitt, allowing him two bases. He scored on Duffy's two-bagger to left. Long went out on a fly to Dahlen, and Tucker struck out. The home team was retired in one, two, three order in the seventh, and two of the Colts were out when the game was called. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, lf	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Dahlen, ss	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Lange, cf	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Anson, c	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Ryan, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decker, 1b	3	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
McCor'k, 3b	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Briggs, p	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	20	3	2	18	7	5	2	2	3	2	3

BOSTON.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Hamilton, cf	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Tenny, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Duffy, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Long, ss	3	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b	4	2	2	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
McGann, 2b	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Bergen, c	4	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Collins, 3b	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
Klobend'z, p	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	7	8	18	9	5	7	1	5	1	6

Chicago .... 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Base hits .... 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Boston .... 0 2 0 1 2 2—7
Base hits .... 0 2 0 1 2 3—8

Exact attendance—2,000. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Home run—Klobendanz. Two-base hit—Duffy. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Double play—Klobendanz-Long-Tucker. Passed balls—Anson, 2; Bergen, 1. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1:40.

HAWLEY WEAKENS IN THE EIGHTH.

Pirates Lose to Senators When the Game Seemed Won.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Washington won in the eighth when Hawley was touched up for five hits, a total of eleven bases. King was knocked out of the box at the end of the second inning. He was succeeded by Norton, who kept the hits scattered. The game was long and much talking was indulged in by the players. Attendance, 2,100. Score:

Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Lush, rf	1	0	0	1	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Demont, ss	1	1	2	1	0	Ely, ss	2	2	1	2	1
Selbach, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Sugden, c	1	4	6	1	1
McGuire, c	1	1	8	0	0	Davis, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	1	2	1	3	1	Lyons, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	3	4	0	Wright, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Brown, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Mack, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Cartw't, 1b	0	1	10	1	1	Hawley, p	1	2	0	3	0
King, p	0	0	0	0	0	Padden, 2b	1	1	3	3	0
Norton, p	1	1	0	2	0						
Totals	7	9	27	12	2	Totals	5	12	24	12	2

Washington .... 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 4 *—7
Pittsburg .... 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Ely, Sugden, Lush, Hawley, McGuire, Smith. Three-base hits—Brown, Norton. First base on balls—Off Norton, 1; off Hawley, 4. Hit by pitched balls—By Norton, 2. Struck out—By Norton, 4; by Hawley, 4. Time—2:30. Umpire—Lally.

CINCINNATI PLAYS A WEAK GAME.

Orioles Have No Trouble in Winning Second Game.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Baltimore had very little trouble taking today's game from Cincinnati. The visitors played as though defeat was certain, while the champions put up a swift game in the field, hit the ball at the proper time, and ran bases in a daring manner, yet with excellent judgment. Dwyer was not at his best and but for some good fielding the Orioles would have rolled up more runs. Hoffer was hit hard in spots, yet whenever the Reds looked dangerous he settled down to work and soon stopped the hitting.

The Orioles played without an error. At the same time the feature was their work on the bases. They worked the hit and run game at every turn. Doyle's base-running beat anything ever seen here. He reached first on a hit, sending in a runner, and, while Dwyer held the ball and the fielders were taking their places, dashed to second and reached it by sliding. Immediately after, while Vaughn had the ball in hand, he made a break for third and reached it in safety. He was retired at the plate when Miller made a quick throw to the plate after catching Reitz's fly. The fielding of Jennings and Reitz and the batting of Jennings, Doyle, and Brodie were pleasing features. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	Burke, lf	1	2	1	1	0
Keeler, rf	2	3	4	0	0	Ewing, 1b	0	2	7	1	0
Jen'ings, ss	1	3	4	5	0	Holliday, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Vaughn, c	0	2	7	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	3	10	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Reitz, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	Miller, rf	0	0	2	2	0
Brodie, cf	0	3	1	0	0	Irwin, 3b	1	1	3	1	0
Clarke, c	0	0	4	2	0	Smith, ss	0	2	0	2	0
Hoffer, p	1	0	0	0	0	Dwyer, p	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	9	17	27	11	0	Totals	3	11	24	16	0

Baltimore .... 0 2 0 0 2 0 4 1 *—9
Cincinnati .... 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Jennings, Holliday. Three-base hit—Kelley. Home run—Reitz. Sacrifice hits—Clarke [2]. Stolen bases—Keeler, Doyle [2], McGraw, Hoffer. Double plays—Reitz-Jennings-Doyle; Burke-Vaughn; Miller-Irwin-McPhee-Vaughn; Miller-Vaughn. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 3; off Dwyer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGraw, Keeler. Struck out—By Hoffer, 4; by Dwyer, 2. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Time—1:55. Umpire—Sheridan.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS CLEVELAND.

Quakers Pound Out Cy Young's Curves with Great Ease.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Cy Young's speedy curves just suited the home batsmen, Cooley, Lajoie, Cross, and Gallagher sending them hither and thither across the field, to the delight of the 3,300 spectators, while Childs and McKean were the only visitors who took liberties with Carsey's twisters. The inroads made on Young's shoots, aided by the errors of the Ohio men, put the element of uncertainty out of the game early and there were few plays made to enliven the crowd, which took delight in guying the Tebeauites.

Thanks to Cross' big glove he tonight has both arms intact, otherwise the grounder which he scooped off O'Connor's bat in the second inning might have taken both limbs out of their sockets. It was one of the hottest shots off a bat seen here in weeks, and the force of the ball nearly knocked Cross backwards. Gallagher's fielding was also clever, all of his stops and one of his catches being difficult, while Tebeau gained applause even from an unfriendly crowd by two catches of fouls. The score:

Philade'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleve'd.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	3	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Thomp'n, rf	1	1	3	0	1	McKean, ss	2	3	0	5	0
Deleha'y, lf	2	0	2	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	3	0	3	1
Hallm'n, 2b	2	1	2	3	0	McAleer, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Lajoie, 1b	0	3	10	0	0	Tebeau, 3b	0	0	5	2	2
Boyle, c	1	1	4	0	0	O'Con'r, 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Cross, 3b	2	2	2	6	0	Zimmer, c	0	0	3	0	2
Gallag'r, ss	0	2	3	3	0	Blake, rf	2	1	1	1	0
Carsey, p	0	1	0	1	0	Young, p	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	9	14	27	13	1	Totals	4	10	27	17	5

Philadelphia .... 5 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0—8
Cleveland .... 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Cross [2], Young. Home run—McKean. Sacrifice hits—Hallman [2], Gallagher, Boyle, Cooley. Stolen bases—Cooley, Hallman. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 9. Struck out—Thompson, Carsey, Zimmer, O'Connor, McAleer [2]. Double plays—Carsy-Cross-Lajoie, Blake-O'Connor. First by errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 1. First on balls—Off Carsey, 3; off Young, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Delehanty. Wild pitch—Young. Passed ball—Boyle. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell. Time—1:50.

LOUISVILLE ALMOST WINS TWO.

Questionable Decision Saves the Second Game to Brooklyn.

New York, Aug. 27.—A questionable decision in the second game saved Brooklyn from a double defeat at the hands of the Colonels today. Attendance, 3,000. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisv'le.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Dexter, c	1	3	5	1	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	1	0	0
McCre'y, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	1	1	0	1
McFar'd, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Jones, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Rodgers, 1b	2	1	12	0	0	Schoch, 2b	0	0	5	2	0
Picker'g, lf	2	2	4	0	0	Corcor'n, ss	1	0	4	4	0
Dolan, ss	2	2	1	1	0	Ander'n, 1b	0	1	5	0	1
Cling'n, 3b	1	0	1	2	0	McCar'y, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Crooks, 2b	1	3	2	2	0	Burrell, c	0	1	6	2	0
Frazer, p	0	1	0	3	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	1	1	0
						Stein, p	0	1	0	1	0
						*Payne	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	10	15	27	9	0	Totals	2	8	27	11	2

*Payne batted for Kennedy in seventh.

Louisville .... 1 1 1 1 2 0 4 0 0—10
Brooklyn .... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 1. First on errors—Louisville, 1. Home runs—Dolan, Crooks. Three-base hits—Dolan, Pickering, McCarthy. Two-base hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Dexter, McCreary [2], Anderson, Clingman. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Frazer, 4. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Frazer, 3; Stein, 1. Passed balls—Burrell [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Clingman. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Umpire—Hurst. Time—2:02.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Dexter, c	1	1	2	0	2
Shindle, 3b	2	1	1	3	0	McCre'ry, rf	1	1	2	0	1
Jones, rf	2	0	2	0	0	M'Farl'd, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Schoch, 2b	1	1	2	3	2	Rodgers, 1b	1	1	6	2	0
Corcoran, ss	1	2	4	5	0	Picker'g, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Anders'n, 1b	1	2	12	0	1	Dolan, ss	1	1	0	2	0
McCart'y, lf	0	1	0	0	1	Cling'an, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Burrell, c	0	1	4	0	0	Crooks, 2b	0	1	3	0	1
Abbey, p	0	0	0	1	0	Miller, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
						Cun'g'm, p	1	1	2	1	0
Totals	7	10	27	12	4	Totals	6	8	24	11	4

Brooklyn .... 2 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 *—7
Louisville .... 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 1—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 7. Bases on balls—Off Abbey, 2; off Cunningham, 1. Struck out—By Abbey, 2. Home runs—Corcoran, Dolan. Three-base hit—Schoch. Two-base hits—Dexter, Clingman, Cunningham. Sacrifice hit—Abbey. Stolen bases—Shindle [2], Jones, Anderson. Double plays—Corcoran-Anderson, Cunningham-Miller-Rodgers. Passed ball—Dexter. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:57.

TWO EASY GAMES FOR NEW YORK.

St. Louis Team Evidently After the Last Place.

New York, Aug. 27.—The New York team won two easy victories over St. Louis today. The score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, 2b	0	0	0	2	1	Beckley, 1b	1	1	9	1	0
Sulliv'n, lf	0	1	5	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	1	4	0	1
Turner, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Connor, 1b	2	2	8	1	0	Joyce, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
Parrott, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Gleas'n, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Meyers, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Cross, ss	1	1	3	2	0	Conn't'n, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Murphy, c	0	0	4	1	0	Wilson, c	1	0	6	0	0
Hart, p	0	0	1	1	0	Seymour, p	1	1	2	3	1
Totals	3	5	24	8	2	Totals	7	6	27	10	3

St. Louis .... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
New York .... 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 1 *—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New York, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; New York, 2. First on balls—Off Hart, 1; off Seymour, 1. Struck out—By Hart, 1; by Seymour, 5. Home run—Cross. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Joyce, Tiernan. Two-base hits—Joyce, Connor. Sacrifice hits—Parrott, Meyers [2]. Double play—Connor-Hart-Murphy. Hit by pitcher—By Hart, 2. Umpire—Emslie. Time—1:27.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, 2b	1	2	2	3	2	Beckley, 1b	2	3	6	0	0
W.Sul'v'n, lf	0	1	1	1	0	V.Hal't'n, cf	0	2	7	0	0
Turner, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	0	1	1	1
Connor, 1b	1	1	7	0	1	Joyce, 3b	1	1	3	2	0
Parrott, cf	1	1	6	2	1	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	2
Meyers, 3b	0	0	3	3	0	Davis, ss	2	2	3	2	0
Cross, ss	1	0	3	3	0	Con'gh'n, lf	0	0	0	1	1
M'Far'nd, c	2	1	2	1	0	Zearfoss, c	2	2	5	1	1
Kis'nger, p	0	1	0	4	2	Sullivan, p	3	3	0	3	0
Totals	6	7	24	17	6	Totals	10	13	27	13	5

St. Louis .... 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2—6
New York .... 1 2 2 1 2 0 0 2 *—10

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4; New York, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 7. First on balls—Off Kissinger, 3; off Sullivan, 3. Struck out—By Kissinger, 1; by Sullivan, 3. Three-base hits—Beckley, Davis. Two-base hits—Beckley, Davis, M. Sullivan, B. Sullivan, McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Meyers, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Davis. Double plays—M. Sullivan-Gleason-Beckley; Parrott-F. Sullivan-Meyers-Dowd; Cross-Meyers; Parrott-Dowd-Kissinger-Meyers. Wild pitch—Kissinger. Hit by pitcher—By Kissinger, 1; by Sullivan, 1. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2:03. Attendance, 2,800.

Amateur Baseball Day.

The Chicago Amateur Baseball Association will observe its constitution tomorrow. The constitution requires one day for "amateur baseball day." No members may participate in ball games on that day. The association will give an excursion to Milwaukee on Sunday.

Little Things in Baseball.

The Illinois Cycling club failed to put up their deposit of $100 for the final game with the Whitings, giving reasons that several of their players were disabled and would not be in condition for some time. The Whitings, however, will play the Franklins, who have reorganized with practically the same team which won the championship of the City League last season.

The Commercial League at last night's meeting decided to postpone their annual field day and picnic, announced for next Sunday, to Sept. 13, when the championship banner will be presented to the A. C. McClurg & Co. ball team. Among the events will be three ball games by the league teams and five bicycle races by Commercial League employés. The scheduled games for tomorrow are A. C. McClurg & Co. with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Lord, Owen & Co. with Schlesinger & Mayer; and Peter Van Schaack & Sons with Illinois Steel company.

Russian Ministers in Disgrace.

The retirement of several Russian Ministers is about to take place owing to their names being connected with the disaster on the Khodinsky Plain, at Moscow.

BECKER WINS TWO RACES

CHICAGO PROFESSIONAL RIDER IN GOOD FORM AT MILWAUKEE.

Last Day of Associated Cycling Clubs' Race Meet at the Cream City Ends with a Double Victory for the Fast Chicago Man—Saeger's Brother Finishes Second in the Mile Open—Milwaukee Riders Win Most of the Other Races—Attendance Large.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—There was a large attendance at National Park this afternoon at the last day's races under the auspices of the associated cycling clubs of this city. The Chicago riders made a good showing, although they were not quite as successful as on the previous day. W. L. Becker of Chicago won both the half-mile and one mile open professional races. The summary of events:

One mile, 2:40 class, final heat—Charles Muss, Milwaukee, won; Albert Mueller, Milwaukee, second; A. V. Jackson, Chicago, third. Time, 2:47½.

Quarter mile, open, amateur—First heat won by Anton Stoltz, Milwaukee; J. F. Rietzner, Milwaukee, second; O. G. Trick, Chicago, third.

Second heat—H. W. Crane, Racine, won; A. V. Jackson, Chicago, second; E. Fleming, Milwaukee, third.

Final heat—Anton Stoltz won, Crane second, McDougal third. Time, :33½.

Half mile, open, professional—W. L. Becker, Chicago, won; H. A. Seerbel, Milwaukee, second; W. E. Kenyon, Chicago, third. Time, 1:06½.

Five-mile handicap, amateur—Anton Stoltz, Milwaukee, scratch, won; Albert Mueller, Milwaukee, 50 yards, second; J. F. Rietzner, Milwaukee, scratch, third. Time, 12:56.

One mile, open, professional, first heat—A. C. Van Nest, Chicago, won; William F. Sanger, Milwaukee, second; J. C. Tinkham, Grand Rapids, third; H. A. Seerbel, Milwaukee, fourth.

Second heat—W. L. Becker, Chicago, won; A. J. Wellop, Milwaukee, second; W. C. Schroeder, Milwaukee, third; O. F. Bohman, Chicago, fourth.

Final heat—W. L. Becker, Chicago, won; Sanger, second; Seerbel, third. Time, 2:28¾.

One mile open, amateur—Albert Mueller, Milwaukee, won; Anton Stoltz, Milwaukee, second; Con Reinke, Milwaukee, third. Time, 2:24.

Two-mile handicap, professional—H. Kanaska, Milwaukee, won; A. Wellop, Milwaukee, second; John Muss, Milwaukee, third. Time, 4:38.

Half-mile open, amateur, first heat—Con Reinke, Milwaukee, won; J. F. Reitzner, Milwaukee, second; P. H. Cambier, Milwaukee, third; H. Ihling, Milwaukee, fourth.

Second heat—A. Mueller, Milwaukee, won; A. V. Jackson, Chicago, second; Anton Stoltz, Milwaukee, third; O. G. Trick, Chicago, fourth.

Final heat—C. Reinke, Milwaukee, won; A. Stoltz, second; Jackson, third. Time, 1:13.

LABOR DAY ROAD RACE ENTRIES.

Only 160 Received, Which Was Disappointing to Promoters.

Entries for the Columbia Wheelmen's Labor day road race closed last night, and, while the number received did not come up to the expectations of the promoters, it will be a big race and has some of the fastest road riders in the city on the list. The number of entries received from cycling clubs fell far short, and the majority of riders entered are unattached. In all 160 names had been received at the hour of closing, but entries mailed yesterday which did not reach the committee will be accepted, and it is thought these may possibly bring the total up to near 200.

Although the handicapper has not examined the entry list it is almost certain that James Levy, winner of the time in the Pullman; Bruno Faulhaber, second time winner in the Chicago; and F. H. ("Bud") Wilson will be the scratch men. Frank B. Murphy, who was awarded first time prize in the Chicago road race, did not send in his entry. Murphy is out of town, which probably accounts for his failure to enter.

Among the other fast ones entered are: Al Flath of the Columbia Wheelmen, winner of the time in the Waukegan road race; P. Grant of the Thistles; J. W. Stoddart, winner of the Scottish road race; J. H. Lovell of the Chicago Cycling club, fifth in the Chicago road race; and Gus Mehrholz of the Irving Parks.

NOVEL FIVE-MILE ROAD RACE.

Employes of Lincoln Park Cause Worry for Handicapper.

Employés of Lincoln Park will hold a five-mile road race tomorrow morning. The race will be held over a special course, which is being kept secret, but the start will be made from the Sanitarium at 6 o'clock. Considerable interest is being shown in the event, from the fact that all the participants are novices, a good part of whom have never even been on a wheel. The handicapper has been somewhat in the dark as to how to place the time allowances, and the limit men are as liable to be scorchers as those who will start from scratch. Eight prizes in all will be offered. The riders in this race have never won many prizes in their scorching career, and are eager to see what they look like. A hotly-contested race is expected.

Among those who will ride are park policemen, civil engineers, clerks, gardeners, and other employés. It will be a sort of mixed doubles, catch-as-catch-can event. The entries:

Scratch—B. A. Loren, A. A. Babcock, M. Kreuger; 1:00—G. A. Perri, M. Gallager, W. Bonnefoe; 2:00—F. W. Phelps, A. Mackey, W. Harrington; 2:30—M. J. Murphy, C. Busch, C. Thorn, M. Kolle; 3:00—C. Blual, P. J. O'Connell, C. Eck, A. Woodrick.

Twenty-six Miles an Hour.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—George Pierie, Owen O'Neal, and Archie Gracie, the triplet team of the Century Wheelmen, yesterday broke the record, having ridden 26 miles 1,373 1-3 yards in an hour. This wonderful feat was performed on the board track at Point Breeze, and when the trio crossed the finishing point the 500 or more spectators went wild when it was announced that they had succeeded in their undertaking.

STIRRING FINISHES AT SHEEPSHEAD

Salvable and Sunny Slope Have Narrow Escapes from Defeat.

New York, Aug. 27.—There were two stirring finishes at Sheepshead Bay today, in which the winner got the verdict by a head in a hard drive. The first was in the handicap at six furlongs, in which Salvable was the favorite and barely won from Karma, with two others close up. Dolando made all the running to the stretch and then shut up like a knife. Salvable then took the lead, while Karma and Woodbine were close behind, with Hazlet three lengths away. Griffin, who had been urging the latter all the way, managed to make him stop sulking and in the last furlong he came with a rush and finished third, beating Woodbine by a head in a desperate drive for all four.

Sunny Slope was the favorite for the fourth race. Inspirer led to the last furlong, when Nana H. and Sunny Slope came with a rush, and in a hard drive Taral, by one of his fine finishes, managed to win by a short head. Summary:

First race, Futurity course, selling—Cleophus, 107 pounds [Simms], 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Chic, 92 [Waller], 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Trayant, 95 [Coyle], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:11. Celoso, Greybird, Florian, Margaret Roth, Break o'Day, Salaire, Mauritius, and Maxine Elliott also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile—Salvable, 115 pounds [Doggett], 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Karma, 106 [Clayton], 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Hazlet, 117 [Hill], 4 to 5 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:16. Woodbine, Dolando, Carib, Amanda V., Whipcord, and Emotional also ran.

Third race, 1¼ miles—Sue Kittie, 98 pounds [O'Leary], 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Keenan, 119 [Griffin], even and 2 to 5, second; Argentina, 98 [Powers], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:55½. Halfling also ran.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Sunny Slope, 118 pounds [Taral], even and 2 to 5, won; Nana H., 110 [Hamilton], 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, second; Inspirer, 115 [McCafferty], 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15 3-5. Divide and Miss Prim also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Sir Francis, 106 pounds [Clayton], 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Strathrol, 99 [O'Leary], 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Irish Reel, 103 [Hill], 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:41 4-5. Harry Reed and Arapahoe also ran.

Sixth race, Russell Handicap, 1½ miles, on turf—Deerslayer, 111 [Doggett], 7 to 2 and even, won; Volley, 100 [Keefe], 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Scuffle, 113 [Hill], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 2:36 3-5. Song and Dance and Gold Crest also ran.

TALENT HAS A HARD TIME OF IT.

Outsiders Still Finishing First at Newport—Good Sport.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 27.—The talent had another bad day of it at Newport today, several well-played favorites failing to get first money. The track was in splendid condition and the sport excellent. Attendance 4,000. The summaries:

First race, 13-16 mile—Twinkle, 101 pounds [Thompson], 5 to 2, won; Harry Shannon, 100 [Walker], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Irksome, 101 [Britton], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾. Prytania, Elsie C., Katie G., Little Thorn, and Enid also ran.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Suydam, 103 pounds [F. Williams], 4 to 1, won; Rheinstrom, 103 [Thompson], 13 to 5 and even, second; Buck Fonso, 103 [C. Reiff], 6 to 1, third. Time, :56¾. Harry S., Legatee, Repletion, Jack of Hearts, Nando, Filibuster, Wickliffe, Tom Hayes, and Buckrun also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Sir Dilke, 85 pounds [Dupee], even, won; Robinson, 85 [Chenault], 4 to 1 and even, second; Langdon, 94 [Fowler], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:41¼. First Deal and Springtime also ran.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Belle of Niles, 105 pounds [Britton], 5 to 1, won; Ethel Farrell, 105 [Fowler], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Lulu M., 105 [Thompson], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. Amiable, Springday, Black Bess, Connie Lee, Princess Teck, The Blossom, Orpha D., and Henrica also ran.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile—Banquo II., 85 pounds [Dupee], 3 to 5, won; The Prince's Opal, 90 [Alexander], 100 to 1, second; Judith C., 108 [McDonald], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29½. Le Banjo, Hernina, Prince Imperial, Adalid, and Hamlin also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, 13-16 mile—Lady Modred, Elsie D. II., 95 pounds each; Long Lee, Mildred D., Elkwood Puzzler, Gilfordham, 100 each; Arrack, Jessie Bird, 102 each; Buffet, Vivora, Chagrin, 107 each.

Second race, 9-16 mile—El Are, Gertrude W., Fontana, Mary T., Carlscrona, M. L. G., Lizzie Powling, Qui Vive, Ponzonina, 105 pounds each; Oversight, Lorelei, Eccenana, 110 each.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 50 yards—Martin, 91 pounds; St. Helena, 95; Tutuila, 99; Little Walter, 105; Probasco, 106.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Bob Curry, 105 pounds; Margaret Lyne, 106; Meadowthorpe, Angelus, Belle Bramble, Black Heart, Goose Liver, 109 each; Holy Number, 112.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Silversmith, Rupee, Prince Henry, 101 pounds each; Start, Crescent, 104 each; Foreman, 104; Ganelon, 110.

Results at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27.—Two favorites and three long shots divided the money at State Park today. Attendance, 4,000. Summaries:

First race, ⅞ mile—Miss Young won, May Gallop second, Forum third. Time, 1:27¾.

Second race, ¾ mile, handicap for 2-year-olds—May W. won, Gaston second, Yours Truly third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Commission won, Begue second, Judge Baker third. Time, 1:42¼.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, selling, 2-year-olds—Whitcomb won, Theresa H. second, Cralo third. Time, 1:02¾.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Minnie Miller won, Grey Dog second, Gilhooley third. Time, 1:16½.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Birdcatcher, 98 pounds; Lucinda, 103; Semele, 103; Cerita, 103; Hulbert, 105; The Sculptor, 105; Morven, 105; Samson, 107; Rainmaker, 108.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Cralo, 98 pounds; Tony Honing, 101; Last Fellow, 101; Croesus, 101; Whitcomb, 105; Izeyl, 105; Majesta, 105; Vanessa, 105; Overflow, 105.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Lottie, 92 pounds; Sister Florence, 94; Millie M., 98; May Rose, 100; The Rook, 102; His Brother, 103; Dominico, 104; Tommie Rutter, 104; Bill Ellison, 104; Whiff, 107.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, selling—King Esher, 92 pounds; Hurns, 95; Covozza, 97; Lou Bramble, 99; Elyria, 100; Harry Lee, 104; Viscount, 106; Stachelberg, 108; Incetatus, 108.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Tagliona, 96 pounds; Georgie Smith, 96; Inverlike, 98; Image, 98; Ethelinda, 98; Grey Dog, 98; Minnow, 100; Terra Archer, 102; Judge Denny, 103; Ovation, 103; Encoria, 103; Rondeau, 103; Effie T., 103; La Verne, 105; Barguard, 105; Nero, 107; Denver, 107; Fakir, 108.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—Today's races resulted as follows:

First race, selling, 13-16 mile—Ferris Hartman, 84 pounds [C. Slaughter], 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Rapier, 104 [T. Murphy], 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Mercury, 106 [Penn], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼. Revenue, Amelia Fonso, Cassa, Carver, Martha Griffin, and Nellie H. III. also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Favorine, 102 pounds [Morse], 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Longdale, 106 [Penn], 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Hotspur, 109 [C. Slaughter], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:44¾. Imp. Connemara, Irish Chief II., La Belle France, Rossmore, Fondest, and Stella Williams also ran.

Third race, selling, 13-16 mile—Madeline, 107 pounds [T. Murphy], 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Kamsin, 102 [McHugh], 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, second; Albert S., 97 [C. Slaughter], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½. Swifty and Gold Corn also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Whisper, 103 pounds [Warren], 4 to 5 and out, won; Charlie McDonald, 107 [Garner], 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Bridgeton, 94 [C. Slaughter], 16 to 5, third. Time, 1:45. Sycamore, Davezac, and Lady Rose also ran.

Fifth race, handicap, 11-16 mile—Aquinas, 108 pounds [C. Slaughter], 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Remember Me, 80 [Reidy], 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Buckvidere, 107 [Garner], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Algol, Lady Hamilton, and Gladys II. also ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Belvadell, 103 pounds [Garner], 3 to 2 and 9 to 20, won; Queen Safie, 103 [Warren], 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Don Clarencio, 106 [E. Jones], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Wild West, Tom Smith, Nannie L.'s Sister, and Uncle Pat also ran. Polish left at the post.

GOOD HORSES SOLD AT AUCTION.

Byron McClelland and Mike Dwyer Buy a Number.

New York, Aug. 27.—A number of horses in training and yearlings were sold at auction today. Those bringing $400 or over were:

Bonaparte, b. c., 3, by Sir Madrid—Stella; F. Burridge, $3,600.
Lithos, blk. c., 2, by Britannic—Medusa; M. F. Dwyer, $2,700.
Mohawk Prince, ch. g., 2, by Onondaga—Bonnie Harold; T. J. Healy, $1,500.
Salmak, br. c., 2, by Salvador—Fusee; Matt Byrnes, $5,300.
Minnie Alphonse, ch. f., 2, by Woodlands—Kempie; J. C. Cann, $1,300.
Our Hope, ch. c., 2, by Onondaga—Ilma B.; B. McClelland, $1,750.
Nine Ninety-nine, ch. c., 2, by Pirate of Penzance—Leap Frog; B. McClelland, $1,150.
Hornpipe, b. h., 5, by Mr. Pickwick—Roundadance; J. J. Sheridan, $1,800.
Tempestuous, ch. g., 2, by Macaroon—Uproar; E. Purser $1,000.
Draught, ch. c., 2, by Ventilator—Majolica; F. W. Lottridge, $800.
Nay Nay, b. f., 2, by Kinglike—Pauline; M. Black, $550.

STABLES FILLING AT IDEAL PARK.

Opening of the New Track Promises to Be Favorable.

Carpenters and painters were busy putting on the finishing touches at the new Ideal Park race track yesterday. The former finished the judges' and timers' stands and the inner and outer rails of the track proper. The grand stand, betting ring, and café have been painted in bright colors and a big general cleaning up will take place today to be in readiness for the opening day tomorrow. Nearly 300 horses are stabled at the place. A number of horses arrived at the track from Detroit yesterday morning, all being in good condition. Five car loads, numbering forty-eight horses, got in from Milwaukee last evening. It is expected that fully 150 horses will come from St. Louis.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFERS BIG STAKES.

Over $50,000 Put Up for Runners to Race For.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27.—Over $50,000 in stakes alone will be offered by the California Jockey club at the coming winter meeting, which will begin Oct. 19 next. At the present time twenty-seven stakes, amounting to $42,750, have been arranged and are now made public. The club will open six more 2-year-old stakes later, and the money offered will make a total over $50,000. The Burns handicap still remains the richest stake of the season. It is for $10,000, all ages, 1¼ miles. The Thornton Stake is the same as last year—$3,000 for a four-mile race.

FOUR STRAIGHT FOR WANDERERS.

Chicago Players Win a Good Cricket Game at Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Wanderers of Chicago won their fourth straight victory today, defeating Hamilton by 41 runs. Hamilton batted first and was disposed of cheaply by Henderson and Davis. Wanderers batted after lunch and lost three wickets for 13. Davis and Bradley carried the total to 49, and then Waller kept up his end till 70 was up. Davis was tenth man out for a capital 63. The score:

INNINGS OF HAMILTON.

Fleet, caught Snell, bowled Davis	21
Darcy Martin, run out	1
Council, bowled Henderson	2
Fritz Martin, bowled Davis	13
McGiverin, caught Henderson, bowled Davis	10
Southam, bowled Davis	1
Dean, caught Waller, bowled Henderson	3
Morris, bowled Henderson	6
Ferrie, caught Lennon, bowled Henderson	4
Glassco, caught Lennon, bowled Davis	0
Crearer, not out	2
Riley, caught and bowled Davis	6
Extras	9
Total	78

WANDERERS' INNINGS.

D. Davis, c. Fleet, b. McGiverin	7
Snell, b. McGiverin	2
F. Kelly, c. F. Martin, b. Fleet	0
J. Davis, b. McGiverin	63
Bradley, b. F. Martin	21
Waller, s. Counsell, b. McGiverin	8
Williamson, c. Counsell, b. Fleet	2
Lennon, c. Glassco, b. Fleet	0
Henderson, c. and b. F. Martin	4
Fraser, leg before wicket, b. McGiverin	4
Warriner, not out	2
Savage, leg before wicket, b. F. Martin	3
Extras	4
Total	119

HAMILTON—SECOND INNINGS.

Counsell, b. Kelly	21
D. Martin, b. Williamson	27
Fleet, b. Williamson	7
F. Martin, b. Kelly	23
McGiverin, b. Kelly	6
Dean, b. Kelly	0
Ferrie, not out	3
Southam, not out	5
Extras	4
Total for six wickets	96

In bowling Henderson had four wickets for 27; Davis six for 42. For Hamilton McGiverin had five for 52; Fleet three for 33; and F. Martin three for 28. In Hamilton second innings Kelly had four for 30; Williamson two for 22; Lennon one for 21; and Waller none for 19.

Do Not Box Children's Ears.

A doctor says that half the deafness prevalent at the present time is probably the result of children having their ears boxed.

Father of Twenty Children.

M. Jean Cayron of Vibrac, France, has just had his twentieth child chirstened. Eighteen of his children are alive and healthy.

RACE OF FAST MARES.

FANTASY AND KENTUCKY UNION BATTLE AT READEVILLE TRACK.

Buffalo Mare Wins the First Two Heats from Kentucky Union with Game Finishes but Shows a Soft Spot When Challenged in the Third—Pace Is Too Much for Her in the Stretch—Judges' Decision in Second Heat Is Hooted.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The crack trotters brought the crowd to the Breeders' track at Readeville this afternoon, but not more than one-half the number that went to see the pacers yesterday. It was dull and cloudy when the sport began, and a very light shower was enough to make the footing dangerous and necessitate a postponement before the star event was concluded. With it three other classes had to be carried over, so that it is doubtful whether the meeting can be finished on time today. The only thing on the card to be disposed of was the 2:16 pace, which was a remnant from yesterday after three heats were divided between as many horses. Lantana had the speed of the party this afternoon, but did not get near the mark of 2:09¾ she scored at Portland last week. Belle G. was the choice in the 2:27 trot.

When the free-for-all trot began Kentucky Union led the betting at $100, Fantasy bringing $75, Beuzetta $30, Onoqua and William Penn $10 each. The famous quintet scored down with Beuzetta at the pole, but a break almost at the start left her behind. Kentucky Union made her usual rush for the lead and was at the half in 1:05¼, with Fantasy the only one near her. Coming home Geers called on Fantasy and she won by a neck in 2:09.

Kentucky Union flew away in front for the second heat, was at the half in 1:04¼, and put up a better fight when Fantasy challenged her again. The latter gained steadily from the seventh furlong, and they went under the wire on almost even terms. Fantasy caught the eye of the judges first, but Geers himself thought Kentucky Union was ahead, and the crowd hooted the decision. The clip had increased to 2:08¼. Kentucky Union was equal to a faster effort. She set a more lively pace in the third heat, the quarter in :31¾, the half in 1:03¾, and three-quarters in 1:35¾. This was too much for Fantasy, and when she was called on to close the gap the soft streak came uppermost, while the gamer mare kept on resolutely and had an open length to the good in 2:07¾. The summaries:

2:16 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Lantana, b. m., by Cabannet—Barker mare, by Bay Chief [Dore]	3	8	1	1	1
Kentucky Star, b. g., by Robert McGregor [Howard]	2	1	2	4	2
Robert R., b. g., by Banner Boy [Gatcomb]	1	6	6	5	3
Brooks, ch. s. [Noble]	4	2	8	2	7
Pussy Cat, g. m. [Woodbury]	6	5	3	3	5
Dalgetty, b. g. [Kinney]	8	3	4	9	4
Allendora, b. m. [Clayton]	9	4	9	7	9
Guy Wonder, b. g. [Gauff]	5	7	7	6	6
Calypso, ch. s. [Miller and McCarthy]	7	9	5	8	8

Time—2:12½; 2:12¼; 2:11½; 2:12; 2:13.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $2,000 [unfinished]:

Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King [Geers]	2	1	2	2	1
Belle G., bl. m., by Governor Benton [Twitchell]	4	2	1	1	7
Zerbrino, b. g., by Woodbrino [Marsh]	1	4	4	4	2
Mickey, r. s. [Golden]	6	3	3	3	3
Donna Inez, b. m. [McLean]	3	6	6	7	5
Fascination, b. m. [Kinney]	8	8	5	6	4
Etiquette, ch. m. [Baldwin]	7	7	7	5	6
Packet, ch. g. [Bocock]	5	5	dr.		

Time—2:19¾; 2:17¼; 2:15¾; 2:17; 2:16¾.

Free-for-all class, trotting, purse $3,000 [unfinished]:

Fantasy, b. m., by Chimes [Geers]	1	1	2
Kentucky Union, ch. m., by Aberdeen [Ecker]	2	2	1
Onoqua, b. m. [Turner]	3	3	4
Beuzetta, ch. m. [Hickok]	4	5	3
William Penn, br. s. [Payne]	5	4	5

Time—2:09; 2:08¼; 2:07¾.

NEW TRACK RECORD AT HEDRICK.

Rubinstein Paces a Third Heat in the Free-for-All in 2:05.

Hedrick, Ia., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The third day of the Hedrick kite track meeting was characterized by splendid contests. Rubinstein set a new track record, 2:05, in the free-for-all pace. The summaries:

2:40 trot, purse $500:

Belle Wells, br. m. [Hurst]	1	1	1
Marguerite A., s. m. [West]	2	2	2
Brownie Bess, b. m. [Reynolds]	4	3	3
Lucy Porter, b. f. [Newby]	3	4	4

Time—2:19¾; 2:22; 2:21.

Free-for-all pace, purse $800:

Rubinstein, br. h., by Baron Wilkes [Laird]	1	1	1
Tom Ogden, b. h. [Dunbar]	3	2	3
Ella T., gr. m. [Tilden]	2	3	4
Afrite, b. h. [Dunbar]	4	4	2

Time—2:05½; 2:06¼; 2:05.

2:25 pace, purse $500:

Quickturn, s. h. [Rodman]	1	1	1
Black Blondin, blk. g. [Lozier]	2	4	2
Glenview, ch. g. [O'Malley]	6	2	6
Signa Chi, b. g. [West]	3	3	4
Fence, b. g. [Foote]	8	6	3
Waneta Proctor, b. h. [Fuller]	4	5	5
Bum, b. g. [Child]	5	8	7
Happy Daniel, b. s. [Thompson]	7	7	8

Time—2:15; 2:14¾; 2:13½.

THORPE MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

Jockey Falls from Alice C. and Is Severely Injured.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27.—In the second race today at Windsor Charlie Thorpe, who had the mount on Alice C., had a severe fall that may lay him up for the remainder of the meeting. The results:

First race, ⅞ mile—Brendoo won, Long Bend second, Arab third. Time, 1:29¾.

Second race, ½ mile—Lady Juliet won, Snapshot second, Dr. Newman third. Time, :49¾.

Third race, 1 mile—Florence Colville won, Stark second, Pete Kitchen third. Time, 1:42¼.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Thornbush won, Miss Kitty second, Martinet third. Time, 1:02½.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Belle Boyd won, J. W. Cook second, Old Dominion third. Time, 1:02¼.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Merry Duke won, Pyramid second, Miss Rowett third. Time, 1:15¼.

Amos L. Paces in 2:15.

Frankfort, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The second day of the Clinton County fair was attended by about 800 people. The racing was exciting, the 2:45 trot purse, $100, was won by Wilkes Dean, Prince Ford second, and Nixson third. Best time 2:30. In the 2:20 pace for purse of $150 the track record was lowered by Amos L. in 2:15. In this race Nellie S. won, with Amos J. second, and Burtie third.

Trotting at Clinton, Ill.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 27.—The fair here today was attended by several thousand. The free-for-all trot, purse $300, was won by Baron Dillon, Jack second, and Baron Dick third. Time, 2:16½. Three-minute pace or trot, Grey's Bay first, Princess Wallington second, Jessie C. third. Time, 2:21¾.

ENTRIES FOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Many Crack Players to Take Part in the Evanston Affair.

Entries for the races in the polo tournament to be held in Evanston closed yesterday. The following will participate:

First race, inaugural dash, for polo ponies only, once around the course:

Name.	Colors.	Rider.
Hobo	Old gold and br.	W. V. Booth.
Lottie Collins	White	J. Carey Evans.
Lone Jack	Cherry sash	R. H. M. Potter.
Spotted Tail	White, yel. sash	John M. Allen.
Uncle John	White, bl. sash	P. R. Sears.
Jeanette	White	W. B. Kirkman.
Prince Otto	White	A. T. Kirkman.
Duncan Jopp	White	M. J. Kirkman.

Second race, for the Country club hurdle race cup, for polo ponies, twice around the course:

Name.	Colors.	Rider.
Neumedian	White	M. J. Kirkman.
Lottie Collins	White	J. C. Evans.
Uncle John	White and blue.	P. R. Sears.

Third race, for the Polo club cup, for polo ponies, twice around the course:

Name.	Colors.	Riders.
Spotted Tail	White and yel'w	John M. Allen.
Skedaddle	Cherry sash	R. H. M. Potter.
Hobo	Old g'ld. & br'n	W. V. Booth.
Prince Otto	White	A. T. Kirkman.
Lottie Collins	White	Jas. C. Evans.
Neumedian	White	M. J. Kirkman.
Uncle John	White and blue.	P. R. Sears.

Fourth race, free for all, for gentlemen's polo ponies, not over 14.2 hands, twice around the course:

Name.	Colors.	Riders.
Game Cock	Cherry sash	R. H. M. Potter.
Fox	Br'wn & old g'ld	W. Rathborne.
Shoshone	White	A. T. Kirkman.
Hobo	Br'wn & old g'ld	W. V. Booth.
Duncan Jopp	White	M. J. Kirkman.

Entries for equipages will not close till this evening. Those entered so far are as follows:

Class A—Best appearing equipage drawn by two or more horses—Volney W. Foster, F. P. Frazier, Milton W. Kirk, Frederick McLaughlin, Mrs. James S. Kirk.

Class B—Best appearing equipage drawn by one horse—C. T. Boynton, Frederick McLaughlin.

The ponies of the Chicago polo team arrived in Evanston yesterday and were assigned suitable quarters at livery barns.

AFTERMATH OF THE YACHT RACE.

Interested Yachtsmen Discuss Features of Vencedor's Defeat.

Toledo, O., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—While the major portion of the great number of yachtsmen have gone home, some of them linger and a few will remain over Sunday. There is a general feeling here that the race was lost more through the carelessness of the judges than by the inferior seamanship of the Vencedor crew. Capt. Barbour feels especially sore over the matter. He said: "The judges made me lose in not having the judges' boat in the proper place. I cannot attribute the loss of the race to the Canadians; they were not at fault."

Mr. Evans, scrutineer for Canada on Vencedor, says the race was lost by too much patriotism—the display of so many American flags on both the stake boat and the small boats that were to see the races, as well as every anchored mark stake. Scrutineer Carpenter, representative of the Lincoln Park Yacht club, who sailed aboard the Canada, had little comment to offer on the result, merely expressing himself in flattering terms in regard to the way Canada was handled, and conceding that the Yankee craft made one very bad error, which contributed largely to its defeat. He was of the opinion that Chicago yachtsmen would exert themselves to build another yacht which would carry the next trophy to the Chicago club. There were a number of unfavorable conditions, he said, that aided the Canadians in winning the big race.

W. E. Berriman, brother of Commodore Berriman, says the final race was the finest he has ever seen. In answer to the question, "Will the Commodore have another boat?" he said: "Yes, and Pockel, who designed Vencedor, will design it."

Commodore Berriman said:

"We sailed a good race and should have won it but for the unfortunate accident at the finish of the first round. We may do better next time. While I had good reason to file a protest, I would never do it. I would not have a victory won under protest. Canada's crew sailed the course without a mistake. Ours did not."

AGAINST COACHING AND TEMPLE CUP

J. Earl Wagner Says the League Will Abolish Both.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—"There will be two important changes in our rules made at the next league meeting," said J. Earl Wagner of the Washington club. "The first and most important is the law covering coaching. Nine of the twelve clubs in the major league favor the abolition of coaching entirely, and when the vote is taken on this issue I think it will be found that Mr. Robison's plan to do away with coaching will meet with the approval of every club in the league. The passage of an anti-coaching law may not be welcomed by the players, but the disgraceful scenes enacted on the diamond this season have compelled us to apply a remedy to the evil. The only remedy is one that compels players to remain silent on the bench. This change will surely increase the science of the game as regards base-running.

"Nine clubs in the league favor the abolition of the Temple cup games. While these contests draw large crowds and make plenty of money for those players who are in the teams that finish first and second in the race, it has been observed by the club owners that the rush for the Temple money creates a feeling of disappointment among the nines that finish third and fourth, and, in fact, throughout the first division. If Buck Ewing's team, for example, falls down on this trip and cannot land higher than third, the players on Buck's line who counted on a snug piece of money will be sore. Nine of our clubs have decided that the Temple cup games do not set a good example for our players, and we have determined to abolish these contests. Mr. Robison of Cleveland, whose team has twice won the Temple cup, is among the nine who favor the abolition of this Temple competition.

"There is no truth in the report that the Cleveland franchise will be shifted to Buffalo next season. In order to bring about such a shift Mr. Robison would have to get the consent of the other eleven clubs in the league, and I don't think five out of that number would favor the move. Buffalo is a paying town in the Eastern league, and it would cost many a dollar to remove that opposition. Mr. Robison does not want his team shifted to Buffalo. However, the day will come when Buffalo will be in the major league, for it is a city with a great future."

Saints Defeat Detroit.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Saints bunched their hits with the visitors' errors and won easily. Comiskey played first base, Glasscock second, Hollingsworth short, and Kraus third, and all of them did good work. O'Rourke was put out of the game in the first inning for disputing a decision. Attendance, 500. The score:

St. Paul .... 2 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 0—10
Detroit .... 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 0— 5

Batteries—McGill, Mullane, and Spies; Fifield and Twineham.

Game Forfeited at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 27.—Today's game was forfeited to Kansas City, 9 to 0, Milwaukee refusing to play after the first half of the seventh inning. When the game was called Kansas City had men on second and third and only one man out. A double play from Callahan to Hatfield was a feature. Five thousand people saw the game. The score:

Kansas City .... 0 0 1 0 1 0 3—5
Milwaukee .... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Carney and Lake; Barnes and Spear.

General Sporting Notes.

The Clarendon Wheelmen held their seventh annual lawn party last night at the club-house, No. 1718 Wellington avenue. A large crowd of cyclists was present. A musical program was rendered.

The Ivanhoe Cycling club will give a ten-mile road race on Sept. 5 over the Oak Park course. The club is working to make the race a big affair and all unattached riders are invited to enter. Special prizes will be given. Entries for the race will close Sept. 1.

The Elgin Sewing Machine company, manufacturers of bicycles, has made an assignment. De Witt Campbell is the assignee. The assets of the company are estimated at $150,000 and the liabilities $100,000. Its place of business is No. 364 Wabash avenue.

Entries for the cycle races given by the National Cycle Exhibition company and the Bankers' Athletic Association close today with S. A. Miles, official handicapper of the meet. Over 200 entries have been received. The track is now open for training purpose to all who have entered for the meet.

Several hundred members of the Cook County Cyclists' Association were entertained at a stag vaudeville show and supper by the First Regiment Cycling club last night at Troop C's Armory in Wabash avenue. It was a stag party and none but stags were there. Singing, dancing, and feasting were kept up until late.

The annual ten-mile road race of the Independent Cycling club, which is always an event of interest, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock over the Garfield boulevard course. Several good riders are entered. Fred Nelson, G. Nelson, and O. G. Frick will start from scratch. A big list of prizes has been secured, including a gold medal for the time winner.

A party of sports came down from Milwaukee yesterday to play May W. in the second race at State Park and they took sums of money out of the Harlem and Worth poolrooms that are likely to be missed for some time to come. As good as 3 and 4 to 1 were quoted against the mare and O'Leary alone is said to have been relieved of between $6,000 and $8,000. May W. was bred and raised in Montana and has been racing on the Tipton tracks all summer, along with Ogden, the Futurity winner.

PRESIDENTIAL ACROSTIC.

J. E. Fellers of the Werner company, Chicago, hands THE TRIBUNE the following Presidential acrostic:

Ne—W—York
Oh—I—o
Il—L—inois
A—L—abama
Ind—I—ana
Louisi—A—na
New Ha—M—pshire

New—M—exico
Conne—C—ticut
Kentuc—K—y
Ma—I—ne
Pen—N—sylvania
Mary—L—and
New J—E—rsey
W—Y—oming

Dela—W—are
Virg—I—nia
South Caro—L—ina
F—L—orida

Ne—B—raska
Minn—E—sota

Wes—T—Virginia
Was—H—ington
Or—E—gon

Ten—N—essee
Indian T—E—rritory
Te—X—as
U—T—ah

Mississi—P—pi
Geo—R—gia
Rhod—E—Island
Kan—S—as
Cal—I—fornia
South—D—akota
Massachus—E—tts
Wisco—N—sin
Nor—T—h Carolina

I—O—wa
District o—F—Columbia

Nor—T—h Dakota
Mic—H—igan
V—E—rmont
Mis—S—ouri
N—E—vada

United States.

TENNIS ON IN EARNEST.

GOOD MATCHES ARE PLAYED AT THE NIAGARA COURT.

Contest for the International Championship Narrows Down to Wrenn and Sheldon on One Side and Ware and Whitman on the Other—Contest Between Carr Neel and Wrenn Promises to Be a Great Match—To Play Semi-Finals Today.

Queen's Royal, Niagara, Ont., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The international tennis tournament began in earnest this morning with the opening round in the international championship. Fritz Ward beat A. C. McMaster in short order 6—1, 6—1, and in the afternoon defeated J. Faulkes, the British Columbian champion, whom the Victoria Tennis club sent all the way to Niagara to meet the cracks of the East. Faulkes had an inferior racquet and was not seen at his best and Ward beat him 6—3, 6—2. In the preliminary Faulkes had previously defeated W. C. Grant, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

In the first round G. P. Sheldon, the Yale champion, won from J. C. Davidson by default. Dwight Davis, St. Louis, beat C. M. Pope, New York, in a hard game 6—4, 7—5. George L. Wrenn ran away from C. Whitebeck, Rochester, 6—2, 6—1, and H. E. Avery, Detroit, beat Scott Griffin, Toronto, 6—1, 6—4.

The hardest match of the morning was that in which Ware and Neely met, and Ware won, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

The hottest fight of the day was when Dwight Davis met Sheldon. The St. Louisian, who has shown great advances, lost, but only after two sets, 10—8, 9—7.

In the handicap Carr Neel, owe half forty, met H. E. Avery, owe half fifteen. It took three sets, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, and the champion of the West had a close call.

A surprise of the day was the easy defeat of J. C. Neely by F. K. Ward on even tennis 6—2, 6—4.

George Wrenn, owe thirty, won his match from D. King, a Rochester novice, quite easily.

Sheldon, who was owing Escombe of British Columbia fifteen and quarter, beat him 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The championship has now rounded down to Sheldon and George Wrenn on the one side and Ware and Whitman on the other. That is, supposing George Wrenn beats Ward of Rochester and Whitman defeats Paret. These games will take place tomorrow morning.

The fight for the cup between C. B. Neel, the holder, and the winner of the all-comers promises to be the finest yet seen on the Niagara courts.

GOOD TENNIS AT AUSTIN COURTS.

Crafts and McFarlane Play a Close, Interesting Game.

The play in the Austin tennis tourney yesterday was the fastest and best that has been played yet. The second round and semi-finals were all finished and play in the finals will begin this afternoon. The best matches played yesterday were the semi-finals in men's singles. The first was that between H. Crafts and McFarlane. Crafts took the first three games of the first set and his opponent the next three. The score then alternated to 8-all, when McFarlane picked up and won the two games. Crafts took the second set with ease, outplaying his rival at all points, but he had a bad slump in the deciding set, allowing McFarlane to win hands down. McFarlane played a good back-court game and had an exceptionally good back-hand return of Crafts' lobs. His placing and cross-court cuts were also good. Crafts was strongest at the net and had many fine rallies.

Hebart qualified for the final by winning a three-set match over Horton. Horton was expected to be able to take the match without any trouble, but a surprise was in store for him, as after the first set he was never in the hunt.

The finals are scheduled for today. The summaries:

Men's singles, second round—Horton beat Cutting, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's singles, semi-final round—McFarlane beat H. Crafts, 10—8, 2—6, 6—2; Hebart beat Horton, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's singles, consolations, second round—Cremin beat G. Horton by default; Dodd beat Price, 6—2, 6—2; F. Crafts beat Callahan, 6—1, 6—2.

Schedule for today:

Women's singles, final—Miss A. Price vs. Miss B. Horton.

Women's doubles, final—Misses Price and Isgrig vs. Misses Horton and McFarlane.

Men's singles, final—Hebart vs. McFarlane.

Men's doubles—F. Crafts and O'Connor vs. H. Crafts and McFarlane.

LINCOLN PARK CLUB'S TOURNAMENT

Annual Tennis Matches Will Begin This Morning.

The Lincoln Park Tennis club's tournament begins today at Lincoln Park at 9 o'clock. The club is about 3 years old and has given tournaments every year. There are nineteen entries and the players are all well matched. The following are the matches in singles to be played today:

Mayer vs. Baeder, Huber vs. McVoy, White vs. Sturm, Joy vs. G. Schmidt, Daly vs. Strassburg, Norden vs. Bartleme, Taylor vs. Becker, Herbst vs. Falls, Rein vs. R. Schmidt.

The entries in doubles are:

Norden and Rein, Falls and Becker, Daly and Baeder, Strassburg and G. Schmidt, Bruns and McVoy, Joy and Mayer, Huber and White, Bartleme and Herbst, R. Schmidt and Reeves.

Stoll Wins Mohican Tennis Match.

The finals in the singles of the Mohican Tennis club's tournament yesterday afternoon, played between J. Stoll and Frank Tracy, were won by the former. Tracy, winner of last year's tournament, played a good game, but not so steady as his opponent. The tennis nevertheless was good and closely contested, and was interesting to those present. Stoll won in all three sets.

Finals will be played tomorrow afternoon between Tracy and Ingram and Stoll and Vanzwoll. The contest is being looked forward to with great interest. Summaries:

J. Stoll beat F. Tracy 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Handball Games Arranged.

Hubbard and Alschuler, the leading team in the handball tournament at the University of Chicago, have grown weary of defeating their collegiate opponents and have sought other fields to conquer. A series of matches between the collegians and representatives of the Police and Fire Departments of the Hyde Park District have been arranged. The first game with the policemen will be played at the 'varsity court on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock and the second on Monday at the police station. The games with the firemen will be played later on.

Meeting Again Postponed.

New York, Aug. 27.—Owing to the absence of Corbett from the meeting arranged for at Monday's conference nothing definite was done as to naming a place of meeting for the Corbett-Sharkey fight. Corbett telephoned that owing to a misunderstanding as to the time and place he could not be present at today's meting. It was agreed that a meting should be held next Monday afternoon.

Height of Venus di Medici.

The height of the Venus di Medici is not quite five feet two inches.

"The Fowler"

Down Town—112 and 114 Dearborn-st. West Side—78-84 Ashland-blvd. South Side—22d & Michigan-blvd. North Side—620 North Clark-st.

☞ Of course, Marsh rode a Fowler Bicycle when he shot the Chutes last night. The Truss Frame Fowler is the only wheel that could stand the racket. It wouldn't phase a Fowler if it fell out of a balloon.

17-Year-Old BICYCLES.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
85 MADISON STREET.

"Imperial Wheels" '96
—the go-lightly-kind.
Sold at retail by the manufacturers at their city salesroom 325 Wabash Av.
AMES & FROST COMPANY. Makers

SHE KILLS HER EVIDENCE

MISS GARRETSON SAYS SHE IS NOT SURE WHITE WAS THE MAN.

She Admits, When Witnesses in the Marshall Murder Trial Are Put on the Stand to Impeach Her, That She Acknowledged on the Day of the Funeral She Could Not Identify the Robber Who Held Revolvers at Her Head.

Miss Mattie Garretson's testimony in the Marshall murder trial was badly shattered yesterday afternoon when witnesses were put on the stand to impeach her. Miss Garretson is the young woman who positively identified Clarence White as the man who held two revolvers at her head in the Golden Rule store on the night of the murder.

Miss Garretson was called to the witness-stand and asked if she did not say at the Forest Home Cemetery on the day of the funeral of Thomas J. Marshall:

"O, this is terrible, terrible. I was so frightened at the time of the attempted robbery I could not tell who stood before me. I know it was a man and that's all."

"I did not make use of those words—it was not just that way," replied the witness.

"Well, was that the substance of it?" persisted Attorney Bowen. "Did you not say something like it to Oscar Betting in the presence of Charles Metzger."

Corrects Her Testimony.

Miss Garretson finally admitted that she said something like it and was allowed to correct her evidence to that extent.

Then Charles Metzger was called, and stated positively that he heard Miss Garretson say at the Forest Home Cemetery that she was so frightened she could not tell who the robber was. John Stone, a drug clerk, was also called to the stand and testified that he heard Miss Garretson say that she did not know who the robber was who stood before her in the store.

Arguments of counsel are expected to open in the trial this afternoon. Attorney Miller rested his case as to Charles Gurney yesterday afternoon. Attorney Green has three and Attorney Bowen one more witness to offer on behalf of Clarence White and Frank Carpenter, respectively. Neither of these witnesses is vitally important. Their evidence is expected to add to the weight of the testimony which has been offered to show that the men who did the shooting in front of the Golden Rule store were not White and Carpenter.

Some rebuttal evidence was heard yesterday afternoon. Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson produced the record of the court to show that Carpenter had been sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary for burglary, and had served the time less the statutory good time allowance. This was admitted by the defense and the records were not introduced. Carpenter himself told the jury on Wednesday that he was an ex-convict.

Gurney Tells His Story.

The denfendant, Gurney, was the first witness called to the stand in the morning session. His story was a repetition of the statement made by Clarence White the day before. He told all about the trip made by himself, Carpenter, George Taylor, and Samuel Brown to Whiting, Ind. His evidence corroborated every detail brought out by Carpenter.

Edward T. Jenkins, No. 4718 State street, a student at the Cook County Normal School, said he was one of the men he met two miles from Whiting. He could not identify Carpenter.

Harry Newell, No. 4715 State street, another student, who was at Whiting May 7 to do some sketching, testified that he saw four men shooting at a target. One of those men was Charles Gurney. Harry Thompson, also a student, who lives at No. 3235 Wabash avenue, identified Gurney after some hesitation.

Says Nothing of Hiding.

George Beetle, colored, who is the only witness who has identified Carpenter, was called to the witness-stand and asked if he had on the day following the murder told Willie Woodson, No. 19 North Green street, and Frank Ellis that he was on the opposite side of the street from the man who ran away from the Golden Rule store and did not get a good look at the faces of any of them. Beetle declared he did not. Then Woodson and Ellis were called and testified that Beetle did.

Benton Mauzy and Mrs. Ella Mauzy, No. 46 Ann street, testified that they heard six or seven shots fired near their home on the night of the Marshall murder and heard men running. Both went out and found a colored man, whom they afterwards identified as George Beetle, crouching under a tree in the yard. Beetle said he had gone there to escape the bullets. Beetle testified that he was on the opposite side of the street and made no reference to hiding under a tree.

Albert Tekel, an electrician, was standing opposite the Golden Rule store at the time of the murder and two of the men engaged in the shooting passed him. He could not identify the prisoners.

Taylor Gives Testimony.

George Taylor, the Pontiac Reformatory prisoner brought to Chicago two weeks ago to testify in the case, was called to the witness stand in the afternoon. He was with Carpenter, Gurney, and Brown at Whiting May 7. His story corroborated the testimony of Carpenter and Gurney.

Ex-Deputy West Town Assessor Murray, who stood at West Madison street and Center avenue on the night of the shooting and witnessed it, said he was unable to identify any of the prisoners. He said he went to the Desplaines Street Police Station twice, but was unable to identify any of the men under arrest.

Mrs. Frances Franklin, who lives on the second floor of No. 378 West Madison street, directly over the Golden Rule store, said she was sitting at the front window when she heard a shot fired. She saw the robbers run from the store and witnessed the struggle across the street between one of the robbers and Clerk Peterson.

"Are any of the men you saw here?" asked Attorney Bowen.

The prisoners all stood up. Mrs. Franklin looked at them and said:

"No; they are not the men."

F. J. Schweitzer, a saloonkeeper at No. 369 West Madison street, could not identify the accused. Dr. Luelia Day Underhill testified that on the day of the inquest Clarence White's face was free from pimples.

SOCIETY.

The Rev. J. S. Stone of St. James' Episcopal Church and Miss Stone will return this week from New Jersey.

Mrs. Sarah Baker is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Heap at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. H. W. Seymour and the Misses Seymour of Ellis avenue are at Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Storrs and Miss Mary Storrs of Englewood are at Waukesha.

Mrs. Vanderlip has issued invitations for an informal dancing party to be given Sept. 7 at "Millhurst," her summer home near Plano.

* * *

Racine, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Carrie Belle Kelley and Col. M. Ransom Doyon of Madison, Wis., was solemnized at 6:30 this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kelley. The Rev. Charles S. Nickerson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony in the reception parlor as the contracting parties stood under a huge wedding bell of asters, roses, and pink carnations. It was a quiet home affair, only relatives and intimate friends being present. The bride was attired in an elegant costume of pink brocade satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore diamonds. A reception followed the ceremony and Mr. and Mrs. Doyon left for an extended wedding tour to Yellowstone Park. On their return they will make their home in Madison. The bride is a daughter of Racine's leading lumberman and is a sister to Mrs. W. H. Upham, wife of Wisconsin's Chief Executive. The groom is a leading banker and business-man of Madison, being Vice-President of the Capitol City Bank. Among the guests present were:

Gov. and Mrs. W. H. Upham,
Miss Upham,
Mrs. Doyon,
Charles Doyon,
Bertram Doyon of Madison,
Robert Upham, Shawano, Wis.

* * *

Louisville, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Frank A. Truettee and Miss Alma Reny were married here today. Both are prominent socially in this vicinity.

* * *

Louisville, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—James W. Handley and Miss Ollie K. Baugh, both of whom are widely known and popular in society in Clay County, were married here today.

* * *

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—E. H. Marsh, a leading attorney here and prominent in Republican politics as Chairman of the County Central committee, was united in marriage today to Mrs. Louie Lewis of this city.

Robert Lathrop, another prominent attorney here, was married today to Miss Florence M. Delaney at Rochester, N. Y.

SIMILAR IMPULSES.

Miss Romance—"Did you hear about that English nobleman who, wanting to know the true character of an American heiress, changed identity with his valet?"

Miss Comeon—"No; how did it work?"

Miss Romance—"All right. The heiress had felt the same way and changed places with her maid."

THE USUAL PREPARATION.

"What is Jack doing now?"

"Preparing for Harvard."

"What course will he pursue?"

"Matter of course."—Town and Country.

ORGANIZE A FEMININE M'KINLEY CLUB

Women of Ligonier, Ind., Will Take the Stump for the Republican Ticket.

Ligonier, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The women, married and single, of Wolcottville have perfected the organization of a McKinley and Hobart club, with a membership of thirty-six. A novel feature of the organization is the equipment of a marching club which will participate actively in all the rallies of the campaign in La Grange County. In addition to taking part in public demonstrations a number of the fair sex who are endowed with oratorical talent will conduct a schoolhouse canvass in behalf of the Republican leaders.

HIS PART.

Clubberly—"I believe in society, but I don't think a man ought to be entertained unless he makes some return for it."

Castleton—"Return! Great Scott, old man! during the last week I have kissed fourteen girls."—Truth.

CRUISER WINS FORTUNE.

NEW SHIP BROOKLYN EARNS THE BONUS OF $350,000.

Averages Twenty-one and Nine-tenths Knots an Hour on Its Forty-Mile Cruise and for a Distance of Seven Knots Attains the High Rate of Twenty-two and Nine-tenths—It Has Greater Displacement than Its Twin, the New York.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Brooklyn on its official trial trip today averaged 21.9 knots an hour during a forced draught run of four hours.

On a portion of the course seven knots long it was speeded at the rate of 22.9 knots an hour.

The cruiser by its performance today earns a bonus of $350,000 for its builders.

The course was forty miles long from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise off the coast of Massachusetts.

The initial trial trip is but an incidental step in the career of this cruiser, as it was expected with every reason for the fullest confidence that it would make a record of between 21 and 22 knots.

The Brooklyn is built on the general plan of the New York, but has 10 per cent more displacement than the New York, and is known to the navy as the Greater New York.

The Brooklyn will carry somewhat heavier armor than the New York, and its battery will be considerably heavier. The New York has six 8-inch rifles and twelve four-inch and eight 6-pounder rapid fire guns, besides four 1-pounders. The Brooklyn will have eight 8-inch rifles and twelve 5-inch and twelve 6-pounder rapid fire guns, besides four 1-pounders. While the New York's contract speed was twenty knots, the Brooklyn's was twenty-one knots, although the latter has only 16,000 horse-power and the New York has 16,500. In coal capacity the Brooklyn has a decided advantage over the New York, its stowage at its normal displacement being 900 tons and its total capacity being 1,753 tons.

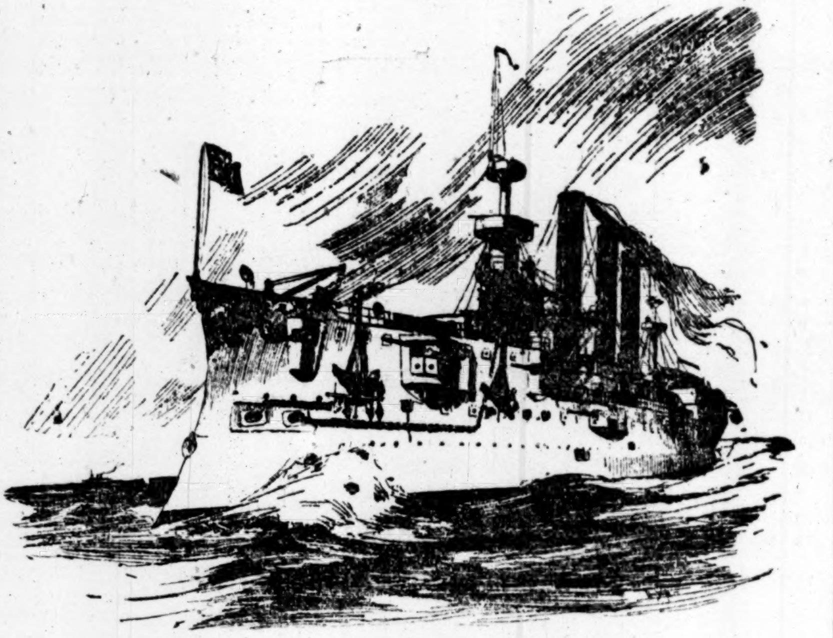
Its engines are of the triple expansion, vertical type, turning twin screws.

Its length is 400.5 feet; beam, 64.68 feet; draught, 24 feet.

Like the New York, the Brooklyn will carry two 8-inch guns in a turret on the midship line forward and two in a similar turret aft. While the New York has one 8-inch gun on each side in a sponson, the Brooklyn will have two guns of that caliber in a turret on each side. These guns will have a fire from straight ahead to straight astern on their respective sides, while the guns in the center line turrets will have a train of 310 degrees.

Five torpedo tubes will be put into the Brooklyn.

Probably the most conspicuous feature of the Brooklyn is its three smokestacks, which are far longer than those usually seen. From the top of these funnels to the grate bars of the furnaces the vertical distance is 100 feet, and the ship is thus sure of hot fires, even without forced draught.



UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

First Man (on horseback)—"Did you go to the hanging bee this afternoon?"

Second Man (on horseback)—"No; was it much of a time?"

"No; nothin' extry. Just as they were goin' to hang the feller somebody laughed, an' that made him mad, so he said he'd lick the man what laughed in three minutes if they'd let him loose. The Sheriff let him loose, an' he licked the feller an' then licked the Sheriff, an' while the fellers went across the street to git a drink he stole a hoss an' got away."—Texas Sifter.

ALSO HAD THEIR FALL.

"Adam and Eve never rode the bicycle," said Northside reflectively.

"They never did," replied Hilltop.

"It seems strange."

"What seems strange?"

"That though they never rode a bicycle they made the most disastrous fall in the history of the human race."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Tennis Entries to Close.

Entries for the Western women's championships in lawn tennis will close tomorrow noon. The drawings will be made shortly afterwards. This is according to announcements made yesterday by J. P. Gardner, who is managing the affair for the Kenwood Country club. Play begins on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock and lasts throughout the week. It is probable the final matches may run over to the succeeding Monday—Labor day. Mr. Gardner already reports over thirty entries in singles and a proportionately large number in doubles.

MENU FOR THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK

Some New Ways of Preparing Food for the Family Table—Hints as to Special Dishes.

BREAKFAST.
Shredded pineapple.
Wheatlet. Cream.
Beef's heart hashed with onions.
Fried potatoes. Baked apples.
Griddle cakes. Maple sirup.
Corn muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Galantine of chicken.
Saratoga chips. Celery.
Pickled tongue.
Deviled eggs. Tea biscuits.
Sliced peaches, frosted in custard.
Cocoanut layer cake.
Tea.

DINNER.
Iced little neck clams.
Olives. Pickles. Celery.
Clear green turtle soup.
Fillets of fish, with anchovies.
Potatoe puffs.
Sweetbreads saute, with green peas.
Roasted chickens.
Stuffed tomatoes. French peas.
Broiled apple pudding, brandy sauce.
Grape sherbet. Cheese. Sponge drops.
Bonbons. Nuts.
Coffee.

Deviled eggs—Boil six eggs until hard, and when cold cut in two lengthwise. Remove the yelk and mash it with a full teaspoonful of dry mustard, salt, and pepper, and if any spices are desired, a pinch each of ground cloves and allspice. Add enough vinegar to make a nice paste and fill the halved whites evenly with it. Garnish with parsley.

Potatoe puff—Stir into two cupfuls of mashed potatoes two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat to a cream. Add two eggs, one cupful of milk, and a little salt; beat again and bake in quick oven.

Fish turbot—Boil a large whitefish and pick it up fine. To make the sauce take one quart of milk, thyme, parsley, and onions; simmer together and thicken with two ounces each of flour and butter; add the yelks of two eggs, pepper, and salt. Put alternate layers of sauce and fish in a dish, with cracker crumbs on top, and brown.

APRON AS USEFUL AS IT IS AMPLE.

One of the Screen-All Type of Garment Which Pleads Its Own Cause to Womankind.

This useful garment speaks for itself. An apron large enough to be of use, and trimmed as this is, need not have its "raison d'être" pointed out. For very rough work enameled cloth or rubber are used.

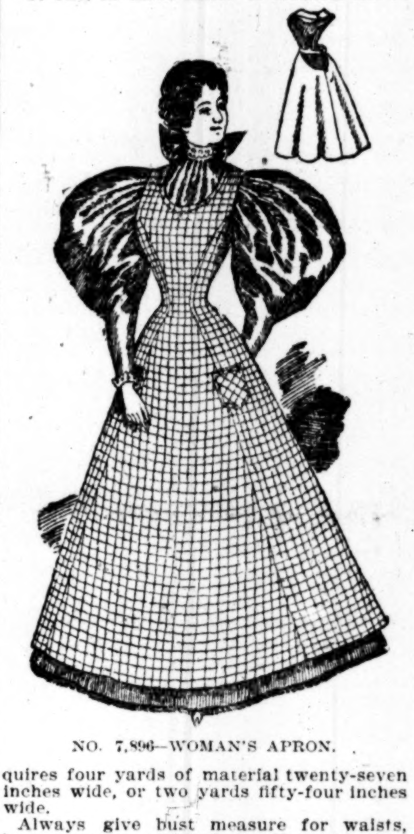
Denim or blue jeans make a heavy apron that will last indefinitely.

Ginghams, heavy cambric, or cotton duck are serviceable materials.

Made of white lawn, cambric, or batiste it forms a garment much appreciated by ladies whose only household cares consist of light dusting.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts in three sizes. A medium size requires four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide.



NO. 7,896—WOMAN'S APRON.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age

No. 7,896. Size..

Name ....

Address ....

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

ANTE 'LECTION IMPRESSION.

Dar is good news in de air;
Dar'll be plenty ebrywhere,
An' dar ain't no call ter paddle case we's gwinter res an' float;
'Pends on how yoh does it, some,
But de luck is due ter come,
An' all yoh has ter do is pick yoh candidate an' vote.

So, ladies, buy yoh dresses,
Foh de lan'lord won't distress us,
An' de dollars will be common ez de buttons on yoh coat.
De banjos will be playin',
On inauguration day, an'
De only t'ing yoh does is pick yoh candidate an' vote.

So call upon yoh neighbor
An' inform him dat his labor
Is wasted, case we'll all be sittin' easy in de boat.
Wif our feet up on de railin'
When de ship of state is sailin',
An' all we has ter do is pick our candidate an' vote.
—Washington Star.

INDIANA'S MIGHTY GUNS.

THEY MAKE THINGS JUMP WHEN FIRED AT SEA.

White Squadron, Powder-Stained but Shipshape, Returns to New York City After Its Cruise—A 2,000-Pound Anchor Hurled Into the Air by the Concussion of a 13-Inch Rifle—Firing Big Guns Is No Fun—Great Fleet Anchored Off Staten Island.

New York Sun, Aug. 24: Seven war vessels of the White Squadron, not quite so immaculate as they were when they sailed out of this port on Aug. 1, dropped anchor yesterday morning off Tompkinsville and Stapleton. The patriots who, on muggy days, frequent the breezy shores of Staten Island, never have seen a nobler assemblage of Yankee battleships and cruisers tugging at their cables in the Upper Bay.

There was one ironclad, the double turret monitor Amphitrite, at anchor when the white ships came in. She became immediately a part of the squadron, which arrayed itself in double column, bearing north and south.

Close to the Staten Island shore were the cruiser Cincinnati, the Amphitrite, and the cruisers Raleigh and Newark. Off shore from this quartet were the stately cruiser Columbia, the battleship Indiana, matchless in her class; the flagship New York, and the battleship Massachusetts, which has never before been in these waters.

Everything will be put in shipshape and Bristol fashion this week, and when Li Hung Chang comes up the bay on Friday he will see not only the vessels that came in yesterday, but also the second-class battleships Texas and Maine, the ram Katahdin, and the double-turret monitor Terror. The twelve vessels will constitute the first fleet of steel warships ever gathered hereabouts. Heretofore we have had only squadrons, and a squadron consists of less than twelve line-of-battle ships. It is probable that Li Hung Chang has not seen in his continental journeyings any finer collection of war vessels than will fill his vision on Friday, when he comes in on the swift Yankee merchantman.

The squadron, after it steamed down the coast on Aug. 1, spent nine days in naval tactics and signaling with flags and whistles, and at night with the electric system of incandescent bulb lights. The ships put into Hampton Roads and coaled, and on Aug. 15 sailed for this port.

On the way up they indulged in squadron evolutions and target practice on a scale never before attempted by our ships. Never were so many thousands of pounds of powder shot from the great and little guns of our warships. The concussion aboard the giant sister battleships Indiana and Massachusetts is described by their officers and men as terrific.

The 2,000-pound anchor of the Indiana, unbent from the cable, was blown from the port bow and thirty feet into the air by the mighty shock caused by the discharge of the thirteen-inch gun, fired ahead at a triangular canvas target set in the sea. The anchor as it struck the water well under the bows of the advancing battleship splashed spray on her deck. The projectile from the gun missed the target by a few feet.

Fine Target Practice.

This target practice was the feature of the cruise up the coast. It demonstrated that the men at the guns and their commanders are a good deal like the Yankee sea warriors of the early days of the republic. The target was about twenty-five feet high and fifteen feet wide at the base. The vessels of the squadron passed and repassed it at a distance of 2,000 yards, running about eleven knots. The New York led the column, and, as she got in range, she blazed away with her forward battery, following it up with a cannonade from her waist, and finally from the guns of her after division. Some of the projectiles from the big and little rifles pierced the wings of the canvas target. Any one of them would have hit the hull of an ordinary ship.

The Indiana followed the New York, and the sea seemed to tremble with the vibration when her main battery let its ponderous missiles loose. Every gun on the port side barked or roared or thundered at the target. It was a new sensation to all hands, this firing of many guns from the decks of the greatest of our war vessels.

The awful concussion made the men at the great rifles temporarily deaf; the nitre from the powder blistered their faces, and powder grains more than an inch in thickness dropped on the decks, freckling them with holes more than half an inch deep.

The 2,000-pound anchor flew from the bow as from a catapult with the thunder of the first gun. Capt. Bob Evans was too busy to stop to investigate the loss of the anchor; besides, the cruiser Raleigh was steaming at an eleven-knot rate just astern, and, naturally, Capt. Bob kept right on, shooting off more gunpowder and steel as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

Every vessel was cleared for action before she passed the target. That was the signal that fluttered in bunting from the flagship just before the seven white fighters formed in column to shoot at the canvas target.

They were in the same condition they would be if engaged in actual battle. Most of the shots of the Indiana struck so near the target that if it had been even a 200-foot ship there wouldn't have been a vestige of the ship afloat.

The thirteen-inch rifles on the Indiana and Massachusetts have been fired before, but not in conjunction with more than half the other guns on the battleships. These rifles are the biggest used by Uncle Sam's warriors, afloat or ashore, and their racket is unapproachable.

The Raleigh, which followed the Indiana, holds the record for gunnery not only in our own navy, but among all the warships of the world. She maintained her glory by demolishing the target almost at the first fire, and the ships astern of her fired at a wreck.

Rear-Admiral Bunce signaled the Raleigh to put out a new target, which she did. Four times the ships of the squadron passed the target and four times they belched tons of steel that made the sea around the bobbing triangle look like an angry lot of breakers on a rocky coast.

Raleigh Wins Honors.

The Raleigh won the honors. Several times the signal, "Well done, Raleigh!" was displayed from the flagship. Naturally Capt. Miller and Lieutenant-Commander William J. Barnette, the executive officer of the Raleigh, were elated. From the Raleigh's main battery 207 shots were fired within eight minutes.

There was tactical maneuvering on Wednesday. Next day the signal of "man overboard" was set on the flagship. From every ship of the squadron a life buoy, representing a man, was thrown into the sea.

Engines were slowed down and finally stopped, and lifeboats were manned in a hurry, swung out from the davits, and lowered. The alert men of the Raleigh got the bulge on their shipmates again.

Their lifeboat was the first to take the water, and they had the supposititious man aboard before any other boat. The Cincinnati was the first to report "secure," meaning that their lifeboat was back and in the chocks, but the Raleigh's boat was ahead of them, and didn't get the credit because the officer of the deck failed to signal "secure" until two minutes after the boat was aboard.

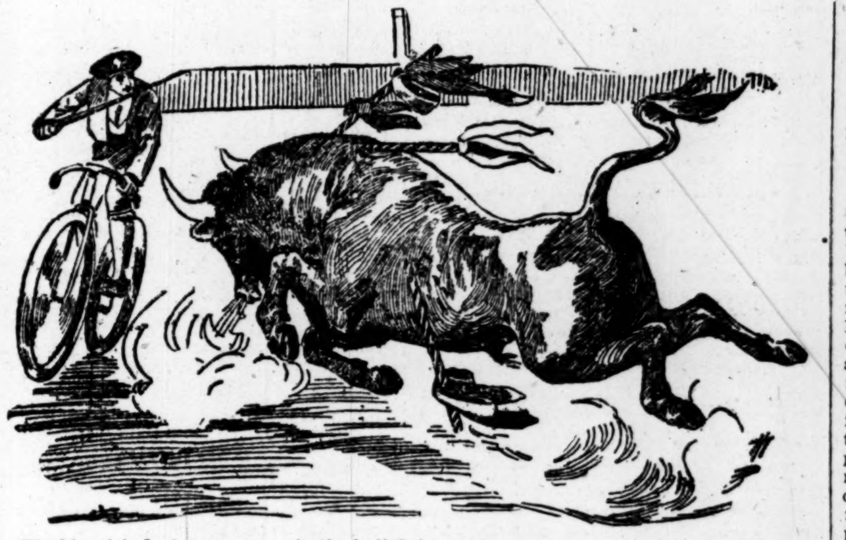
On Friday the squadron indulged in torpedo practice. Buoys were placed a short ship's length apart, and, at a speed of six, nine, and eleven knots, each ship banged away with her torpedoes.

The target was 400 yards from the ship, and each ship had three shots at it. Every torpedo didn't strike between the buoys, but every one would have hit an ordinary war vessel.

After the torpedo firing the squadron steamed slowly northward, indulging in squadron drill until fog set in on Saturday. They formed an indented column yesterday and thus came to Sandy Hook.

IT DOESN'T SEEM TO BE A SUCCESS.

[Philadelphia Press.]



The bicycle's first appearance in the bull-fight arena.

AN ASYLUM STORY.

This lunatic asylum story comes from Glasgow. Two councilors of that city were taken over a large asylum the other day by one of the patients, a safe man. He had led them to a room to display a view from a window, when some one shut the door, with its self-acting lock, and the three men were prisoners. The patient alone preserved his composure. While the councilors clamored to be released, he remarked:

"If I were you I would be quiet."

No help coming the councilors grew desperate; beads of perspiration stood on their brows and they fairly yelled.

"If I were you," repeated the patient soothingly, "I would keep quiet."

"But we're no daft," pleaded one of the visitors.

"Hoots, mon! That's what I said masel' when I was brocht in."—New York Tribune.

PROGRAMS OF CONCERTS IN THE PARKS

Seventh Regiment Band, Under A. Fischer's Direction, to Render Selections by Request.

The Seventh Regiment Band, under the direction of A. Fischer, will render, by request, the following program at Garfield Park this evening:

March—"United States Wheel"	Tarbox
Overture—"Raymond"	A. Thomas
Medley—Popular songs	Beyer
Nordica Waltzes	Tourjee
"O, Promise Me"	De Koven
"March Directorate"	Sousa
Selection—"Tannhäuser"	Wagner
Dream Pictures	Lumbye
Largo	Handel
Waltz—"Auf Weidersehen"	Bailey
"Darkies' Jubilee"	Turner
"La Paloma"	Balfour
German Village Band, under the direction of Sergt. Placik	Kuhlman

Following is the program of the concert in Lincoln Park tomorrow at 4 p. m. by the John A. Hand Orchestra:

March, "Washington Post"	Sousa
Overture, "Norma"	Bellini
Waltz, from "Gypsy Baron"	Strauss
Selection, "Pentecost in Florence"	Czibutka
Paraphrase, "Home, Sweet Home"	Naebl
Overture, "Soldier's Joy"	Carl
Humoresque, a "Little Peach"	Wheeler
b "Shuffle"	Sucket
Selections, "Journey Through Africa"	Suppe
Potpourri of modern melodies	Sallman
"America"	Tobani

There will be a concert on Thursday evening, Sept. 3, commencing at 7:45 o'clock, at the refectory building.

UNION LIKELY TO FAIL.

PYTHIAN SISTERHOOD AND RATHBONE SISTERS DO NOT AGREE.

Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias at Cleveland Elects Officers and the Uniform Rank Holds a Prize Drill—Knights of Khorassan Adjourn Sine Die and Decide That the Palace of 1897 Is to Be Held at Evansville, Ind., Railroad Rates Permitting.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Business and pleasure were combined in today's proceedings in the Knights of Pythias circles. The Supreme Lodge met and elected officers, and the uniform rank held a prize drill at Euclid Beach Park.

When the meeting of the Supreme Lodge was called to order the Supreme Lodge degree was conferred on W. H. Love of Nebraska, and the remainder of the morning was taken up with the election of officers, which was not completed when the lodge adjourned. Phillip T. Colgrove of Michigan was elected Supreme Chancellor by acclamation, and Thomas A. Semple of Pennsylvania was unanimously chosen Supreme Vice-Chancellor. The strength of the candidates for Supreme Prelate was pretty well divided, but Albert Stenhard of Alabama was elected. K. L. C. White of Tennessee was unanimously reëlected to the office of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and Thomas Meares of North Carolina was elected Supreme Master of the Exchequer. The last election was for the office of Supreme Master-at-Arms, and James Moulson was chosen.

Mrs. Weaver's Explanation.

The expected conference between Mrs. George W. Bemis, Supreme Chancellor of the Pythian Sisterhood, and Mrs. Ida M. Weaver, Supreme Chief of the Rathbone Sisters, did not take place as scheduled today. Mrs. Weaver said: "It was arranged by a brother Knight that Mrs. Bemis should call on me at my rooms. I excused myself from several engagements, and made ready to receive her. But she did not come, and I am sorry. Nothing but good could have come from our meeting. Regarding the charge we have never made overtures to the Pythian Sisterhood, I must repeat that we have. At Kansas City our representatives who were sent to invite them to call on us were repulsed, and we were given no answer. Here are copies of letters which passed between Mrs. Robinson, Supreme Chief of our order, and Mrs. Young, the founder of the Pythian Sisterhood. You will see that the letters of invitation on our side were very kindly, but that Mrs. Young made evasive replies. I have nothing but kindly feelings for the sisterhood. They are noble ladies of culture and refinement, and I wish that our relations might be more cordial. But I feel we have done all that we can."

Work of the Women.

Most of the morning session of the Rathbone Sisters was taken up with an exemplification of the ritual. It is now hardly probable that the two orders will join forces. The Pythian Sisterhood spent the day in the installation of officers. The ceremony was a most impressive one, occupying about two hours. The new degree work was also exemplified.

The new officers are as follows: Supreme Chancellor, Mrs. G. W. Bemis of Worcester, Mass., reëlected; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, Mrs. H. P. Libby, Westbrooke, Me.; Supreme Prelate, Mrs. W. A. Dilworth, Lincoln, Neb.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Small, Farmington; Supreme Mistress-at-Arms, Miss Anna Mueller, reëlected; Assistant Supreme Mistress-at-Arms, Mrs. Robert Smith of Marysville, O.; Supreme Inner Guard, Mrs. S. Long, New York; Supreme Outer Guard, Mrs. J. O. Arthur, Pittsburg; Supreme Organist, Mrs. George W. Adams, Haverhill, Mass.

Next Year's Meeting.

The Knights of Khorassan have adjourned sine die. The next session of the palace will be held during September, 1897, at Evansville, Ind., providing reasonable railroad rates can be secured. The Finance committee recommended that each delegate be allowed $2.50 a day and three cents a mile for actual distance traveled, to be paid out of the imperial treasury. Conventions will hereafter be held annually.

Col. J. B. Powell of Milwaukee, author of the ritual, contended that he was not given enough prominence in the printed record of the last palace. The matter was finally adjusted. Imperial Prince Hinesey was authorized to appoint a committee of five to recommend all necessary changes in ritualistic work and kindred subjects. Another committee will be appointed to consider the question of dropping the word "Dramatic" from the name of the order, as it is claimed it surrounds the order with an air of cheapness.

Results of the Prize Drills.

The prize drills contest at Euclid Beach was witnessed by at least 20,000 people, and although only two divisions competed it was pronounced as fine a display by the judges as they had ever witnessed. The two divisions participating were Yellow Cross Division No. 85 of Alliance, O., and Austin Division No. 14 of Amsterdam, N. Y. The first prize was awarded to the former, the Ohioans outpointing the New-Yorkers in nearly every maneuver. The judges were Lieuts. Wren, Durfee, and Cuddy of the Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A.

GO TO GET BROWNED ON THE LAKES.

List of Chicago People Who Take Passage on the Steamship Manitou for a Water Outing.

Among the Chicago people who sailed on the steamship Manitou were:

L. C. Minihart,
C. E. Frizelle,
E. H. Haines,
N. De Golier and family.
Miss M. Hill,
Miss Kate Hill,
Mrs. Margerette Follett and son,
Charles F. Elmes,
Mrs. C. B. Shepherd,
P. A. McEwan and wife,
Miss E. Young,
Miss S. Young,
Mrs. C. Robinson,
Willis P. Thorpe, wife, and daughter,
Mrs. L. W. Curtis,
W. K. McHenry,
J. C. Haynes,
Mrs. C. H. Barron and daughter,
Thomas Wilken, wife, and daughter,
S. A. Boner, wife, and daughter,
F. J. Marks and wife,
S. B. Steele,
Gen. Wheeler,
M. Rothschild and wife,
Louis Keitz,
Miss Carrie Elsworth,
W. C. Boorn,
Joseph Waisserman,
George R. Griffith,
S. Hirsch and wife,
J. Hirsch and wife.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Tragedy in No. 4.

IT was in the early part of the winter of the severe storm that Alldridge Burbank and the Rev. Silas Potts came to lodge in my house. I am never likely to forget it. It all came about in the following manner:

I lived at No. 4 Wensley terrace, a quiet spot within easy access to the main London thoroughfares. When my first husband died my means were rather straitened, and, having a roomy house, nicely furnished, and no children to take up my time, I thought, after the days of my early grief had passed, that I could not do better than take a couple of gentlemen lodgers. So I put a notice to that effect in the parlor window.

In the course of a few days a tall, bearded gentleman, of very pleasing manners, about 35 years of age, called to see the apartments I wished to let. After some conversation we came to terms, and he engaged the two front rooms. His name was Alldridge Burbank, and he was the new London manager of the Anglo-American Fire and Life Assurance company. So he said.

Next day, when Mr. Burbank took possession of his new lodgings, he brought with him a large safe, which was placed on a stand in his bedroom.

"You see that safe, Mrs. Pilrig?" said he, smiling.

"I do, Mr. Burbank," I replied.

"Well, there is £30,000 in there."

"Thirty thousand pounds!" I repeated in surprise.

"Not exactly the coin, you know, Mrs. Pilrig, but the equivalent. There are raw diamonds there worth twenty thousand, and securities worth at least another ten thousand. Ah, I can see you are wondering why I don't deposit such valuable property in the bank. A very natural thought, Mrs. Pilrig. Well, to tell you the truth, I have no faith in banks. Twice I have lost every darned cent I possessed through banks smashing. That was out West. But banks are much alike everywhere. So I take my valuables along with me wherever I go. That is a burglar-proof safe. He'd be a smart man who made a key that would open it. The lock is my own design."

The same week that Mr. Burbank came to lodge in my house I had a new servant. Jane Walters, who had been with me for two years, left suddenly on the very day Mr. Burbank engaged his rooms, on account of her mother's death. And, my lodger coming home the next day, I had almost to take the first servant I could get. For, though I was good enough at general household work myself, I was a poor hand at cooking, and I had promised Mr. Burbank that the cooking should be well done.

I was in the registry office inquiring if they had any good general servants on their list who would answer my purpose, when Mary Wilson entered, seeking a situation. Her appearance was greatly in her favor. There was a smart, tidy look about the girl that immediately attracted one's attention, and, as she produced excellent characters from previous mistresses, showing that she could cook well, and that she was careful with her work and well behaved, I engaged her there and then. And glad I was at the time to get suited so soon. She entered on her duties the same evening.

Ten days later I let my back rooms to the Rev. Silas Potts. He was a meek little man of a very devotional turn of mind, and said he had resigned a good curacy and excellent prospects in Yorkshire that he might come to London and labor among the criminal classes.

Mr. Potts seemed to pore over the Bible the whole day long. For whenever I went into his room he had always the book in his hand. I thought, of course, that he was preparing discourses for the wicked people in Seven Dials.

Mary Wilson and Mr. Potts got on remarkably well together. I was, in a sense, also very fond of the devoted little man, but he being a stanch churchman and I a strict Baptist, there were many points on which we could not agree. But as Mary belonged to the church she and Mr. Potts could hit things to a T.

Mr. Potts, as a rule, staid in the house all day—never crossing the door till he set out for his mission work about 7 in the evening. He seldom returned till midnight; sometimes it was well into the morning. But he gave no trouble, letting himself in quietly with a latchkey and going up-stairs to bed like a mouse.

And thus time went on. Mr. Potts had been with me nearly two months. He came on the 10th of November, and it was now the 6th of January. Mr. Burbank had been with me ten days longer.

One evening, just after Mr. Potts had gone out to his good work, Mr. Burbank having dined, came into the room where I was sitting sewing some articles of female attire, and seated himself, as was his wont, in the armchair by the bright fire. He was a man who could soon make himself at home, and I began to look forward with pleasure to his evening visits to me in my own room.

But on that evening his conversation was more than usually pointed, and as he talked in a manner my heart appreciated, and watched with admiring eyes my busy fingers plying the needle, I felt my face growing warm. Remember, he was a handsome man, with £30,000. And—well, I was still young, only 27, and was said to be very attractive in my garments of widowhood. And who can tell what thoughts may be running through a bachelor's mind?

"I am going to sell my diamonds, Mrs. Pilrig," he said, suddenly changing the topic of conversation.

"Indeed?"

"Yes. I've had a good offer from a Dutch buyer; he's coming to see them tomorrow evening."

"What lot of money you'll get for them. I wish I were you, Mr. Burbank."

He laid his hand on mine, and the touch went tingling to my very heart, and I know I blushed confusedly. "You shall have one diamond, Mrs. Pilrig, polished for you."

"O, no, no," I said, hastily; "I didn't mean that."

"But I mean it," said he. "I have meant it for some time. What do you think of little Potts?"

The suddenness with which he introduced this fresh subject brought me back to myself, and I at once determined that I would awaken feelings of jealousy in his breast if it could be done. That is always gratifying to a woman.

"Do you mean the Rev. Silas Potts?" I asked, looking up from my work and meeting the steel-gray eyes of Mr. Burbank unflinchingly.

"Yes."

"He is a nice man and a very good man. I am very fond of him," I said, warmly.

"He's red-hot religious, if that pleases you," said he, in a tone of slight annoyance, I thought.

"He is sincere; he is in earnest, Mr. Burbank."

"He may be," he replied slowly, "but——"

He paused abruptly, and I said, "But what, Mr. Burbank?"

"I will tell you, Mrs. Pilrig. I was taken with the little man a bit at first myself, but I now believe he is a sham. A fraud, if you like."

"What has caused you to change your opinion, Mr. Burbank?"

"He has been watching me; dogging my steps."

"Watching you?"

"Yes. I have been late the last three nights, as you know. The fact is, I have been negotiating the sale of my diamonds, as I want the money to put in the insurance company I represent; and that bit of business had led me to Hatton Garden three nights in succession. And each night he has been watching me."

I stared at him in amazement.

"O, he was differently rigged out. He looked quite a swell, and wore a well trimmed beard. But I spotted him through his clever disguise. I had the diamonds with me, and it's my belief he fancies he is on their track. But he'll find his mistake. They are in my safe now. Tomorrow night I hand them over to Van de Boer in exchange for £20,000."

"It is a case of mistaken identity, Mr. Burbank. That is all."

"Ha! Mistaken identity. That is good. No, no, Mrs. Pilrig. I could not mistake him. But we'll wait the development of events. Do you see that?"

He showed me a revolver which he took from his pocket, and said: "If he attempts to enter my room tonight he'll get a hole through him slick as a kind of introduction to the finish."

These were the last words he spoke to me. Mary came in at that very juncture and told him some one had called wishing to speak to him. But his story about Mr. Potts fairly upset me. I mentioned the matter to Mary, and she laughed and said it was ridiculous nonsense. But all the same, I was regularly upset, and went to bed early with a splitting headache, which always comes on when I have anything to annoy me. So Mary made me a cup of strong tea, which I drank, and soon fell into a heavy sleep, from which I did not awake till a late hour in the morning.

And such an awakening it was. To shorten my tale, I may as well say at once that Mr. Burbank was dead. He had made no answer to the repeated knocks on his door, and at my request Mr. Potts entered his bedroom and found him cold and stiff. He had evidently been dead for several hours.

The thing was so strange and unexpected that I could not at first realize that my friend—for he was my friend, I thought, as well as my lodger—had died in the night.

Mr. Potts saw my distress, and taking me gently by the arm led me into his sitting-room.

"It's an awful sudden call, Mrs. Pilrig, but you must try to bear up."

"Whatever shall I do, Mr. Potts?" I said. "It is a terrible affair to happen in my house, and——"

"The best thing to do," he said, methodically, "is to send for a doctor and to inform the police. Shall I attend to these matters for you?"

I thanked him, and he was off on his errand at once.

The doctor soon arrived, and by the time he had finished his examination of the body Mr. Potts had returned, bringing with him Inspector Davies.

"What has been the cause of death, doctor?" asked the inspector.

"It looks like heart disease," said the medical man, "but, of course, it is difficult to say. The inquest will be this afternoon, I suppose?"

"I expect so. I shall see the Coroner at once."

At the inquest Inspector Davies said he opened the safe of the deceased with the keys he found under his pillow, and it contained the securities he produced and a quantity of what purported to be rare Australian diamonds, but which (he having submitted them to an expert) were pronounced to be absolutely worthless. They were not diamonds at all.

The jury, after hearing all the evidence, found the verdict of "Died from natural causes."

That same night, about 8 o'clock, a gentleman called and expressed a wish to have some talk with me respecting the death of Burbank. I invited him to come in, and, as Mr. Potts had gone out, I showed him into his room, where a nice fire was burning, for the night was bitterly cold.

"I am deeply interested in this affair," said he, when he had taken a seat. "My name is Louis Dalton. I came over from New York in the same boat as the deceased in the end of October. He seemed an interesting man. It's very sad."

"Yes; it is very sad," I remarked. "No doubt the disease was about him for a long time. Though he never hinted to me that he carried the seeds of a dangerous disease."

"Disease," he said, with a faint flicker of a smile. "Do you believe that?"

"Believe what, Mr. Dalton?"

"That Burbank died of heart disease?"

"What else can I believe? It was Dr. Arnold's opinion."

"And you accept it? Doctors are frequently mistaken about the living and may be as often mistaken about the dead."

"True."

"Look here, Mrs. Pilrig, Mr. Burbank met his death by foul play. I firmly believe he was poisoned. I am a detective. I have been on his track for nearly two years. He was suspected of having stolen a quantity of raw diamonds of considerable value from a gentleman in Melbourne, but there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest. So I was put on his track and have been on it ever since.

"I followed him from continent to continent, and when he came over from America I was on the same boat, but could get no clew to the diamonds. And today I learn that those found in his safe are spurious. It looks as if I had been on the wrong scent. For the moment I am nonplused. Do you think he had sold the genuine stones and put that rubbishy shingle into his safe for some object of his own?"

"If he had lived he was to have sold the diamonds tonight. There is some one ringing at the bell now. I suppose it is the diamond merchant. He was coming here about this hour. Excuse me till I answer the door. Mary seems to have gone out."

When my back was turned the keen eye of the detective espied something lying on the hearth rug, which he at once picked up, and, taking a magnifying glass from his pocket, examined it carefully.

"Whew! By Jove!" he ejaculated, and then patiently waited my return.

When I rejoined him he said: "With your permission I will wait till Mr. Potts, the missionary, comes home. I have made a discovery."

But Mr. Potts did not return. He and Mary Wilson were arrested stepping aboard an Atlantic liner at Liverpool the next day. They were man and wife. The Rev. Silas Potts was another name for the clever burglar, Dennis Mulroy. The diamonds were found on the woman.

To think how I had been duped. A hundred little incidents now occurred to me which at the time might have opened my eyes to the wicked plot. But I was as blind as a bat. Most women are where men are concerned.

Alldridge Burbank had been put to sleep a little too soundly by means of some sort of gas which was pumped through his keyhole, while I slept from the effects of the drug Mary had given me in my tea. The safe in Burbank's room was then rifled and spurious stones substituted for the genuine diamonds that were stolen.

When Mulroy, alias the Rev. Silas Potts, saw that the game was played out he wrote a long confession and then strangled himself in his cell. His wife is in Portland now.

"Clever, deuced clever, Mrs. Pilrig, and it might have worked out all right had I not found that genuine stone on your hearth rug. Then I knew I was on solid ground. But, mind you, Alldridge Burbank, as he called himself, only got his deserts. For if I had got him into my clutches while the breath was in his body he would have swung. He committed three murders before he got hold of these diamonds. I wonder what he meant by that Hatton Garden yarn he told you. It was all fudge. But there, he's gone, and we may as well let the matter drop."

SHORT STORIES
By Popular Authors.
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WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

WHEAT SUPPORT FAILS.

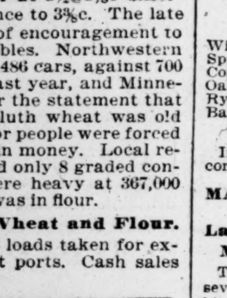
FURTHER LIQUIDATION ON LOWER CABLES AND TIGHT MONEY.

Opening Firmness on the Amount of Gold Headed This Way Is Soon Dissipated — Free Selling by Tired Holders—Large Seaboard Clearances and Moderate Northwestern Receipts—Heavy Liquidation Depresses Corn Further.

Selling pressure in wheat was unabated, and an absence of outside support showed that speculative investors are inclined to wait till the September liquidation subsides. However, September was less weak than December yesterday. Firmness was displayed at the opening, and enthusiastic traders who see merit in wheat were somewhat jubilant over reports of more gold coming this way from across the water. There was a chance that Chicago might get some of it, and that the much needed thing, easier money, would relieve the hesitancy of those who think they could hold wheat to advantage. But wheat had to contend with a corn market so weak there seemed to be no bottom to it, while weakness reigned also in the other pits. The money rate at New York advanced to 15 per cent, and dropped back to 8 per cent quickly, but that did not look like easier money. The financial temper on the floor was such that a little local bank failure was enough to create uneasiness. The disclosures in Diamond Match were worked hard by the bears. The cables were more disappointing than anything else. Liverpool came in ¼d lower for futures, and Berlin was very weak at 2½ marks decline. Dornbush, issue of Aug. 14, had nothing to say of any damage in Russia, but on the contrary stated that Russian wheat and rye fields looked fair. When a decline in the market began it rallied with difficulty at times, till December touched 59c, closing at 59¼@59⅜c, a net loss of ½c. Gifford was one of the leaders in the heavy selling, and New York sold here largely. One of the temporary rallies was on a correction in Bradstreet's figures on the world's available supply, making the same show a decrease last week of 181,000 bu instead of an increase of 319,000 bu. There was considerable changing over from September to December at 3½@3⅝c difference, but it narrowed once to 3⅜c. The late cables were as devoid of encouragement to holders as the early cables. Northwestern receipts, however, were 486 cars, against 700 cars for the same day last year, and Minneapolis was authority for the statement that 90 per cent of the Duluth wheat was old wheat which the elevator people were forced to ship in order to obtain money. Local receipts were 158 cars, and only 8 graded contract. Total exports were heavy at 367,000 bu, of which 147,000 bu was in flour.

Liberal Exports of Wheat and Flour.

New York reported 28 loads taken for export and 17 loads at out ports. Cash sales here were 40,000 bu, but the demand was rather slack, with bids generally out of line. No. 2 spring was generally held ½@¾c over September. Sample lots ruled ¼@½c lower, and included: Winter, no grade, at 40@50c, and very choice at 57c; No. 4 red at 48@52½c; No. 3 red at 55@56c local and 54c billed through; No. 3 hard at 53@53¾c; No. 2 hard at 56@56¼c; No. 2 red at 58c local and 57c billed through. Spring No. 4 at 49½@50c; Billed through: No. 4 at 50@51c; No. 3 at 52½@53c, and No. 2 at 56c.



Sept. wheat range.

September corn made another record and closed under 21c. There was heavy trading and quick action in the market. The transactions probably amounted to 10,000,000 bu for the day, and the market was livelier than for several weeks. There was a general dumping by longs on favorable crop reports, and some covering by shorts. Much of the trading was in the May future. The only hope of the bullish element had been the prospects of frost for the night before. This had failed to materialize, as far as damage was concerned, and excellent weather had followed. The Cincinnati Price Current reported the bulk of the crop secure, and no change in the situation, with the yield predictions fully maintained. More lake and rail rate-cutting was reported, and receipts were fully up to expectations. Liverpool was ¼d lower, and cargoes off coast were quiet but steady. There was no special demand at the lowest figures. The Stoner crowd sold 250,000 bu May at 25⅝c down to 25⅜c. Cudahy disposed of an equal amount at the same price. Phillips sold a big line of long stuff, possibly 1,000,000 bu. Pool-Sherman sold 250,000 bu, presumably for St. Louis. Baldwin-Farnum and Bartlett-Frazier bought 500,000 bu on the decline. Milmine, Logan, Jackson Bros., Brosseau, Barrett, Carrington-Hannah, Schwartz-Dupee, Mitchell, Norton-Worthington, and Rumsey-Leightner sold freely. Pacaud-Freeman and Updike bought on the break. Counselman bought September all day. September opened at 21c, but at once declined under the vigorous pounding to 20⅝c, the lowest price on record. There was a reaction at the close to 20⅝c. December sold from 22½c to 22¼c at the close. May closed at 25⅜c.

Good Shipping Demand for Corn.

There was a big demand by shippers for export. The cash grain handled was close to 1,000,000 bu. This was said to be for the purpose of filling contracts of those having a large amount of ocean tonnage engaged. Exports were 296,000 bu, mostly from Boston and New York. Charters were made for 1,000,000 bu at the rate of 1¼c. The local receipts were 188,000 bu and shipments 221,000 bu. Primary receipts were 366,000 bu; shipments, 346,000 bu. Carlots received were 452, with 705 predicted for today. Withdrawals from store were 137,000 bu. Samples were ½c lower.

The depression in corn was reflected in the oats market, there being considerable selling on stop-loss orders. Bartlett-Frazier and Baldwin-Farnum were the heaviest sellers. September was weak on liberal offerings and closed ¼c lower. September sold at 15⅝c at the opening, advanced to 16c, and closed at 15⅝c. May opened at 19⅛c and closed at 18⅞c. Cash oats were within ½c of similar grades of corn. The difference was narrower in St. Louis, and in Philadelphia No. 2 white oats and corn sold at the same price. Charters were made for 100,000 bu. Receipts were 276,000 bu, and shipments 231,000 bu. Exports were 68,000 bu. Samples were steady at ¼c lower.

Fair Charters in Oats.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grains included: Corn—No. 4 sold at 18¾@19c, No. 3 at 20½@21c, No. 3 yellow at 20¾@20⅞c, No. 2 at 21c, No. 2 yellow at 21c, No. 2 white at 21@21⅛c. Billed through: No. 3 at 19¼@20c, No. 3 yellow at 19¾@20c, No. 2 at 19¾@20⅛c, No. 2 yellow at 20@20⅛c. Oats—No grade at 8@12½c, No. 3 at 13@15½c, No. 3 white at 15@19½c, No. 2 at 16¾@17½c, No. 2 white at 19@20½c. Billed through: No grade at 11@12c, No. 3 at 12@17c, No. 3 white at 14@18½c, No. 2 white at 19¼@19½c.

Liquidation in September pork was less free, but the price got down to $5.32½. However, the feeling was steadier. Receipts of hogs were fair and prices for the same lower. More outside buying orders were noted, but the weakness of grain markets was not encouraging to that side. Ribs, however, were in good demand. Much of the business was in changing over contracts. A better activity developed in cash product.

Flaxseed was steady and quiet at Wednesday's prices. Vessel room for 85,000 bu was reported engaged. Few of the 116 cars inspected in were offered. The output was 78,340 bu by lake and rail. The receipts were 67,280 bu. Trade was fair in a speculative way. September delivery sold at 66c and December at 70c. Cash seed sold at 66c. Changes were made from September to December at 4c difference.

Rye was weak on light demand and in sympathy with corn and wheat. Values exhibited ½c decline. Car lots were taken mainly by carriers. The postings showed all new rye coming in. There were 21 cars. Cash and September sold at 31¼c. No. 3 sold for 29⅜c. Car lots f. o. b. 31⅜c, December 34⅜c.

Bran was dull and demand light. One car sold at $5.25 and one at $5.50.

Barley showed little change. Demand was light and the tone of the market easy. Arrivals were 26 cars. Maltsters are disposed to wait for an easier financial situation. Sales of new barley were made over a range of 19@22c, and old common to choice sold at 24@34c.

Timothy closed firmer on light receipts. The advance for August delivery amounted to 10c, owing to a demand to cover some short sales. September remained at $2.50. Fair to good country lots sold at $2.40@2.47½. Some cars sold at $2.70. Clover was easy, with a little more seed coming, though the lots as yet are small. Common to high grades country seed sold at $4.00@6.25. October delivery sold at $6.10@6.15. November sold at $6.25.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Notwithstanding that Duluth alone has shipped 24,620,133 bu wheat in three weeks, against 9,464,100 bu for the same period last year, stocks at the four Atlantic ports and Buffalo have increased only 4,289,000 bu within that time, showing the large speculative, home, and foreign demand. The exports in wheat and flour for the last week from both coasts were 2,991,000 bu, while the total shipments from all other exporting countries—India Argentina, Russia, and the Danubian ports—were 2,520,000 bu, and this is a repetition of the facts so far for three months, showing that America commands the situation.

At the present difference between cash and May corn carrying the cash stuff would yield a profit of 28 per cent for the eight months, and still country dealers are unable to do so because the funds are not at hand.

Some of the grain dealers expressed a willingness to sign gold notes to outside banks for 60 days for such sums as may be needed in the transaction of their grain business, feeling that there can be no risk of a gold premium within that time, or, far beyond the 60 days.

The Price Current said: "There is no occasion for important change in crop calculations. Moisture is delaying the ripening of a portion of the corn, but the bulk of the crop is now or soon will be secure from frost. The indications of yield are fully maintained. The wheat situation is unchanged. Fair amounts are offering at interior points. The week's packing is 240,000 hogs, against 175,000 last year."

Lake freights were active and stronger, 1¾c being paid for 1,000,000 bu corn to Buffalo and 1c for oats to Port Huron. Ocean rates continued strong with a good demand.

The receipts of wheat at primary markets since July 1 are about 78 larger than for the corresponding time in 1895. The increase in winter wheat is only about 9.9 per cent.

Flour was weak and quotations were 10c lower, with a moderate demand both on local and foreign account.

A New York exporter stated that 1,000,000 bu of flaxseed had been contracted for to go to France, but local dealers were skeptical of so large an amount.

Puts on December wheat sold at 58¾@59c and calls at 59¾@60c. On the curb wheat was quoted at 59¼@59⅜c for December.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 705 cars; oats, 305 cars; hogs, 19,000.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Ag.29 1895.
WHEAT.				
August	55¾	55¾@ 56	55¾	61
September	56	55⅝@ 56¼	55⅞	61⅜
December	59⅜	59 @ 60⅛	59¼	63⅞
CORN.				
August	21	20⅝@ 21	20⅝	36⅞
September	21	20⅝@ 21	20⅝	36¼
May	25⅜	25 @ 25⅜	25⅜	31
OATS.				
September	16	15⅝@ 16	15⅝	19¼
May	19	18⅞@ 19⅛	18⅞	22¼
MESS PORK.				
September	5.42½	5.32½@5.50	5.50	9.00
January	6.77½	6.70 @6.82½	6.77½	9.72½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	3.32½	3.27½@3.32½	3.30	5.80
January	3.72½	3.67½@3.72½	3.70	5.90
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	3.15	3.15 @3.20	3.20	5.55
January	3.42½	3.40 @3.42½	3.42½	5.07½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	9	50	34	93
Spring wheat	4	56	5	65
Corn	312	109	31	452
Oats	49	236	27	312
Rye	7	5	..	12
Barley	..	18	8	26
Totals	381	474	105	960

Inspected out—114,530 bu wheat and 137,298 bu corn.

MARKETS IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Large Receipts and Quiet Demand Make a Dull Market for Everything.

The arrivals of fruit from across the lake were several hours behind time yesterday. When the big boats arrived they found the market crowded with peaches, plums, apples, and melons, and a general dullness in all lines. There was no change in prices from the day before except in pears, which were called for more frequently at $1.00 per bu. Grapes arrived in quantities, but will not be on the boom until the New York crop begins to arrive some time next week. Lemons were cheaper at $4.00@6.00 per box. In vegetables same new asparagus arrived in good shape and sold at $1.00@1.25 per box. New green peas were also on the market. A good quality of frog legs sold at 15c per doz for the small ones.

The Orange Judd Farmer has investigated the apple crop in the United States and Canada. The reports show the crop to be somewhat larger than last year. The heavy crop is in winter apples, where last year it was mostly of the earlier varieties. Michigan never had a larger crop. The same holds in Ontario. In Indiana and Illinois the prospect is good in the northern counties. New York is full of fruit. Ohio has the largest crop in years. The following table shows 75 per cent of an average crop:

AUGUST CONDITION OF APPLES.

	Per ct.		Per ct.
New England	98	Illinois	70
New York	95	Wisconsin	90
Pennsylvania	90	Minnesota	95
Texas	75	Iowa	85
Arkansas	65	Missouri	70
Tennessee	65	Kansas	75
West Virginia	65	Nebraska	80
Kentucky	65	California	70
Ohio	75	Oregon	50
Michigan	100	Washington	75
Indiana	70		

The following quotations are wholesale prices, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 16½c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 11@13c; thirds, 9c; dairies, 11@14c.

Berries—Blueberries, $1.00@1.25 per 16-qt case, whortleberries, 50c@$1.00 per 16-qt case.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 7@7½c; twins, 6@6½c; cheddars, 6@7½c; Swiss, 9½@10c; limburger, 6@7c; brick, 6@6½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 11@12c; Southern, loss off, 10@10½c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 75c@$1.15 per brl; bananas, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; lemons, $4.50@7.00 per box; oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; plums, 50@75c per 16-qt case; peaches, 7@20c per 1-5 bu basket; grapes, 9@18c per 8-lb basket; pears, 50c@$1.00 per bu.

Hay—Receipts, 849 tons; shipments, 92 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $9.00@9.50; No. 1 at 8.00@8.50; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $5.00@7.00; choice prairie, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 at $6.00@6.50; No. 2 at $5.00@5.50; No. 3 at $4.00@5.00; No. 4 at $3.00@4.00.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 4¾c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 1 country tallow, 2¼c; No. 2 do, 2c.

Melons—Osage, 15@30c per crate; gems, 15@25c per crate; watermelons, $1.50@3.00 per doz.

Potatoes—New: Rose, 28c per bu; Early Ohios, 22@26c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; spring ducks, 9@9½c; chickens, dry picked, 8½c; spring chickens, 8½@9c. Iced poultry—Turkeys, 8@10c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; spring ducks, 10@11c.

Vegetables—Celery, 30@65c per box; cucumbers, 25c per bu; cauliflower, 50c@$1.00 per case; egg plant, 50@75c per brl; green corn, 20@25c per sack; lima beans, 12@15c per qt; onions, 25@30c per 1½-bu sack; rutabagas, 20c per bu; string beans, $1.00 per sack; tomatoes, 25@35c per bu; watercress, 5c per doz bunches.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 10,200 bu; exports, 104,267 bu. Spot weaker. No. 1 hard, 68¼c. Options opened steady, but declined during the day under foreign selling, lower cables, tight money, and disappointing seaboard clearances, closing a little steadier on export purchases at ½@⅝c net decline; No. 2 red, August, closed at 63⅛c; September, 63¼@63 11-16c, closed at 63⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 60,500 bu; exports, 135,575 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 26¼c. Options declined all day under renewed liquidation and favorable crop news, closing ¼@½c net lower; August closed at 26¼c; September, 26¼@26 9-16c, closed at 26¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 120,000 bu; exports, 50,573 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 20½c. Options quiet and easy, closing unchanged to ⅛c net lower. August closed at 20½c; September, 20⅝@20¼c, closed at 20⅛c.

Hay steady. Hops quiet.

Hides steady. Leather steady; acid, 20@23c. Wool quiet.

Beef steady. Cut meats—Firm; pickled shoulders, 3½c. Lard—Easy; Western steamed, $3.72½; refined steady. Pork dull and easy. Tallow steady.

Cotton-seed Oil—Steady; prime crude, 19@20c.

Petroleum—Firmer; United closed at $1.06¼ bid. Resin steady. Turpentine quiet.

Rice firm. Molasses steady.

Pig-iron—Dull; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.50. Copper—Easy; brokers', $10.75; exchange, $10.50@11.00. Lead—Firm; brokers', $2.50; exchange, $2.65@2.70. Tin—Quiet; straits, $13.30@13.35; plates dull. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $3.65@3.75.

Coffee—Options opened steady; 10@15 points lower. European markets did not respond as much as was expected to the firmness in the local market yesterday, causing the downward turn at the opening. Trading was chiefly for local account all day; closed barely steady at 5@30 points decline. August, 10.10@10.25c; September, 9.85c. Spot coffee—No. 7, 10⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15@16¼c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; refined steady.

Butter—Extra creamery is not plenty and holders firm at 16½c, but the general demand is very moderate. Creamery, Western extras, 16½c; seconds to firsts, 12½@15½c. Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@12½c; Western factory, June extras, 11@11¼c; current makes, seconds to firsts, 9@10¼c; thirds, 7¼@8½c.

Cheese—Large, full cream moving slowly and late figures barely sustained. Small size quiet and easier. Part skim steady. State, full cream, large, colored fancy, 8c; do large, white fancy, 7¾@8c.

Eggs—Trade continues fair, but the local demand is confined principally to stock free from heat, and buyers do not object to paying 15c for quality that suits them, but for average best grades it is difficult to exceed 14@14½c. Western fancy, entirely free from heat, 15c; Western, best obtainable in quantity, 14@14½c; and fair to good, per case, $2.00@2.50.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 4 to 6 points lower, followed by an advance of 6 to 11 points. Later this improvement was lost, but at 2:30 p. m. prices showed a net decline of 16 points for September and 6 to 8 points on the other months, closing at 2 to 7 points below yesterday's final figures. Trading was active, with considerable irregularity in prices, with the trend towards lower prices. The weakness was most marked on the near positions, the more distant months standing comparatively steady. Liverpool reported futures steady at a decline of from 6-64, which was increased before the hour of opening 2-64 additional. Of this decline 2-64 was regained during the first half hour of our session, and about as speedily lost before their closing, at which time a rally of one full point took place, the closing being 5½-64 under last night; market opened with a moderate demand and easier prices, and closed with sales of 8,000 bales (of which 6,600 were American) at a decline of 1-16 from yesterday's quotations.

Manchester—Yarns, steady; cloths, quiet and unchanged. Receipts at the port today were 9,026 bales; this day last week, 5,790 bales; and this day last year, 700 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at unchanged prices. Middling uplands, 8 3-16, and do gulf, 8 7-16. Sales nil bales for export, 850 bales for consumption, and nil bales on contract.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
August	2,000	7.80	7.63	7.72@7.74
September	10,300	7.69	7.51	7.60@7.61
October	32,400	7.77	7.60	7.70@7.71
November	10,700	7.71	7.55	7.64@7.65
December	75,400	7.77	7.61	7.70@7.71
January	93,800	7.82	7.64	7.74@7.75
February	900	7.80	7.78	7.78@7.79
March	6,000	7.87	7.75	7.83@7.84
April	1,200	7.95	7.89	7.87@7.89
May	7,900	7.95	7.80	7.91@7.92

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Grain—Wheat—Dull and lower; spot and month, 61½@61⅝c; September, 61⅝@62c; steamer No. 2 red, 56⅛@56⅜c; receipts, 35,424 bu; exports, 63,254 bu; Southern wheat, 60@63c. Corn—Dull and lower; spot, month, and September, 25⅞@25⅞c; steamer mixed, 22¼@22⅜c; receipts, 103,303 bu; exports, 17,143 bu; Southern white, 26¼@27¼c; yellow, 26½@27¼c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 25@26c; No. 2 mixed, 23@23½c; receipts, 19,008 bu; exports, none. Rye—Firmer; No. 2, near-by, 35½@36c; Western, 36@38c; receipts, 6,619 bu; exports none. Hay—Quiet and steady. Grain freights firm; demand active. Butter firm; unchanged. Eggs—Firm; fresh, 14c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.—The wheat market is without new features today and prices continue to sag moderately. On the whole, the market was steady. There was a disposition toward the close to sell lower, but buying for a turn and against over sales checked the weakness threatening and brought prices to a standstill on moderate recovery. September wheat opened at 53c and closed at 52⅝@52¾c, against 52⅝c yesterday. There was a small trade in September. December was fairly active, opening higher at 56⅝c. There was a break of a cent to 55⅝@55½c and the close was 55¾c. Flour unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Grain—Wheat active, higher tendency; No. 2 hard, 52c; No. 3, 48¼@50c; No. 2 red, nominally 58c; No. 3, 54c; No. 2 spring, nominally 48½c; No. 3, nominally 45@48c. Corn, ½c lower; light demand; No. 2 mixed, 19¼@20c; No. 2 white, 19¾@20c. Oats active, unchanged. Rye, No. 2, nominally 28c. Hay firm; timothy, choice, $7.50@8.00; prairie, choice, $4.50@5.00. Butter strong; good demand; creamery, 13@14c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs, demand fair, prices unchanged, 9c.

Receipts—Wheat, 39,600 bu; corn, 34,400 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 67,800 bu; corn and oats, none.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 60⅝c; track, 60½@60⅝c; No. 2 hard, 51¼c; August, 61⅛c; September, 59c bid; December, 61⅞c asked. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 18½c; August, 18⅛c, nominal; September, 18⅝c; December, 20⅛@20⅜c bid. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 16½c bid; August, 17c, nominal; September, 17⅛c; May, 19¼c bid. Rye, 29c. Flaxseed, 63@63½c. Pork steady; standard mess, jobbing, $6.00@6.25. Lard lower; prime steam, $3.17½; choice, $3.25. Lead, $2.12½. Spelter, $3.40 asked.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—Close—Wheat ⅝c lower, cash No. 1 hard, 58⅞@58¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅞@57⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅞; No. 3 spring, 52⅞@53⅜c; rejected, 46⅞@52⅞c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 59⅛c asked; No. 1 Northern, 57⅜c; September, No. 1 Northern, 56⅞c bid; October, No. 1 Northern, 57c; December, No. 1 Northern, 58⅞c asked. Flaxseed, 66c. Receipts—Wheat, 288,398 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 326,619 bu. Car inspection, 325. Last year, 253.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 27.—Corn weak, lower; No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 19½c. Oats active, lower; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 3 white, 17½c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 46,500 bu; oats, 87,650 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 12,600 bu. Shipments—Corn, 2,950 bu; oats, 35,800 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,115 brls; wheat, 7,200 bu.

BUFFALO N. Y., Aug. 27.—Spring wheat—Fair demand; No. 1 hard, spot, 62⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅛c. Winter wheat—Good demand; No. 2 red, 63⅞c in store. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 28⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 28c; No. 2 corn, 27c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white, in store, 23⅛c; No. 4 white, 16½@17¾c; No. 2 mixed, 18c. Rye—No. 2 old, in store, 35½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.35; good, $1.40. Spirits—Steady; 21¼@22c. Tar—Steady; $1.05. Turpentine—Quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, stocks exhausted; No. 2 red spring, 5s 1½d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d. Futures opened quiet but steady and unchanged; closed steady with November ¼d lower and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed. August, 5s ¾d; September, 5s ¾d; October, 5s 1¼d; November, 5s 1½d; December, 5s 1¾d. Corn—Spot dull; American mixed, new, 2s 9¼d. Futures opened quiet with near and distant positions ¼d lower to ¼d higher and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business heaviest on the middle positions; August, 2s 9¼d; September, 2s 8¾d; October, 2s 8¾d; November, 2s 8¾d; December, 2s 9¼d. Flour—Firm, demand fair, freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Provisions—Bacon easy, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 30s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 29s 6d; long clear, light, 35@38 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 45@50 lbs, 23s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 30s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 24s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 42s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, 16s 9d. Beef, extra India mess, 46s 3d; prime mess, 36s 3d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard dull; prime Western, 19s; refined, in pails, 20s 6d. Cheese steady, demand poor; finest American white, 39s 6d; finest American colored, 40s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 80s; good, 60s. Turpentine spirits, 19s. Resin, common, 4s 9d. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 3d. Linseed oil, 17s. Petroleum, refined, 6⅛d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3¼d; hindquarter, 5¾d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7 2s 6d. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £1 15s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 24	19,494	569	44,974	15,943
Tuesday, Aug. 25	4,682	613	11,583	13,667
Wednesday, Aug. 26	15,617	300	26,356	14,301
Thursday, Aug. 27	14,000	300	28,000	13,000
Totals	53,847	1,872	110,913	56,911
Same period last w'k	53,011	1,738	95,577	63,179
Same period 1895	47,783	2,008	76,745	55,493
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 24	3,769	9	11,677	.....
Tuesday, Aug. 25	1,895	8	2,499	543
Wednesday, Aug. 26	3,991	31	5,658	152
Thursday, Aug. 27	4,000	....	7,500	2,000
Totals	13,655	48	27,334	2,695
Same period last w'k	13,560	247	25,111	7,499
Same period 1895	12,464	23	24,246	6,513

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep.

Cattle—Desirable native steers sold actively and generally 5@10c higher, with a load of 266-lb shorthorn steers at $5. Steers sold at $3.25@5.00, bulk $4.35@4.75; Western rangers sold at $2.60@3.80 for steers, and $2.25@3.40 for cows and heifers; Texas steers sold at $2.40@3.20; native cows and heifers, $1.25@4.00.

Hogs—The market ruled weak and 5@10c lower than Wednesday's average. Trade opened slow, became active, but the finish was weak. Heavy, $2.55@3.25, bulk $2.75@2.95; mixed, $2.90@3.40, bulk $3.15@3.30; light, $3.20@3.60, bulk $3.35@3.45; pigs, $2.00@3.60.

Sheep—The demand was good and prices ruled 5@10c higher. Westerns sold at $2.25@3.50, bulk $3.25@3.40; natives, $2.25@3.60. Lambs ruled steady, with sales at $3.00@5.60, bulk $5.00@5.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,200; shipments, 5,100; best grades steady to 5c higher; others steady; Texas steers, $1.75@2.90; Texas cows, $1.50@2.25; beef steers, $3.15@4.50; native cows, $1.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.65@2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; shipments, 1,800; best grades about steady; others weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.25; heavies, $2.05@3.10; packers, $2.90@3.15; mixed, $3.00@3.25; lights, $2.85@3.30; Yorkers, $3.25@3.30; pigs, $3.10@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 700; market unchanged; lambs, $2.85@4.55; muttons, $2.00@3.50.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600. Market active; higher. Native beef steers, $3.40@4.25; Western steers, $2.80@3.60; Texas steers, $2.00@2.85; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00; canners, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, 10c higher, $2.70@3.50; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.60@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,800. Market steady on light, 5@10c lower on heavy. Heavy, $2.60@2.80; mixed, $2.70@2.80; light, $2.85@3.15; bulk of sales, $2.70@2.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500. Market strong. Fair to choice natives, $2.75@3.25; do Westerns, $2.60@3.00; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $3.50@5.50.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 555; no trading; cables quote American steers at 10@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¼@8¼c; no exports today. Calves—Receipts, 787; active and firm; veals, $4.00@7.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.25@3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,155; very dull and lower, owing to excessive supplies; sheep, $2.50@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,890; dull for heavy hogs, but firm for others; quoted at $3.75@4.30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady to strong; native shippers, $3.50@4.50; dressed beef and butcher grades, $3.00@4.20; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.60; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.40; Texas and Indian steers, $2.25@3.30; cows, $1.75@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market strong; light, $3.20@3.40; mixed, $2.90@3.25; heavy, $3.00@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; native muttons, $2.75@3.50; lambs, $3.50@5.00.

BAKER & SMITH COMPANY CLOSED.

Collapse Said to Be Due to the General Sluggishness of the Financial Situation.

The doors of the Baker & Smith company, No. 193-195 Van Buren street, were closed shortly before 5 o'clock last evening by the Sheriff. The company has dealt extensively in steam, water heating, and ventilating apparatus.

The service of an execution for $33,725 on the concern by Deputy Sheriff Charles McNally took place simultaneously with the filing of a confession of judgment in the Circuit court, the Baker & Smith company appearing as defendants. Welcome G. Hitchcock is the plaintiff to the action, which is based on a note dated Aug. 17.

The Baker & Smith company, of which P. S. Hudson was Vice-President and general manager and O. C. Turner Secretary and Treasurer, has been in business at its present location for more than three years. It has had an extensive trade and was regarded as perfectly solvent. The collapse of yesterday is said to be due to the general sluggishness of the financial situation.

IOWA REPORTS FROST IN AUGUST.

Garden Stuff Near Jefferson Is Reported Slightly Damaged.

Jefferson, Ia., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—There was very positive evidences of frost this morning, but so far as known no damage was done except to garden stuff.

BROKERS SETTLE DEALS.

ADVICE OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IS FOLLOWED.

Moores Agree to Settlements at 200 for Diamond Match and 80 for Biscuit—Unpaid Medinah Temple Bond Coupons to Be Funded Into a Floating Indebtedness—Gold in Import Transit Is Figured at Ten Million Dollars.

A great many settlements were made yesterday by brokers interested in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit deals and by those having North and West Side stocks. The feeling was decidedly better, and there were general expressions of opinion that the money market is a little easier. The grain men are not complaining so much as they were a while ago, and now that sterling exchange has declined are making less demur to signing gold notes for short periods. The Yerkes' settlement which has been generally accepted was a topic of discussion, but the situation in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stocks attracted most interest. Early in the day the Moore brothers sent to all brokers having stock sold to them a notice to the effect that no settlements were to be made without conference with them. All sorts of constructions were put on this. Some of the brokers thought it was an intimation that the pool members were showing signs of doing the proper thing. Others thought it meant that short sales of stock had been traced by some means to the parties making them, while still others thought it had no particular significance aside from a formal notice which would under certain contingencies give the Moores a hold on such brokers as disregarded it. The meeting of the brokers long of stocks to the Moores in the afternoon at which the Moores were present was doubtless a sequel to the issue of the notice. At this meeting an agreement was reached as to settlements of account trades. The figure for Match is 200, and for Biscuit 80. It was claimed by the people at this meeting that the outlook for a satisfactory settlement by the pool members is excellent.

Long Time Notes for Interest Coupons.

About twenty bondholders of the Medinah Temple company met in the eleventh story hall of the building yesterday afternoon to devise plans for disposing of the unpaid coupons. The bonds to the extent of $380,000 were issued March, 1894, and the only interest payment has been of the first coupons. Default has been made on four coupons and there are no funds at hand to provide for the payment of the coupon due Sept. 1, this year. At yesterday's meeting bonds to the extent of about $295,000, or over a majority, were represented. A large part of the issue went to contractors on the building, but the principal holders of the bonds at the present time are directors of the Medinah Temple company. The income of the building for six months ending Sept. 1 will be about $36,000, and the estimated income for the next half year is the same. This makes no allowance for income to be derived from the rental of halls or for filling vacant space representing $500 a month. The estimated expenses for six months aside from taxes and interest are $22,740. A report was read showing that if the company had the interest coupons up to March 1, 1897, out of the way it could pay its floating indebtedness and running expenses. The interest coupons unpaid and those of Sept. 1 and March 1 will amount, with the floating indebtedness incurred in borrowing money to pay taxes and on electric light and sundry accounts, to $60,974. George M. Moulton, as one of the directors and largest bondholders, stated that the directors held a majority of the bonds and intimated that they would discountenance any proposition to foreclose and so change the ownership of the building. He stated that in his opinion the stock had absolutely no value from a dividend standpoint. The building is not in position to pay its fixed charges, but he expressed the opinion that its income would increase. His proposition was that the company take the coupons up to March 1, 1897, and fund them into promissory notes running for three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen years respectively, these to be given to the bondholders surrendering the coupons. The theory was that the company will be able with increased earnings to accumulate a little surplus with which at the option of the company these promissory notes may be taken up. This proposition is to be embodied in a circular to bondholders and will go into effect if ratified by 95 per cent of the holders.

Sterling Exchange Market Easy.

Sterling exchange was again a shade easier, with gold in transit from Europe figured at $10,000,000. The First National was the only Chicago engagement reported, but negotiations were continued for the $500,000 lot for a local merchant. The rates quoted were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	.484	485½
Actual	.483	484
Documentary	.481	482

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,102,903 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.94 per cent, is now 58.64 per cent.

New York exchange was quoted at $1.20 discount. Stock Exchange money rates were quoted in New York early as high as 15 per cent, but later were given as 8 per cent asked and 6 per cent bid.

The Clearing-House committee of the Stock Exchange held a meeting yesterday morning and passed a resolution authorizing the withdrawal of margins held in the clearing-house where the parties thereto could prove that all contracts with members of the Exchange had been settled. In such cases margins may be withdrawn after Sept. 1.

It is claimed that the fee of $100 paid by corporations whose securities are listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange may be made a basis of injunction proceedings against the Chicago Mining and Mineral Board to prevent it listing and trading in the stocks of local corporations while the regular exchange remains closed.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 27.	Aug. 20.
New York	$67,620,183	$78,709,638
Chicago	11,033,000	11,193,327
Boston	9,411,099	12,010,174
Philadelphia	8,614,634	8,836,674
St. Louis	3,033,156	3,506,978
Baltimore	1,535,177	1,711,756
New Orleans	1,149,443	1,244,491

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, $1.20 discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Money Jumps to 15 Per Cent, with Few Loans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Dealings in stocks were again on a slender scale today in spite of various favorable developments, increased gold import orders bringing the total amount engaged and afloat to about $10,000,000. The prevailing financial stringency doubtless is as much responsible as any other present condition for the speculative apathy as tenders are discouraging anything like extensive operations as far as practicable, as commission houses are insisting as a rule upon cash transactions. Calling of loans was partly responsible for an advance in call money rates to an extreme 15 per cent. At the top figure very little business was done, however, and offerings at 6 per cent on a large scale by an influential banking house and a prominent money broker caused a recession to the last mentioned rate. A fairly considerable amount of money had previously been loaned at 8@10 per cent. The movement of stock prices was irregular, with Sugar, St. Paul, and Western Union the only instances of even comparative activity. Aside from the domestic market considerations marked interest was attracted to the foreign political situation. The gold imports coincident with a further drop in exchange rates to the lowest points yet reached and attending more cheerful sentiment regarding the financial and commercial outlook were only moderately reflected in prices, as no realization in time money figures or in the market for discounts has yet taken place. The news of an impending advance of 25c per ton in anthracite coal prices caused some improvement in the shares of that group. The Gould stocks were conspicuous for the greatest irregularity.

The stock market left off firm.

Railway mortgages displayed some irregularity in prices, without important variations, however, except in some of the inactive issues, notably Georgia Pacific firsts, which declined 9 per cent. The sales were $396,000.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Ag.27.	Closing— Ag.26.
Amer. Sugar	14,700	104⅝	104	104⅝	104
Do pfd	300	96¼	96	96	....
Amer. Tobacco	4,900	57½	56⅛	56⅝	56½
Amer. Cot. Oil	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	....
Do pfd	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
A. Tel. & C. Co.	100	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	....
Amer. Express	5	105½	105½	105½	....
Atchison	900	10⅛	10	10	10
Do pfd	300	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝
Amer. Spirits Co.	700	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Do pfd	13	15⅛	15½	15½	....
Balto. & Ohio	900	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
B. R. T.	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	....
C., B. & Q.	6,100	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
C. & N. W.	1,800	94	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
C., M. & St. P.	19,000	64	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
C., R. I. & P.	800	53	52⅝	53	52⅞
Can. So.	25	42	42	42	....
C. R. R. of N. J.	200	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	....
Con. Gas, N. Y.	100	138	138	138	....
Chicago Gas	3,900	52	50¼	51⅛	51⅛
Del. & Hud.	200	116⅞	116	116	116⅞
Genl. Electric	500	23⅜	22⅞	23	23
Ill. Steel	800	37	34	34	35
Iron Silver	1,000	30	30	30	....
Lake Shore	200	140	139	139	139½
Louis. & Nash.	2,400	38¼	37⅝	38	37⅞
L. E. & W.	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅞
Do pfd	400	60	59	60	61
L., N. A. & C.	15	2	2	2	1⅞
Do pfd	300	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	4
Laclede Gas	100	18	18	18	18⅛
M., K. & T. pfd.	900	20¼	19⅝	20¼	20⅛
Manhattan	3,500	77½	76	76⅞	76
Mo. Pac.	500	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15¼
Minn. Iron	450	44⅞	44	44	45
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	50	60	60	60	.....
Nor. Pac.	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Do pfd	200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
N. Y. Cent.	200	91	91	91	90⅞
N. Y. S. & W.	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Nat. Lead	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	80
Phil. & Read.	2,700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅛
Pac. Mail	800	18	17	17⅝	17⅞
P., C., C. & St. L.	200	12	12	12	12
Southern Ry.	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
Do pfd	700	18½	18⅛	18⅝	18¼
So. Pac.	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	....
S. L. & S. W. pfd	100	7½	7½	7½	....
Texas Pac.	200	5	5	5	5⅛
Tenn. Coal	400	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
Union Pacific	700	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
U. S. Rubber pfd.	6	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	70
U. S. Cordage	100	3½	3½	3½	....
U. S. Leather	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Do pfd	4,100	44	43	43	42½
W. & L. E.	1,700	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5⅛
Do pfd	10	23	23	23	....
Wabash pfd	400	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
West. Union	8,700	75⅝	74	74⅝	75

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	United States	30
American	105	Fargo	80

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	112½	U. S. 4s, reg.	104⅜
U. S. new 4s, coup.	112½	U. S. 4s, coup.	106
U. S. 5s, reg.	108½	U. S. 2s, reg, bid.	91½
U. S. 5s, coup.	108½		

NEW YORK BOND SALES. 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

8000	Ann Arbor 1st 4s ... 63@63½
20000	Atch Gen 4s .. 71⅝
34000	do adj 4s .. 29@29⅝
17000	B W & W Co 5s ... 91
3000	B W & 7th-Av 1st con 5s ... 111⅜
7000	Bklyn U Gas 5s ... 100@100½
3000	CanSo 1st gtd. 105½
12000	C N J g m 5s ... 111⅛@111⅝
1000	C B & Q Den div 4s ... 87½
5000	do Neb Ex 4s. 83½
500	C StP&M 1st. 120
1000	C P Ex 5s ... 98
2000	C & O con 5s. 101
7000	C B & Q cons 7s ... 111
4000	C & N P 1st tr co ctfs ... 37
6000	C R I & P Ex 5s ... 97
5000	C R I & P deb 5s ... 90
1000	C St P M & O cons ... 117
6000	C H V & T g m 6s ... 80
3000	Col & 9th-Av 1st ... 111
11000	C & O 4½s ... 65
5000	Edison Elec N Y con 5s ... 99
2000	Ill Cent 4s 1952 ... 98
17000	L S & M S 1st reg ... 108⅛@108½
1000	Lehi & W B con asstd ... 102¼
9000	L & N un gold 4s ... 69
2000	L N A & C cons ... 75
13000	do 5s ... 41⅛@42
5000	L E & W 1st ... 113@114
2000	M L S & W Ex 5s ... 105
1000	M & St P Term 5s ... 105
1000	M K & E 1st. 81
19000	M K & T 1st 4s ... 77@77⅝
1000	M K & T 2d. 48
10000	Mex & Int 1st 74⅜
1000	Mob & O g m 4s ... 60⅛
1000	N Y N H & H 4s cons deb ctfs ... 127¼
2000	N Y L E & W con 5s ... 113⅛
5000	O S L & U N con tr co ctfs 53½
1000	Peo& East 1st 64
5000	P & R 1st inc. 23
30000	do 2d inc. 10⅛@10¼
5000	do 3d inc ... 9
3000	P I R g m 4s 70
3000	Penna Co's gtd 4½s ... 107¼
1000	St L &TH 1st 5s ... 102
8000	So Pac N M 1st ... 102
5000	So Ry 1st 5s.. 79
10000	T & N O 5s.. 93
8000	U S 4s 1925 ... 112⅞@113
1000	U S 5s coup.. 108¼
1000	U Pac 6s 1896 98
1000	U P D & G 1st 26¼
10000	Wab 1st 5s ... 100⅜@101
12000	W S gtd 4s ... 101⅛@102
10000	do reg ... 101
5000	Wis Cent 1st tr ... 26¼

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—In Boston prices moved sluggishly, Sugar and Montana alone showing much animation. Montana ran off from 74⅝ to 73, sallying at the close to 74¼. Money on call was nominally 6 per cent, upward. Banks are taking care of their customers at 6 per cent and higher. There is practically no outside paper being placed, certainly little or none with city institutions. Rates are nominally 8 per cent and upward. Clearing-house rate, 5 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	2,900	104⅛	105	103⅞	104¼
Atchison	525	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Bay State Gas	1,200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Bell Telephone	25	198	198	198	198
Boston & Maine	8	152	152	152	152
C., B. & Q.	750	58⅛	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛
Calumet & Hecla	6	309	309	309	309
Chicago Junct. Ry.	10	86½	86½	86½	86½
Erie Telephone	50	56	56	56	56
Fitchburg pfd	2	85	85	85	85
General Electric	360	23	23⅛	23	23
Mexican Central	100	7	7	7	7
Pullman	2	141	141	141	141
West End R. R.	10	64⅛	65	64⅛	65
Do pfd	10	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
Wolverine, Minn.	10	6	6	6	6
Santa Ysabel	5	9	9	9	9

BONDS.

$3000 Gas 1st 5s ... 75

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Disturbances in the East Cause Dullness in Trading.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram says: The riots in Constantinople, the events in Zanzibar, and the hardening of money rates on the gold efflux combined to depress the stock markets here today. Consols have fallen to 112½, and other markets were flat. Americans alone were better, and they merely reflected the tone in New York.

There is a pessimistic feeling as to the course of money rates. The markets have been accustomed for so long to dirt cheap money and prices have so risen on a belief in its continuance that the mere thought of a material change is enough to depress things.

The apprehensions as to a permanently dearer money market, however, are probably overdone.

Kaffirs have been flat, but the close was above the lowest.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the coin and bullion have decreased £1,103,000, although £1,218,000 were exported on balance, the details of the gold movement being as follows: £901,000 to the United States in coin and bar gold sold, £300,000 to Montevideo, £50,000 to Egypt, £20,000 to Malta, and £6,000 to the continent, while £50,000 came in from Australia and £9,000 from India. Other deposits decreased £1,171,000, and the market resources in cash materially increased. The total bank reserve decreased £1,048,000, and the proportion of cash to liabilities is slightly lower, at 58.6.

The Paris and Berlin markets were weak on the Turkish incidents.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at Chicago, New York, Boston, and Denver.

The following are yesterday's prices with sales on the Chicago Stock and Mining Board:

Stock.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Chicago & Montana	15	15	15	3,000
C. C. & C. C. Con	8¼	8¼	8¼	500
C. C. G. M. B. & L.	....	....	*8	....
Delaware Chief	47	47	47	300
Imperial pfd	....	....	*39	....
Thomson	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	600
Sunnyside Gilpin	12½	12½	12½	300
Isabella	....	....	†42	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	*50	....
Chula Vista	15	15	15	1,200
C. C. Golden Group	12¾	12¾	12¾	1,000
Capazone	....	....	*5	....
Great Fissure	11¾	11¾	11¾	1,000
Michigan	....	....	*10	....
Peerless	15½	15½	15½	1,100
Rhyolite	....	....	*10	....
San Pedro	....	....	*10¾	....
Sumpter	4¾	4¾	4¾	500
Utah Mercur	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	1,000
Christmas	....	....	*12	....

*Asked. †Bid.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 27.—The following are today's closing prices of mining stocks:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Ben Hur	4½	4¾	Jefferson	10	15
Bob Lee	750	850	Moon Anchor	..	45
Buckhorn	1¾	2	Pharmacist	..	8½
Creede&C.C.	6¾	6¾	Portland	132	134¼
F. Rawlings	5¾	8	Mount Rosa	10¾	10⅞
Gold & Globe	..	14¾	Squaw Mtn	..	1¾
Garfield Gr'e	3¾	4	Union Gold	24	24¼
Isabella	42¾	42⅞	Work	6½	6¾
Jack Pot	..	5			

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27.—The following are today's closing prices of mining stocks:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	42	44	Golden Fl'e	97	100
Argenium J.	44¼	47	Lincoln Boy	..	250
Bankers	8	9	Mollie Gib'n	43	44
Blue Jay	200	250	Sacramento	3¼	3½
Justice	2	3			

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Following are today's closing prices in mining shares:

Bulwer	30	Ontario	1,000
Chollar	175	Ophir	90
Con. Cal. and Va.	125	Plymouth, ofd	20
Deadwood	100	Quicksilver	150
Gould and Curry	50	Do pfd	1,500
Hale and Norcross	125	Sierra Nevada	40
Homestake	2,900	Standard	110
Iron Silver	30	Union Con	30
Mexican	48	Yellow Jacket	30

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Following are today's closing prices in mining shares here:

Allouez Min. Co.	25	Kearsarge	9
Atlantic	15¼	Osceola	22½
Boston & Montana	74	Quincy	104
Butte & Boston	11¼	Tamarack	67
Calumet & Hecla	300	Wolverine	5¾
Franklin	8		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	9	Exchequer	3
Alpha Con	4	Gould & Currie	52
Andes	30	Grand Prize	130
Belcher	24	Justice	4
Best & Belcher	105	Kentuck Con	5
Bodie Con	60	Occidental Con	63
Bullion	7	Ophir	96
Bulwer Con	34	Overman	12
Caledonia	10	Potosi	80
Challenge Con	35	Savage	52
Chollar	205	Scorpion	6
Confidence	80	Sierra Nevada	41
Con. Cal. & Vir	180	Union Con	34
Con. Imperial	2	Utah Con	7
Con. New York	4	Yellow Jacket	30
Crown Point	25		

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

Judge Dunne—12792—Seipp vs. Nulton et al.; dec.—159528—Same vs. Payne; dec.—145812—Strain vs. Weiss; dec. sale. Divorce—4639—Cora, from Edward S. Bailey.

Judge Brentano—3567—R. L. & B. Assn. vs. Koslicki; def., dec.—4068—E. & N. C. C. B. & L. Assn. vs. Keck; dec. sale.—172687—Loeb vs. Russell; def., dec.

Judgments.

Judge Dunne—160846—Jakob Eckhardt vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company; on finding, $140.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Emergency business only.
Judge Dunne—Emergency business only.
Judge Carter [County Court]—10 a. m.—Motions. 10:30 a. m.—Set cases.
Judge Kohlsaat—No court.

Criminal Court Call.

Judge Windes, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Baker, Branch No. 6—Nos. 6, 5142, 5151, 5157, 5161, 5170, 5179, 5189, 5207, 5211, 5215, 5218, 5222, 5226, 5454, 5389, 5171.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Members of the standing committees of the union are preparing their reports to submit to the annual meeting of the organization at Niagara Falls next month. The Large Cities committee will make an interesting report on the condition of insurance affairs at Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. It will deal largely with the affairs on the local board at Cincinnati, and will probably suggest plans for placing the board on a more satisfactory basis. The report will also touch on the tornado rates and the affairs regarding taxation which have been agitating the members of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Other interesting matters will be submitted to the meeting for consideration.

The Western Union has jurisdiction in all the territory from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains and from the Canadian border to the Ohio River so far as the companies are concerned which are included among its members. A majority of the large companies are in the union and two more will apply for admission at the annual meeting.

A. J. Smith, Secretary of the Traders' Insurance company, is President of the union.

The meeting a year ago at Niagara Falls was of especial interest and importance. The rules governing commissions agents were able to pay in large cities were so altered that instead of the 10 per cent for ordinary and 20 per cent for preferred business the amount of commissions is regulated entirely by local boards. It is not probable any change will be made in this rule at the meeting next month.

* * *

The premium receipts of fire insurance companies in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico for the first six months of this year were $889,623, as compared with $820,373 for the corresponding period in 1895. The premium receipts for Denver from Jan. 1 to July 1 were $291,307, as compared with $316,712 for the corresponding period last year. The decrease in Denver is due to the 25 per cent increase in rates in force during the first quarter of 1895, owing to an alleged inefficient fire department and water works and no electrical ordinance.

* * *

The hardware store of H. K. Buell at Jacksonville, Ill., was burned yesterday, causing a loss of $25,000. Insurance on the contents amounts to $6,500, divided as follows:

North B. and M.	$1,500	Ætna	$1,000
N. Y. Underwrit's	1,500	State of Penn	2,500

The insurance on the building is $6,251, as follows:

Manchester	$2,500	Sun Fire	$1,251
Northern	2,500		

* * *

A special dispatch in the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin from Cincinnati says that the violators of the rules are not hurrying to pay their fines, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * *

According to the exhibit of the accounts of the New York Underwriters' Salvage Corps from its organization to July 1 the company has made a net profit of $2,111.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Heavy Grain Shipments.

Grain shipments for the latter half of August will probably be the heaviest in the city's record for that period of time. Shipments are now running above a million bushels a day. Corn is the main item, although there is a liberal amount of wheat and oats. Yesterday's clearances showed 240,000 bushels of flaxseed going to Buffalo. Nearly all the fleets of the big iron mining companies are being turned toward the grain trade, as the receiving docks for iron ore are now practically filled. The Illinois Steel company is about the only big consumer of iron ore which continues to receive its usual quota of ore.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—Charters for boats to take over a million bushels of corn were reported yesterday. Rates were 1¾ cents to Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo—Matoa, Martha, Mariska, Malta, Samuel Mather, Hundred Four, Hundred Seven, J. W. Moore, Louisiana, corn; J. Plankinton, flaxseed.

CLEVELAND, O.—The freight market shows no change and there is no improvement in sight. The docks at Lake Erie ports are pretty well filled with ore and coal is moving very slowly. The Keystone and Masten load at Escanaba at the old rate.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—Forbes, McLachlan, Chicago; Lewiston, Erie to Chicago; Sauber, Marina, Neshoto, Duluth, all 20 cents.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Chartered—Flower, oats; W. B. Morley, oats and barley to Buffalo, 1 and 1¼ cents.

Around the Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—A victim of the fire which wiped out the Town of Ontonagon was the barge City of the Straits. It was moored to Mercer's dock and burned to the water's edge. The burned craft was built at Detroit in 1866, and for a number of years plied between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie ports in the grain and coal trade. It measured 376 net tons, with a valuation of $3,000, and was owned by Pennoyer Bros. of Lake Huron.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 27.—The steel schooner James Nasmyth was launched at Wheeler's yard this afternoon. The Nasmyth is the first of the three Rockefeller boats building here.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Light—Bessemer, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Hackley, Simmons.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Tasmania, Northwest, Arthur, Yucatan.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Andaste, Business, Wade, Drake, Lake Erie ports.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Tampa, Seimens, Arena. Cleared—Buttironi, Lake Erie ports.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Gratwick, 133, Cleveland; Josephine, Buffalo; Gifford, Toledo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Conemaugh, Barlum, Roumania. Cleared—Viking and consorts, Chicago, coal.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal—Castalia, Duluth; Briton, Escanaba; Masten, Green Bay. Light—Corsica, Ashland.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Veronica, Amboy, Cuthwaite, Barr, Roman, Lake Erie ports; Maryland, Chicago; Minnesota, Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Magnetic, Devereux, Samuel Mitchell. Cleared—Coal—Verona, Portage. Light—Henry Johnson, Ashland.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Lora, 2 a. m.; Martin, 4. Up—York State, 10 last night; Seymour, 1 a. m.; Arrow, Allie T., noon; Joys, 2 p. m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Ketcham, Wadena, Hundred Seven, Presley, Reddington. Cleared—John Duncan, Fitzgerald, Buffalo; Louisiana, Chicago; Manchester, Escanaba.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Armenia, Toledo; Bannockburn and consorts, Algonquin, Fort William; Arcadia, Duluth; Glidden and consort, Cleveland; Peshtigo, Detroit. Down—Lake Michigan, Niagara, St. Lawrence, Marquette, Wilhelm, Hiawatha.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Cormorant, Norris, Maricopa, J. C. Lockwood, Panther, Austin, Mariska, Martha, Corona, Maruba, Mather, Hundred Four. Cleared—Ames, Transfers 1 and 2, Peshtigo; Syracuse, Egan, Phenix, Buffalo; Ryan, Manistee; Massachusetts, Escanaba.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Ford, Avon, Adams, Iron Duke and consort, Cranage, Monteagle, Langell. Departed—Badger State, Osceola, Northern Queen, Buffalo, flour; Glengary, Kingston, grain; Penobscot, Buffalo, grain; Bartlett and consorts, Italia, Neilson, Whitworth, Lake Erie, ore; Madden and consorts, Lake Erie, lumber; Vulcan, Marquette.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Doty, Jeanette, Wilhelm, Nirvana, Galatea, Ishpeming, Preston, Barnes, Rhodes, Twin Sisters, Rees, Aberdeen. Cleared—Coal—Paris, Chicago; Nebraska, Gladstone; Vance, Milwaukee; Pope, Superior; Richards, Houghton, Kelderhouse, Toledo. Light—Murphy, Marquette; Livingstone, Goshawk, Twin Sisters, Duluth; Webb, Ashtabula; Manda, Two Harbors. Wheat—Wilhelm, Prescott.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Roman, 10:30 last night; Maryland, 3:10 a. m.; London, 7:30; Neosho, 8; Santa Maria and consorts, 9:20; Chemung, 9:40; Brazil, 11; Wilbur, 11:30; Harlem, 12:10 p. m.; Williams, Hawgood, 1; Wissahickon, 1:30; Siberia, 3; Tacoma, 4:40; Colborn, 6:40. Down—Desmond, Gardner, 11 last night; Queen of the West, Richards, 11:30; Langdon, 11:40; Farwell and consort, 12:30 a. m.; Chicago, 1:40; Susquehanna, 2; Dyer, 6:30; Isabella Boyce, 9:30; Wyoming (small), 11:30; Parnell, 5:50; Mills, 6:10; Ranney and whaleback, 8; Boston, 9. Wind north, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Rockefeller and whaleback, 10 last night; Roby, Becker, 10:30; Queen City, 1:20 a. m.; Caledonia, 4:30; Spokane, Schuck, Prentice, Halsted, Constitution, Hebard, Peterson, Wilson, 9:40; Tuttle, Dundee, 10; Havana, Anderson, Mitchell and whaleback, Pontiac, 11:20; Thomson and whalebacks, Frontenac, 1:30 p. m.; Northwind, Northern King, 2:40; Harper, 5. Down—George Farwell, 2 a. m.; Mahoning, 4; Appomattox, 5; Alberta, Matoa, Martha, 7; Trevor and whalebacks, Elfin-Mere, 8:20; Bulgaria, 9:30; Nicol, 10; Chili, Marina, Mariposa, Iroquois, 10:20; Cherokee, Chippewa, Elphicke, Moonlight, 12:20 p. m.; Alaska, Centurion, 2; Zenith City, 3:20; Masaba, 4:20.

Up—Gogebic, Biwabik, St. Andrews, 11 a. m.; Northland, 8 p. m.; Oglebay, 9:20.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Aztec, Zapotec, 12:10 p. m.; Bangor, Genoa, Globe, 12:30; yacht Comanche, 12:40; Katahdin, Lehigh, 1; Republic, 2; Two Wallaces, 2:40; Normandie, 3:10; Argo and consorts, Scranton, 3:30; Schlesinger, 4; Samuel Mitchell, 4:20. Down—Mary Boyce, 11:30 last night; Portage, 11:40; Commodore, 2 a. m.; Iron Chief and consort, 4; Wilson and consorts, 4:30; Aurora, Aurania, 5; Forbes, MacLachlan, 7:30; Owego, 9; Wawatam, 10:30; Bielman, Senator, 10:40; John Owen, 11; Neshoto, 11:20; Mary Everett, 12:10 p. m.; Rugee, 1; Lewiston, 2; Rosedale, 4:20; Donaldson (cleared), 4:40; Northern Light, 5; Moran, 5:20.

Up—Armour, Alaska [small], 6; Stevens, 8; Naples, 9. Down—Gratwick [steel], 6:30; Lagonda, 6:40; Sauber, Hope, P'tparrick, 7:30; Kearsarge, 8:30; La Salle, Forest City, McGregor, 9.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Northern Light, 11:20 a. m.; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 12:40 p. m.; Gratwick (steel), 1; Lagonda, 2; Forest City and consort, 2:10; Sauber, 2:40; Martin, David Mason, 3; Kearsarge, 3:40; La Salle, 4; Hayward, Canton and consort, 4:40. Up—Langell Boys and consort, 9:30 last night; Smith and barges, 10; Canisteo and consorts, 10:30; Northwest, 11:40; Oglesby, 1:40 a. m.; R. Richards and consort, 3; Newaygo and consort, 3:40; Iosco, 4; Egyptian, 4:30; Marion, 5; Gilbert, 5:15; Houghton, 8; Kirby, Hartnell, 8:30; Clyde, 10:30; Christie, Sonsmith, 10:50; Waldo, 11:10; Arabia, 11:30; Harvey Brown, Yakima, Wotan and consorts, noon; Delaware, 1 p. m.; J. B. Ketcham, 2:30; Marigold, Ericsson, 3:40; Ira Owen, 4:20; Sparta and consort, 5.

Up—Maritana, 5:30; Pahlow and consort, 6:30; Globe, 7:30; Bangor, Genoa, 8; Lehigh, 8:10; Republic, 8:30; Charles Eddy and consort, 9. Down—Tower, 8:40. Arrived—John Eddy. Wind north, light.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Allegheny, Manistique; G. C. Markham, Manistee; G. L. Wrenn, Ludington; H. B. Pereue, Empire; T. Moss, Ford River; Charlie Marshall, Frankfort. Mdse.—Florida, Rochester, Tuscarora, Buffalo. Salt—S. O. Neff, Manistee. Coal—Servia, Celtic, Buffalo. Light—Onoko, South Chicago; Louisiana, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—Cadillac, Prescott, Majestic, T. W. Palmer, Buffalo; Ionia, Midland. Mdse.—Seneca, Mohawk, Clarion, Lackawanna, Buffalo. Light—Ida B., Ed Buckley, R. C. Wente, S. O. Neff, Manistee; Resumption, T. Moss, Ford River.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMBOAT LINE BREAKS THE RECORD.

In Order to Meet the Cut Made by the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Company It Makes a Straight Rate of Five Cents Per 100 Pounds on All Classes of Freight Lower than Fourth from Chicago to St. Paul—Business Now Conducted at a Loss.

Another dose of medicine was administered to the Lake Michigan Car Ferry line by the Lake Superior Steamboat line yesterday. When the latter announced its rate of 15 cents first-class and six cents for all the lettered carload classes from Chicago to St. Paul, it did not think the car ferry would be able to meet such rates. But it did meet them with a rate of five cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freight lower than fourth from Chicago to St. Paul.

The car ferry cannot possibly make any money on these rates, and for this reason may not meet them. Out of a five-cent rate from Chicago to St. Paul it will have to give two and one-half cents to the "Soo" line. Besides, it will have to pay for the use of terminals and the handling of the freight at Chicago and Peshtigo; bear the expenses of a 300-mile trip on Lake Michigan from Chicago to Peshtigo; and then haul the freight about seventy-five miles on its Wisconsin and Michigan railroad to a connection with the "Soo" line.

The Lake Superior Steamboat line can better afford to make such rates, as it has to give up only one-third of the through rate to St. Paul to the St. Paul and Duluth railway, and the balance is all its own.

The Chicago-St. Paul roads have practically retired from the conflict, and will make no further reductions until the issue between the Lake Superior Steamboat line and the car ferry line has been determined. At a meeting of the traffic officials of the Chicago-St. Paul roads held in this city yesterday it was decided not to go below the rate of 10 cents on carload freight, and the rates on perishable commodities which had been materially reduced were ordered to be restored.

EASTERN TRUNK LINES TO ACT SOON

Board of Managers on a Vacation and Deferred Reduction.

Considerable surprise has been expressed lately because the Eastern lines have thus far taken no steps to assist their Western connections in the fight against the gulf roads. The Eastern trunk lines suffer more from the diversion of the Western export grain and provision business to New Orleans and Galveston than do the Chicago-Missouri River roads, yet they allow the latter to make the fight alone.

A Western railroad manager, who has just returned from the East, says the Eastern managers fully comprehend the necessity of reducing east-bound rates on export freight to prevent the diversion of the business to New Orleans and Galveston, and to maintain the supremacy of New York as the principal point of export in this country.

The reason no action has yet been taken by the Eastern roads, he says, is that the managers of the joint traffic trust, who alone can make changes in rates on the Eastern roads, are on a vacation, and will not resume work until the middle of next week. As soon as the board convenes, the official says, it will take up the question of reducing east-bound rates on grain and provisions which are for export. A conference between the Eastern and Western railroad managers is to be held in the near future to consider the advisability of publishing through rates from the Missouri River to the Eastern seaboard on all business for which the gulf lines compete.

REDUCED RATES ARE GRANTED.

Delegates and Members of Various Organizations May Attend Meetings.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round-trip have been granted by the Central Passenger committee lines for the following occasions: Deutscher Kriegerbund of North America (German Veteran Association), Belleville, Ill., Aug. 31 and Sept. 1; National Eisteddfod, Denver, Colo., Sept. 1 to 5, 1896; Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 8 and 9; Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jerseyville, Ill., Sept. 16 to 21; National Association of Bookkeepers, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17 to 19; Cigarmakers' International Union, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28 to Oct. 10; Farmers' National Congress and Pan-American Agricultural Parliament, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10 to 13.

Indians Air a Grievance.

Pierre, S. D., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A large party of Bad River Indians are in the city today, headed by Chief Black Tomahawk. They are here with a grievance, and have wired the "Great Father" in Washington in regard to it. They claim that Agent Couchman at Cheyenne Agency is not giving them fair treatment and desires to force them to give up their allotments among the white men and move to the reservation, where he will have them more completely under his control.

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REAL ESTATE TRA

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
ord Thursday, Aug. 27, 1896
California-av., 33 s of Roscoe-bl
125, Aug. 22 [S. L. Bickerdi
Mamola]
Clybourn-av., s w cor Langdon
x100, Aug. 25 [A. Berg to J.
Grand-av., 25 n of North-av
124, April 30 [F. I. King
Willmarth]
Maple-av., n w cor North-av
Aug. 19 [E. A. King to A. C.
Ashland-av., n w cor N. 59th-s
125, and o. p., July 7 [E. F.
B. R. DeYoung]
Huron-st., 24 w of Ada, s f, 72
[T. Snell to J. S. Mabee]
Ingleside-av., s e cor 74th-st.
Aug. 26 [P. Murphy to C. H
Butler-st., 198¼ n of 77th. w
July 10 [E. Randel to A. F. Ke
La Salle-st., 258 n of 30th, w f,
26 [P. Murphy to C. Harris]
Keefoot-st., 243 n w of Vincenne
25x122, July 10 [E. Rande
Keeney]
Avenue H, 250 n of 100th-st.,
Aug. 12 [J. H. Shields to L. H
80th-st., 150 w of Lawndale-a
125 7-10, Aug. 18 [H. V. Sny
J. E. Caldwill]
Peoria-st., 175 s of 72d, e f, 25
1, 1895 [E. C. Burn to H. Ruge
Homan-av., 175 s of W. 16th-
125, Aug. 25 [P. P. Thom
Nestor]
Jackson-st., 98 w of Whipple,
June 16 [G. F. Phegley to J.
Grand-av., s e cor N. 43d, n
125, and o. p., Aug. 12 [R. S
Wunder]
Western-av., 241 s of North-a
126¼, Aug. 25 [A. Schiappa
Alani]
Haddon-st., s e cor Rockwell,
Aug. 17 [J. Splett to S. Jensen
Albany-av., 249¼ s of Garden
125½, Aug. 26 [J. Taist to C.
Belmont-av., s e cor Albany,
Aug. 25 [A. Berg to Aug. 5 [J. El
Same property, Aug. 5 [J. El
Berg]
Walnut-st., 121 w of Hoyne-a
124½, Aug. 25 [B. E. McDo
Smith]
Marshfield-av., s e cor 64th-st.,
July 20 [A. Ottander to T. L
Kedzie-av., 25 n of 16th-st., w
Aug. 26 [N. Atchison to W.
Lafayette-av., 150 n of 118th-
125, Aug. 18 [J. Monaghan
Kelder]
Sangamon-st., 85 s of 86th, e f,
20 [J. L. Cornell to M. A. Cor
Peoria-st., 150 s of 72d, e f, 2
15, 1894 [E. C. Burr to A. M.
Alexander-st., 225 w of Prince
25x67, Aug. 19 [M. Loeffel et
fried Brg. Co.]
Grenshaw-st., 191 w of Kedzie
130, Aug. 1 [F. C. Hansen to
man]
Ridgeway-av., 255 s of Indiana
x125, July 22 [S. H. Whee
Florian]
Lawndale-av., 22 s w of Poto
25—, July 3 [H. Pearson to O.
Central Park-av., s w cor Tho
25x124 93-100, Aug. 19 [E. Be
Foss]
Holstein Park, 48 s of Ems-pl.,
Aug. 18 [O. Foss to E. Berges
Certain leasehold interest of
first party of 99 years from
the following property: Lake
La Salle-st., n f, 80x80, Aug.
E. Jenkins and Walter H
Northern Office Building Co.]
61st-st., 120 w of Carpenter,
Aug. 27 [J. Greenberg to D. G
Union-av., 147½ s of 58th-st.,
April 30 [S. S. Stevens to N.
Milwaukee-av., 162 s e of Lea
f, 44x100, Aug. 27 [P. Dierkin
Schmidt]
Whipple-st., 138 s of Wabansia
x117, Aug. 27 [L. Vesly to J.
Halsted-st., 52 s of 33d-pl., e f,
W. P. Burns to E. McNam
W. 13th-pl., 250 w of Jefferson
100, Aug. 20 [J. Wolfson to M
W. 21st-pl., 100 w of Paulina
125, Aug. 11 [M. G. F. Drabr
Novak]
Lexington-av., n e cor Francisc
x124¼, Aug. 14 [J. H. Dick
ff]
Enfield-av., 150 s of Ellerton,
Aug. 21 [T. G. & T. Co. to W.
Milwaukee-av., n w cor Belmon
125x95, m. or l., Aug. 21 [J. F
P. Dierking]
Ridgeway-av., 175 n e of Oakda
x125, Aug. 27 [A. Keits to C.
Wrightwood-av., n w cor N. C
123¼x134, m. or l., Aug. 27 [F
to E. B. Turney]
State-st., 288 n of 37th, e f, 48
17 [G. Barbour to W. J. Flick
Dearborn-av., 262 n of Goeth
24 89-100x148 9-10, Aug. 26 [M
to A. Kuhlmey]
Lake-av., s e cor 54th-st., w f,
Aug. 26 [Chas. M. Anderson
Fredk. H. Brammer]
Montrose-av., s e cor California
1,318¾, also lots 4 and 5 in sa
21 [John P. Ander and wife
Green]
Chicago-av., 25 w of Hamlin,
July 27 [F. Rugen and wife t
Sr.]

BUILDING PER

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS
by the Building Department
S. Bruhn, 3-story brick flats, 76
av.
B. Breman, 1-story brick dw
Washtenaw-av.
J. Leuth, 1-story top addition, b
39 Wright-st.
F. Braun, 1-story brick cottage
av.
A. Brundell, 1-story frame c
Laflin-st.
Herman Diskow, 1-story frame
Oakdale-av.
Scott Jordan, 3-story brick re
Kenmore-av.
R. F. Weigand, 1-story frame c
N. Marshfield-av.

LOST AND FO

DOG POUND, COR. CENTRA
Grenshaw-st.—Unredeemed
maining at dog pound are a
Black dog, tag No. 37,229.
Black dog, tag No. 33,861.
Black and tan dog, tag No. 39
Black dog, tag No. 23,461.
Brown dog, tag No. 1,430.
ELI MONT
Aug. 26, 1896.

LOST—$25 REWARD FOR R
watch with silk fob and
tached. J. H. CHILDS, care M
Co., 78 State.

LOST—$5 REWARD; OSTRIC
in Washington Park or
WEAVER, 506 East 53d-st.

BUSINESS PERS

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLAR
cian and Surgeon, 235 State-s
ty of diseases of the feet; insta
lief from corns, bunions, and in
isfaction guaranteed or no ch

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "
Trading." Contains valuab
dictionary; cipher code. Ro
Mailed free. The Equitable
Exchange, Consolidated Excha

PERSONAL—FREE STAM
over 100 designs; send one d
age, adv., etc., 3 mos. sub.
magazine included. The Co
st., Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPE
for book "How to Speculate S
ited Margins in Grain and St
COMSTOCK, COATES & CO.,

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOU
blemishes, and skin diseases
free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co.,
ple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BU
ed; 12 years' experience.
31st-st.

SITUATIONS WAN

Bookkeepers an

SITUATION WANTED—BY
bookkeeper; conversant w
mission, manufacturing, and
accounts; aged 35; habits re
erences; will work for mode
country; must have employme

SITUATION WANTED—BO
nographer; neat, competen
thoroughly familiar with bo
and accurate bookkeeper and
ent. Best city references. V

SITUATION WANTED—BY
24 as bookkeeper or assist
best references and moder
903, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A
and general office man, h
ence in manufacturing busi
bond if required. Address

SITUATION WANTED—A
12 years' experience in ba
bookkeeping; best of re
salary. Address S 862, Tri

SITUATION WANTED—YO
asst. bookkeeper, cashier,
experience; first-class refere

SITUATION WANTED—BY
work evenings. Address S

Trades

SITUATION WANTED—PO
ter, first-class; have conduc
ing business for ten years; c
erences. Address C. J. L.,
CO., Market and Madison-s

SITUATION WANTED—EN
oughly understands eleva
steamfitting; first-class re
obliging. Address S 655, Trib

SITUATION WANTED—B
florist, German, married,
lace near Chicago preferre
NCLD, 996 Sheridan-av., ci

SITUATION WANTED—
chanical draftsman; exp
Address S 734, Tribune office

SITUATION WANTED—
mechanical draftsman;
S 668, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—
fitter; 10 years' experience

Coachmen, Team

SITUATION WANTED—CO
class, married, no children
class cook and laundress; best
dress S 849, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—
and wife [one boy] as
charge of gentleman's pla
erences; Scotchman. Add

SITUATION WANTED—BY
coachman; best refs. A

Stenograp

SITUATION WANTED—BY
nographer and bookkeeper
best of references; salary
S 745, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—
terms reasonable; give
LEIGH, 5548 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ST
5 years' experience. Addr

SITUATION WANTED—
bkp.; salary $10. Addre

SITUATION WANTED—
young man; experienced.

THE RAILWAYS.

IOR STEAMBOAT LINE
KS THE RECORD.

leet the Cut Made by the
gan Car Ferry Company
Straight Rate of Five
00 Pounds on All Classes
Lower than Fourth from
St. Paul—Business Now
at a Loss.

f medicine was administered
chigan Car Ferry line by the
Steamboat line yesterday.
r announced its rate of 15
and six cents for all the
classes, from Chicago to
ot think the car ferry would
such rates. But it did meet
e of five cents per 100 pounds
f freight lower than fourth
St. Paul.
cannot possibly make any
rates, and for this reason
them. Out of a five-cent
go to St. Paul it will have to
e-half cents to the "Soo"
will have to pay for the use
d the handling of the freight
Peshtigo; bear the expenses
rip on Lake Michigan from
shtigo; and then haul the
eventy-five miles on its Wis-
higan railroad to a connec-
Soo" line.
erior Steamboat line can bet-
ake such rates, as it has to
e-third of the through rate
he St. Paul and Duluth rail-
lance is all its own.
St. Paul roads have prac-
from the conflict, and will
r reductions until the issue
ake Superior Steamboat line
ry line has been determined.
of the traffic officials of the
aul roads held in this city
decided not to go below the
on carload freight, and the
able commodities which had
reduced were ordered to be

UNK LINES TO ACT SOON

nagers on a Vacation and
rred Reduction.

surprise has been expressed
the Eastern lines have thus
teps to assist their Western
the fight against the gulf
stern trunk lines suffer more
rsion of the Western export
ovision business to New
lveston than do the Chicago
roads, yet they allow the lat-
fight alone.
railroad manager, who has
rom the East, says the East-
fully comprehend the neces-
g east-bound rates on export
ent the diversion of the busi-
rleans and Galveston, and to
upremacy of New York as the
of export in this country.
o action has yet been taken
roads, he says, is that the
e joint traffic trust, who alone
nges in rates on the Eastern
vacation, and will not resume
middle of next week. As soon
convenes, the official says, it
e question of reducing east-
grain and provisions which
A conference between the
Western railroad managers is
e near future to consider the
publishing through rates
uri River to the Eastern sea-
siness for which the gulf lines

RATES ARE GRANTED.

d Members of Various Or-
May Attend Meetings.

ates at a fare and one-third
trip have been granted by the
nger committee lines for the
sions: Deutscher Kriegerbund
erica (German Veteran Asso-
ville, Ill., Aug. 31 and Sept. 1;
ddfod, Denver, Colo., Sept. 1
d United Order of Odd-Fel-
odge of Pennsylvania, Pitts-
t. 8 and 9; Southern Illinois
the Methodist Episcopal
ville, Ill., Sept. 16 to 21; Na-
ion of Bookkeepers, Detroit,
to 19; Cigarmakers' Interna-
etroit, Mich., Sept. 28 to Oct.
National Congress and Pan-
ultural Parliament, Indian-
ov. 10 to 13.

Air a Grievance.

Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A large
River Indians are in the city
by Chief Black Tomahawk.
with a grievance, and have
eat Father" in Washington
t. They claim that Agent
heyenne Agency is not giving
tment and desires to force
their allottments among the
move to the reservation,
have them more completely
l.

RNMENT
AND COUNTY
ONDS
cluding Gold Securities,
application.
usually favorable time to
advise purchasers.
ARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS....
ORN ST., CHICAGO.
quette Building.)
York. 70 State Street, Boston.

OGAN & CO.,
4 Board of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Investment Securities

HEAT.
t the conservative trading ele-
Send address and will mail
arket Letter giving news and
erence Book. Orders solicited.
5 cent margin. Accommoda-
posted quotations, gossip, etc.
& CO., Grain, Provisions.
s Chicago Board of Trade, No.
Chicago. Telephone Main 3539.

LLARD & CO.,
f Trade, Chicago.
t Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Broadway, New York.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AIN AND PROVISIONS
go Board of Trade
York Produce Exchange
York Cons. Stock Exchange

LPHA
nd Cement
Sidewalks.

avings Bank,
STATE CONTROL
OOK BUILDING.
on Savings Deposits.

LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
gar M. Snow & Co.

GOLD

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, Aug. 27, 1896:

California-av., 33 s of Roscoe-blvd., e f, 25x125, Aug. 22 [S. L. Bickerdike to J. G. Mamola]	$ 6,000
Clybourn-av., s w cor Langdon-st., n e f, 24x100, Aug. 25 [A. Berg to J. Eischen]	8,000
Grand-av., 135 n of North-av., w f, 100x124, April 30 [F. I. King to A. M. Willmarth]	8,000
Maple-av., n w cor North-av., e f, 55x124, Aug. 19 [E. A. King to A. C. Mitchell]	6,000
Ashland-av., n w cor N. 59th-st., e f, 140x125, and o. p., July 7 [E. F. Gebhard to B. R. DeYoung]	15,000
Huron-st., 24 w of Ada, s f, 72x92, Aug. 4 [T. Snell to J. S. Mabee]	6,000
Ingleside-av., s e cor 74th-st., w f, 27x125, Aug. 26 [P. Murphy to C. Harris]	2,500
Butler-st., 198 n of 77th, w f, 50x133, July 10 [E. Randel to A. F. Keeney]	8,500
La Salle-st., 258 n of 30th, w f, 25x120, Aug. 26 [P. Murphy to C. Harris]	4,000
Kerfoot-st., 543 n w of Vincennes-av., s w f, 25x122, July 10 [E. Randel to A. F. Keeney]	4,500
Avenue H, 250 n of 100th-st., w f, 50x125, Aug. 12 [J. H. Shields to L. H. Stafford]	3,000
80th-st., 150 w of Lawndale-av., s f, 37½x125 7-10, Aug. 18 [H. V. Snyder et al. to J. E. Caldwill]	2,000
Peoria-st., 175 s of 72d, e f, 25x124½, Dec. 1, 1895 [E. C. Burn to H. Ruge]	1,750
Homan-av., 175 s of W. 16th-st., w f, 25x125, Aug. 25 [P. P. Thompson to T. Nestor]	1,250
Jackson-st., 98 w of Whipple, n f, 24x100, June 16 [G. F. Phegley to J. D. Linden]	9,000
Grand-av., s e cor N. 43d, n e f, 90 1-3x125, and o. p., Aug. 12 [R. S. Mott to J. Wunder]	12,000
Western-av., 241 s of North-av., e f, 50x126¼, Aug. 25 [A. Schiappacasse to M. Alani]	10,000
Haddon-st., s e cor Rockwell, n f, 24x120, Aug. 17 [J. Splett to S. Jensen]	4,850
Albany-av., 249½ s of Garden-st., e f, 50x125½, Aug. 26 [J. Taist to C. Koellner]	1,925
Belmont-av., s e cor Albany, n f, 50x125, Aug. 25 [A. Berg to G. W. Kellner]	2,500
Same property, Aug. 5 [J. Eischen to A. Berg]	3,000
Walnut-st., 121 w of Hoyne-av., n f, 22x124½, Aug. 25 [B. E. McDonald to E. J. Smith]	2,500
Marshfield-av., s e cor 64th-st., w f, 25x123, July 20 [A. Ottander to T. Liffner]	4,300
Kedzie-av., 25 n of 16th-st., w f, 50x115½, Aug. 26 [N. Atchison to W. W. Danley]	14,500
Lafayette-av., 150 n of 118th-st., w f, 100x125, Aug. 18 [J. Monaghan to H. H. Kelder]	2,000
Sangamon-st., 85 s of 86th, e f, 50x125, Aug. 20 [J. L. Cornell to M. A. Cornell]	4,000
Peoria-st., 150 s of 72d, e f, 25x124½, May 15, 1894 [E. C. Burr to A. M. Befing]	1,700
Alexander-st., 225 w of Princeton-av., n f, 25x67, Aug. 19 [M. Loeffel et al. to Gottfried Brg. Co.]	2,200
Grenshaw-st., 191 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 50x130, Aug. 1 [F. C. Hansen to A. J. Liebman]	4,000
Ridgeway-av., 255 s of Indiana-st., w f, 25x125, July 22 [S. H. Wheeler to C. A. Florian]	1,800
Lawndale-av., 23 s w of Potomac, n w f, 25—, July 3 [H. Pearson to O. Foss]	2,000
Central Park-av., s w cor Thomas-st., e f, 25x124 93-100, Aug. 19 [E. Bergesen to O. Foss]	1,000
Holstein Park, 48 s of Ems-pl., e f, 24x100, Aug. 18 [O. Foss to E. Bergesen]	5,000
Certain leasehold interest of property of first party of 99 years from June 1, 1890, the following property: Lake-st., s w cor La Salle-st., n f, 80x80, Aug. 1, 1896 [John E. Jenkins and Walter H. Wilson to Northern Office Building Co.]	160,000
61st-st., 120 w of Carpenter, n f, 24x122, Aug. 27 [J. Greenberg to D. Greenberg]	4,000
Union-av., 147½ s of 58th-st., w f, 25x125, April 30 [S. S. Stevens to N. Reid]	1,500
Milwaukee-av., 162 s e of Leavitt-st., s w f, 44x100, Aug. 27 [P. Dierking to J. F. G. Schmidt]	6,000
Whipple-st., 138 s of Wabansia-av., w f, 25x117, Aug. 27 [L. Vesly to J. Vesly]	2,000
Halsted-st., 52 s of 33d-pl., e f, 25x130, July 8 [W. P. Burns to E. McNamara]	2,000
W. 13th-pl., 250 w of Jefferson-st., s f, 25x100, Aug. 26 [J. Wolfson to M. W. Miller]	5,000
W. 21st-pl., 100 w of Paulina-st., s f, 25x125, Aug. 11 [M. G. F. Drabrandt to J. F. Novak]	2,175
Lexington-av., n e cor Francisco-st., s f, 50x124¾, Aug. 14 [J. H. Dickinson to C. Iff]	2,600
Enfield-av., 156 s of Ellerton, w f, 86x158, Aug. 21 [T. G. & T. Co. to W. F. Schmidt]	1,200
Milwaukee-av., n w cor Belmont, n e f, 125x125x95, m. or l., Aug. 21 [J. F. G. Schmidt to P. Dierking]	11,000
Ridgeway-av., 175 n e of Oakdale, n w f, 25x125, Aug. 27 [A. Keitz to C. P. H. Dose]	2,175
Wrightwood-av., n w cor N. Clark-st., s f, 123¾x134, m. or l., Aug. 27 [F. D. Turney to E. B. Turney]	28,000
State-st., 288 n of 37th, e f, 48x123, Aug. 17 [G. Barbour to W. J. Flick]	74,000
Dearborn-av., 262 n of Goethe-st., e f, 24 89-100x148 9-10, Aug. 26 [M. Ortmayer to A. Kuhlmey]	10,000
Lake-av., s e cor 54th-st., w f, 50 to R. R., Aug. 26 [Chas. M. Anderson and wife to Fredk. H. Brammer]	35,000
Montrose-av., s e cor California, n f, 963½x1,318¾, also lots 4 and 5 in same sub, Aug. 21 [John P. Ander and wife to Oliver B. Green]	71,985
Chicago-av., 25 w of Hamlin, s f, 48x125, July 27 [F. Rugen and wife to H. Rugen Sr.]	12,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

S. Bruhn, 3-story brick flats, 763 S. Sawyer-av	$ 5,000
B. Breman, 1-story brick dwelling, 413 Washtenaw-av	1,200
J. Leuth, 1-story top addition, brick, 37 and 39 Wright-st	3,000
F. Braun, 1-story brick cottage, 3332 Lowe-av	1,200
A. Brundell, 1-story frame cottage, 6620 Laflin-st	1,000
Herman Diskow, 1-story frame cottage, 443 Oakdale-av	1,100
Scott Jordan, 3-story brick residence, 3040 Kenmore-av	1,200
R. F. Weigand, 1-story frame cottage, 1976 N. Marshfield-av	1,000

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG POUND, COR. CENTRAL PARK-AV. AND Grenshaw-st.—Unredeemed licensed dogs remaining at dog pound are as follows:

Black dog, tag No.	37,229.
Black dog, tag No.	33,861.
Black and tan dog, tag No.	39,292.
Black dog, tag No.	23,461.
Brown dog, tag No.	1,430.

ELI MONTGOMERY, Supt.
Aug. 26, 1896.

LOST—$25 REWARD FOR RETURN OF GOLD watch with silk fob and diamond locket attached. J. H. CHILDS, care M. S. Benedict Mfg. Co., 78 State.

LOST—$5 REWARD; OSTRICH FEATHER BOA in Washington Park or vicinity. Address WEAVER, 506 East 53d-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL — FREE STAMPING OUTFIT, over 100 designs; send one dime to pay cost postage, adv., etc.; 3 mos. sub. to new illustrated magazine included. The Columbian, 13-17 Otis-st., Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? SEND for book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stocks"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., Rialto Bg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, FACIAL blemishes, and skin diseases cured; no pain; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, EXTERMINATed; 12 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGH GRADE bookkeeper; conversant with brokerage, commission, manufacturing, and general mercantile accounts; aged 35; habits regular; very best references; will work for moderate salary; city or country; must have employment. V J 53, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, STEnographer; neat, competent, and experienced; thoroughly familiar with business methods; neat and accurate bookkeeper and effective correspondent. Best city references. V J 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 24 as bookkeeper or assistant; good experience; best references and moderate wages. Address S 906, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER and general office man, having years of experience in manufacturing business; moderate salary; bond if required. Address S 879, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH 12 years' experience in banking and mercantile bookkeeping; best of references; reasonable salary. Address S 862, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21, AS asst. bookkeeper, cashier, or collector; 4 yrs. experience; first-class references. S 873, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO work evenings. Address S 847, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION BY CUTter, first-class; have conducted merchant tailoring business for ten years; can furnish best of references. Address C. J. L., care of MULLENS & CO., Market and Madison-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER; THOroughly understands elevators, dynamos, and steamfitting; first-class references; willing and obliging. Address S 655, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED florist, German, married, no children; private place near Chicago preferred. Address W. ARNOLD, 996 Sheridan-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT MEchanical draftsman; experienced; references. Address S 734, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED mechanical draftsman; A1 references. Address S 868, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER AND fitter; 10 years' experience. P 918, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, FIRST-class, married, no children; my wife is a first-class cook and laundress; best city references. Address S 849, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN and wife [one boy] as coachman; could take charge of gentleman's place in country; good references; Scotchman. Address S 708, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS coachman; best refs. A G 453, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN STEnographer and bookkeeper, 3 years' experience; best of references; salary moderate. Address S 745, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; terms reasonable; give references. Address C. LEIGH, 5548 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; A1; 5 years' experience. Address S 901, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. STENOG. AND bkp.; salary $10. Address S 770, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, young man; experienced. S 846, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS butler; German; best refs. A G 454, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN where bond is required; references. Address S 602, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS chef; strictly sober; years' of experience in first-class hotels. Address COOK, 743 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, ALL ROUND hotel or short order cook; colored man. Address 6829 Elizabeth-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WITH experience as cashier or bookkeeper; best references given. N. B., Postoffice, Perry, Iowa.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANT places as cook and second girl in first-class family where laundress is kept; can give best of references. Address S 913, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NEAT COLored girls together, if not separate, to do general housework, or second girls. Address 3027 Dearborn-st., 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in first-class private family by competent colored girl. 139 17th-st., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WET nurse; take one at home or go out. Call at 2817 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FAMILY, BY NEW comer; Swedish girl, who has knowledge of music and handy work. 446 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN EXPErienced cook; good references. 2935 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL; GENERAL housework; small family. 3642 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS (BERlin) dressmaker, long experience in ladies' and children's dresses, greatest styles, wishes sewing only in German families. Address S 672, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, 15 years' experience, will sew $1.75 per day. 477 Seminary-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN PRIVATE family by a first-class child's dressmaker. 139 17th-st., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, $1 per day; reference. 4714 Evans-av., care janitor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY 26 YEARS, as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to one child; must be thoroughly respectable. Call or address 116, Flat B, 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH CANADIan lady as working or managing housekeeper in gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address S 872, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED young woman to do light housework and sewing, in widower's family preferred. Address S 885, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED LADY as housekeeper in first-class family as overseer. Address S 856, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. Address 3749 Elmwood-pl., top bell.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT REMINGTON stenographer desires permanent or temporary position; moderate salary. Address C H 331, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent young lady stenographer; 3½ years' experience; Remington; $7. S 865, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT YOUNG lady stenographer, experienced; S. P. operator. Address E C 271, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE STEnographer, experienced; references. Address S 820, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT young lady stenographer; 3 years' experience; rapid and accurate. S 900, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, circular work, with machine. S 882, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. STENOG. AND bkp.; salary $10. Address S 770, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; references. Address S 859, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—A1, FOR CITY TRADE. Address S 922, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—10 EXPERIENCED, FOR OUR new lace curtain and drapery department. Apply in person at manager's office.
SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
A. VAN INWAGEN, Mgr.

SALESMEN—FOR OUR BRYAN AND M'KINley cigars; $30 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary. FOLK, RITCHIE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLICITORS—PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD salary. Call after 9:30, 1110, 356 Dearborn-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—POSITION FOR CApable traveling salesman to visit large houses with office machine. 907, 100 Washington-st.

Boys.

BOY—SOPER WANTS BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, about 17 years of age; must live at home on South Side. 4034 Cottage Grove-av.

BOY—OFFICE; BRIGHT; ADDRESS IN OWN writing, giving age and experience. Address S 906, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT once at 15 N. May-st.

Trades.

CIGAR MAKER—A GOOD SOLO "B FLAT" cornet player; sight reader; brass and orchestra; steady employment for a good cigar maker. Address K. P. Concert Band, Waterloo, Iowa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER — FIRST-CLASS; $10 to start; first-class references wanted. Address B P 392, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—GOOD; MUST HAVE CITY REFERences. Apply at 2229 Calumet-av.

MAN—YOUNG SECOND MAN FOR PRIVATE residence. Apply at 147 South Water-st., between 3 and 5 p. m.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—AND BOYS—TO LEARN BARBER trade; only 8 weeks required; send for catalogue. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN; RAPID Rem. operator. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MAN—WE WANT A GOOD, STEADY MAN WHO is not afraid to apply himself to office work and the development of business 9 hours a day it necessary and put from $600 to $900 into goods; will pay $100 per month and a good profit on business done. Address V J 52, Tribune office.

MAN—MIDDLE-AGED, BY OLD-TIME HOUSE, with energy to put forth best efforts; position good for advancement; good pay to proper person. Call Room 607 Masonic Temple.

MAN—YOUNG—TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHing; must have $50 and references. Call today, 704 63d-st., Englewood.

MAN—YOUNG—AS ASSISTANT; SECURITY required; salary. R. 211, 59 Dearborn-st.

MAN — FAMILIAR CARPENTER, BRICKlayers' tools for repair work. S 919, Tribune.

MANAGERS—YOUNG MEN OUTSIDE OF CITY to take charge of branch office of well established business; write quick for territory. Tri-National Supply Co., 132 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MALE NURSE—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, to take care of an elderly gentleman; must be a graduated physician of good address. Address, stating compesation expected. S 880, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—INDUSTRIOUS; PERMANENT position; salary $720 per year. S 886, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—IN OFFICE OF SHOE HOUSE. YOUNG lady as entry clerk; must be good penman, also accurate and rapid in figures. Address S 920, Tribune office.

LADY—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN KEEP books and do general typewriting; please state salary; references required. Address S 877, Tribune office.

LADY BOOKKEEPER—STATE EXPERIENCE, salary. Address S 911, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES — EXPERIENCED SHOE salesladies. Apply Supt.'s office, A. M. Rothschild & Co.

Domestics.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS, ALSO SECOND girl; highest wages. Lock box 24, Geneva, Ill.

GIRL—FOR ORDER COOK IN RESTAURANT. Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

GIRLS—TWO, ONE FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, one to take care of 5-year-old boy. 575 Cleveland-av.

NURSE MAID—GOOD— 3819 PRAIRIE-AV.

Housekeepers.

WIDOW—YOUNG UNINCUMBERED WIDOW, lake resort; German preferred; good wages. Address S 917, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERT YOUNG LADY; good position; at once. S 909, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

GIRLS—CAN BE EXPERT HAIRDRESSERS AT Moler's Hairdressing School, 283 S. Clark-st.; constant practice furnished by free clinic.

LADIES—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required; situations guaranteed, at $12 weekly. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—S.-P., $15, AND TWO Rem., $10 and $8. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE position. Photo studio, 134 East Madison-st. Call afternoon.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

DESIRABLE ROOM AND BOARD FOR couple, Michigan-av., between 29th and 30th-sts. Address S 883, Tribune office.

143 36TH-ST.—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, with board, near Illinois Central and cable.

7147 WENTWORTH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT with board; two pleasant south rooms; desirable location; steam heat.

3701 ELLIS-AV.—PLEASANT DOUBLE AND single rooms; good board; $5 per week.

5737 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS; ONE LARGE front, with board; pleasant house.

West Side.

142 ASHLAND-BLVD.—NEWLY FURNISHED, pleasant rooms with board; gentlemen.

245 ASHLAND-BLVD.—ROOMS AND BOARD; private family, steam heat; corner Van Buren.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST., MAISON-DU-NORD, NEAR Division and the lake—New house, with elevator and steam heat; low prices to desirable parties; your own furnishings permitted; strictly home plan.

147 DEARBORN-AV.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, elegant home cooking; walking distance; reasonable rates.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS TO RENT, with board, $5, $5.50, and $6 weekly. 246 E. Ohio-st.

487-489 LA SALLE-AV. —STEAM-HEATED rooms; board; conveniences. MRS. CROWELL.

657 LA SALLE-AV., OPPOSITE PARK—CHOICE rooms, with good board; $5, $6, and $7 a week.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS, also board; everywhere, best locations; information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THREE ADULTS, FATHER, mother, and daughter, in private family; must have three commodious rooms, furnished or unfurnished; steam heat desired; South Side; Kenwood preferred. Address S 854, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM; SOUTH SIDE; PLEASant locality; near transportation; by lady employed; no lunch; price $3.50 per week. Address S 905, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board and large front room, or connecting rooms, with lavatory, or convenient bath, near Lake Shore boulevard trains. Address S 852, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR 2 LADIES IN NICE LOCALITY, near transportation; I. C. preferred. Address S 876, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND board, first-class German-American family, North Side. Address S 866, Tribune office.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE, REspectable boarders or roomers? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

ROOMMATES.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN HAS FIRST-CLASS boarding place; wants companion. Address S 855, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR alcove, for permanent guests, in strictly first-class house within half block of postoffice at reasonable rates for the accommodations. 6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to bachelors only; electric light, passenger elevator, telephone, cafe, and buffet; fine roof garden, bellboy service, elegant baths. The Groveland, Thirty-first and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL RAINIER, COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European plan; every modern convenience. TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTments of 2 and 3 rooms; passenger elevator, laundry, telephone, cafe, good bathrooms; prices right. The Cambridge, 39th and Ellis.

TO RENT—EXCEPTIONALLY NICE, CLEAN rooms; nicely furnished; modern conveniences. 2941 Groveland-av.

TO RENT — LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; private house; reasonable. 2242 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., single and en suite; references.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV., PARLOR floor, furnished large and small rooms.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Address 87 23d-st., city.

TO RENT—6400 YALE-AV., ENGLEWOOD, furnished rooms.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms; one front alcove.

TO RENT—3137 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT front room, furnished; also a rear room.

West Side.

TO RENT—701 WEST MONROE-ST., NICELY-furnishedd rooms, en suite or single.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 695 Jackson-blvd.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, NORTH SIDE, in modern building, south Division, east of Clark-st.; single gentleman; one appreciating first-class accommodation. S 863, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH PLAIN breakfast, between 39th and 45th-sts.; state price. Address S 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a furnished room in private house near Lincoln Park; references given. S 851, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—

508 53d-st., 10 rooms, new	$50
6128 Madison-av., 10 rooms, new	50
6[illegible]3 Edgerton-av., 12 rooms	55
389 57th-st., 8 rooms	35
5724 Washington-av., 12 rooms, detached	65
6019 Washington-av., 9 rooms, new	35
7109 Euclid-av., Bryn Mawr, detached	40

Other houses $20 up. Flats $16 up.
FRANK I. BENNETT, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT — NEW 10-ROOM THREE-STORY stone-front house; hardwood floors and finish; $45; hot water supplied; 4918 Forrestville-av. Apply to OLIVER SOLLITT, 105 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—103 44TH-ST., MODERN BRICK house of nine rooms; convenient to Illinois Central and cable cars; $30 a month to reliable tenant. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 282 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 10-room modern residence, in excellent order; cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE; STEAM HEAT, large yard, and best location; low rent to good tenant if taken at once. Apply 4211 Lake-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, $35, NEAR 30TH-st., on Groveland-av. Apply WM. HOLT, R. 724, Woman's Temple.

TO RENT—NEW STONE FRONT HOUSES, 8 rooms, 3611 and 3619 Calumet-av.; very desirable; $35. G. LASHER & SON, 217 S. Water-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, desirable home on Sheridan road, Buena Park; cheap to satisfactory tenant; owner leaving city. Address S 721, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 8-ROOM HOUSES, OAKDALE-AV., one block from the lake. ED. E. AYER, 915 Old Colony Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—SEE 1381 CENTRAL PARK-BLVD.; cheap rent to May 1, 1897.

TO RENT—923 MONROE-ST., 12-ROOM HOUSE, with or without barn. Also house of 7 rooms.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE AT OAK Park; all modern improvements; gas range, laundry, barn, heated with Reynold's steel furnace; finest location in town; on Washington-blvd.; to May 1; furnished or unfurnished. S. C. MILLER, Owner, 33 Lakeside Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—10-ROOM FIRST-CLASS modern house between 45th and 51st-sts.; east of Drexel; will pay good rent for good house. JOHN C. LONG, 849 Marquette.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WOODLAND PARK APARTMENTS, 3 to 9 Woodland Park (36th-st. station I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cars to 34th-st.). Remodeled, new plumbing, steam heat, gas ranges, fronting beautiful park; 6 to 8 rooms; $30, $35, and $40; reduced from $40 and $50. One year from Sept. 1st. Immediate possession. Large, light rooms; open.
SOUTHARD & TRAINOR, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOLlansbee Apartment Building, corner 23d and Wabash, will be ready for occupancy soon after Sept. 1st; flats from $23 to $60; within walking distance of city; one block from elevated station and cable cars; see them before locating. Office, 195 23d. 'Phone, South 1,172.

TO RENT—$25—FLAT—GREAT BARGAIN—6 large light rooms, steam heat, hot water; everything modern; fine bldg. and neighborhood; near Illinois Central, Board of Trade, and cable trains. HUBBLE & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM HEATED FLATS; modern in every way; most convenient location; two blocks from this office; near Ill. C. and Alley "L"; 3 rooms, $15; 4 rooms, $17; 7 rooms, $25 to $30. C. E. DORN & CO., Agents, 226 63d-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—58 33D-ST., 6-ROOM CORNER FLAT, 3 large, light bedrooms, gas range, and carpets if desired; cheap; open. DR. EMMONS, 4129 Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST NEW FLAT ON S. Side; steam heat and hot water; 1 block from park and elevated. 5943-5945 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18 up; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations, fine 6-room flat, heated with water. See janitor or owner, BOYD.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, FURNISHED; grate, gas range, and furnace; all complete; cheap to adults. 3623 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 to 7 rooms; unfurnished or furnished; references required.

TO RENT—2952 GROVELAND-AV., 6-ROOM flat; every room light and in good order.

TO RENT—1ST FLAT, 226 N. SAWYER-AV., 6-rooms and bath; perfect order; $12; key 2d flat.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, 2944 GROVELAND-av.; also 104 29th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1929 CALUMET-AV., 6-ROOM FLAT; steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc.

West Side.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, finely decorated, new stone building, 975 Washington-blvd., near L station; $25; inducements to good party; open.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, etc.; $15 to $20 per month. 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. Janitor on premises.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM SUNSHINY FLAT; best neighborhood and transportations, n. w. cor. Congress and Laflin; without steam heat, but no better flat anywhere. Also 6-room flat; $20.

TO RENT—90 41ST-ST., COR. RANDOLPH—Fine 7-room flat, only $14; others at $10.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN "SEVILLE AND SAVOY," COR. La Salle-av. and Locust-st., a 7 and 8 room apartment; light, sunny, and very desirable; every modern convenience; very reasonable rent to approved parties. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM AND BATH FLAT IN Alexander Building, 541 Rush-st.; front flat on third floor.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM-HEATED FLATS, $40. 408 Elm-st., near Lake Shore-drive.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLAT, FIVE rooms and bath. 38 Walton-pl., 2d floor.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR house, 6 mo., eight or nine rooms, near I. C. trains, south of 39th-st., or North Side. Address S 912, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTments of 3 rooms for man and wife and child; must be reasonable and first-class. Address S 916, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE IN OAKLAND MUSIC HALL Bldg., 3983 Cottage Grove-av.; fine location, steam heat; rent reasonable.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE, CONNECTED WITH handsome reception-room; also desk room. 909 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE CHEAP TO A desirable party. Apply 1532 Monadnock Bldg.

TO RENT — HALF PRICE — LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THIS WEEK'S ECLIPSE OF BARGAINS throws light on the cheapest pianos in the city.

1 medium size, New York Piano Co.	$ 85
1 medium size Hall & Son	150
1 medium size Camp & Co.	150
1 large size Estey	185
1 large size Mathuchek	185
1 large size Starck & Strack, nearly new	165
1 large size Brambach	200
1 large size Estey	200
1 large size Camp & Co.	200

Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion pianos. Tuning, moving, and repairing.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., represent CHICKERING, GABLER, and MARSHALL & WENDELL Pianos. Upright and Square Pianos of various makes taken in exchange will be sold at a great sacrifice.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

THE LEADING MUSICIANS
of the world credit the
KIMBALL PIANO
with the attributes of absolute sovereignty in
the great main points of
TONE, FORM, AND BUILD,
uniting the
greatest strength with greatest sensibility, resulting in an instrumental voice never equalled in sweetness and capacity.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Manufacturers,
Wabash-av., s. of Jackson-st.

WE DO NOT SELL THE NAME; WE SELL the Adam Schaaf piano, equal in tone, staying in tune, durability, designs, materials used, workmanship, finish, etc., to any first-class piano made in the world; our prices are right, our terms easy. We give a good and absolute warranty; we are manufacturers; established 1873; it pays to buy of
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

$165 EACH, GOOD NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, fine tone, warranted against any imperfections for seven years; easy terms to suit customers.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$225 BUYS A KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO; $245 buys a Sterling upright piano; 3 upright pianos at $90 each; all on easy payments. Steger & Co., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 260 Wabash-av.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

SOHMER, MATHUSHEK, AND DECKER BROS. pianos very cheap to close out. 231 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN HAS JUST been appointed to float an enterprise; electrical farming implement, attachable to all kinds of farm implements used in farming; a farm of 600 acres operated by 20 horses and 5 hands can be operated by one man with this implement run by electricity; cost $150 to build a machine; power about $1.50 per day when in use; the first machine is in operation here; I want a capitalist that has some money; will give him one-third interest. Address S 803, Tribune office.

A MAJORITY STOCKHOLDER IN ONE OF THE best companies in Chicago must be free to go and come and will give good position, $1,500 a year, to reliable party who can buy $5,000 worth of his stock and look after his interests. Address V J 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—BIDS FOR MANUFACTURE IN large quantities of simple mechanical device; manufacturer given the option of materials; all bids must be in by Sept. 1. For specifications, etc., apply to G. A. ROGERS, Room 313, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

5 PER CENT A WEEK PROFITS IS THE average return on my "fluctuation system." Send for pamphlet free.
W. E. FOREST,
50 Broadway, New York.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO THE saloon business will consult their interests by calling O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brg. Co., Model Brewery, 43th and Wallace. Several good corners.

NEWSPAPER—HALF INTEREST IN DAILY and weekly paper in city of over 1,200; west of Chicago; fine opening for gentleman of some means. Address SCOTT TAYLOR, Fairfield, Ia.

BIG MONEY IN NEW IDEAS IN CAMPAIGN and comic motto buttons; 500 kinds; bottom prices; box of samples mailed for dime. Campaign Supply Co., 94 Arch-st., Boston, Mass.

NEWSPAPER—HALF INTEREST IN DAILY and weekly paper in city of over 12,000; west of Chicago; fine opening for gentleman of some means. Address SCOTT TAYLOR, Fairfield, Ia.

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs, free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL IN MANUFACTuring compound to prevent puncture; already established; pays 400 per cent. S 857, Tribune.

GOOD OPENING FOR WIDEAWAKE MAN IN retail business; smart country town; moderate capital. Address V J 55, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF the best and safest business or family horses in the city; can be driven by a lady; is thoroughly city broken; also a handsome trap and extension-top family surrey and harness; the carriages are almost new and in the latest style; it will pay any person in need of such to call. Apply to owner at his barn in rear of 3659 Grand-blvd.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ONE hack, only used a short time; must sell. Inquire 1508 Ashland Block, cor. Randolph and Clark.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—EITHER SIX OR EIGHT-FOOT bookkeeper upright desk with stool; must be in good order and cheap; state price. Address S 921, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES, LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

GOOD SAFE FOR SALE. STORE, 278 DEARborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business affording good profits, with but two competing firms in the U. S., both located in the East; $15,000 buys an equal 1-3 interest in machinery, tools, stock, and several very valuable patents under which we are manufacturing for one week. V J 61, Tribune office.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—BEST OFFER TAKES HIGH-grade wheel and outfit costing $110. Address S 915, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 808 Columbus Building.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE book of beautiful photogravures showing handsome houses and views of property at Edgebrook within Chicago's city limits. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., bank floor Marquette Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50X125 FT., E. F., ON ELLIS-AV., near 64th-st., $60 per ft.; make offer.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3530 PRINCETON-AV., TWO TWO-story brick houses; must be sold at once; no reasonable offer refused; owner on premises.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU WILL BUY IT IF YOU SEE it—705 W. Monroe, near Lincoln, stone front house, 11 rooms, fine condition, frame barn. See it and call at once. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE — SACRIFICE—CHOICE RESIdence, West Side boulevard; monthly payments; also two-story flat building; bargain; well located. Owner, 305 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$2,700—50 FEET ON W. 42D-ST., cor. Taylor. Owner, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NICE 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 50 FEET front, cheap.
ELDER & STAVE,
1758 No. Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—SALT RIVER VALLEY FRUIT and farm lands; superb climate. Send for pamphlet. Arizona Improvement Co., 812, 171 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR THE BEST bargain in acres; give full particulars and location; will not grant interview unless price is right; now is your chance to sell if you are forced to let go; 40 or 80 acres preferred. Address S 914, Tribune office.

WANTED—37½ OR 50 FT. IN EDGEWATER, north of Lawrence-av. and not more than 3 blocks west of C., M. & St. P. R. R. for cash; must be a bargain. C. H. TREGO, 240 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—PLEASANT HOME, WEST Side boul.; immediate possession, a corner, 1383 Central Park-blvd., cor. N. Sawyer-av., $8,000 cash basis. Also 2-story brick flat rented for $360.

WANTED—$500 CASH AND CLEAR LOTS FOR $5,000 equity flat building, Laflin-st., near Harrison. Address S 848, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgage for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES COMMON stock in the Siemens Halske Electrical company of America. Address, with best offer, S 814, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; highest value; loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, 28.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—DR. W. A. SHEPard of Elgin has opened offices Suite 1013 Masonic Temple, where he examines consumptive patients daily. Hours, 9:30 to 12; 1 to 5.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

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MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints; room and board if desired; letters answered.

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DR. BIGELOW, DISEASES OF WOMEN, ROOM 7, 214 S. Clark-st.; 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 12.

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FRENCH AND GERMAN IN 30 CONVERSAtional lessons by native professors; SPECIALLY PREPARED LESSON LECTURES; FRENCH day and evening classes start Mondays at 3 and 7:30 p. m.; GERMAN day and evening classes start Tuesdays at 4 and 7:30 p. m.; investigate. Language School, 1504 Masonic Temple.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY—
If you are looking for a good school, where the expenses are moderate, send for catalogue to
SUPERIORESS,
Longwood, Chicago, Ill.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OFfers full course in shorthand and typewriting; instruction both individual and class; students secure excellent positions; day, night; tuition, $25 per term.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE LATEST NOVELTY in accident insurance; liberal contracts with perpetual renewal proviso. Write Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CASH PAID AGENTS ON ORDERS FOR THE great campaign club outfit; cane, seat, flag, and whistle. Address immediately, Matchless Supply Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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AGENTS—LADIES' NEW AND USEFUL OFfice article; quick seller; big money. Address S 853, Tribune office.

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A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

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MADAM ROBERTS, GREATEST TRANCE AND business medium; reveals your entire life. 1307 Wabash-av.

FORTUNE TELLER AND CLAIRVOYANT, 353 Wells-st., Flat B; price $1 to $2.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Fort Dearborn Publishing company, a corporation having its principal office in Chicago, Ill., has increased the capital stock of said corporation from ten thousand dollars [$10,000] to twenty-five thousand dollars [$25,000], and that a certificate thereof has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and a like certificate has been filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Ill., as required by law. JOHN F. WAITE,
August, 1896. President.
Partridge & Partridge, Attorneys.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES—Drovers' National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 25, 1896—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 25, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing 103 cavalry horses of highest grade; United States reserves right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof; information furnished on application; envelopes containing bids to be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to CAPT. J. B. ALESHIRE, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NOTICE—QUINCY, ILL., AUG. 28, 1896—NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. H. C. Duering is no longer connected with the Mercer Chemical Co.
Mercer Chemical Co.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REFRIGERATORS—TO CLOSE OUT OUR REfrigerators and ice chests for season we offer at 45 to 50 per cent discount. Lawn mowers, rubber hose, water coolers, ice cream freezers, etc., at reduced prices. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

WANTED—BRITANNICA OR JOHNSON'S ENcyclopedia in good condition. S 867, Tribune.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cab., $60 and upward, according to location; II. Cab., $45 and upward.

Lahn, Tu., Sept.1, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Sep.8, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Sep.15, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Sep.22, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Sep.29, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Oct. 6, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Sep.5, 10 am
Aller, Sat., Sep. 19, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.....Aug. 29, 10 am
Kaiser...Sept. 12, 10 am
Werra...Sept. 19, 10 am
Fulda...Sept. 26, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Columbia, Oc.24, 11 a.m.	†Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Nov.21, 10 a.m.
*A. Victoria, No.7, 11 a.m.	*Columbia, No.28, 11 a.m.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Ag.	37 Broadway, N. Y.,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	N. W. cor. Randolph &
H. Claussenius & Co.,	La Salle-sts., Chicago.
80 Fifth-av.	

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

Normannia......Sept. 3
Aug. Victoria...Sept. 10
F. Bismarck....Sept. 17
Columbia ......Sept. 24

I. CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
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Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
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5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Louis.........Sept. 2
St. Paul..........Sept. 9
Paris.............Sept. 16
New York.........Sept. 19

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Indiana..........Sept. 5
Rhynland......Sept. 12

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Noordland ....Sept. 2
Friesland ....Sept. 9
Kensington .....Sept. 16
Westernland....Sept. 23

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
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Best accommodations at winter rates.
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Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.,
STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:
City of Rio de Janeiro, via Honolulu, Sept. 3, 3 pm
City of Pekin, via Honolulu........Sept. 21st, 3 pm
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 238 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[EST. 1844]—Vacation parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates. "ROUND THE WORLD" party Oct. 12, program ready. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS—THE NEXT party sails from Vancouver Sept. 14, visiting Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Southern Europe, etc.; six months' tour; following departures, Oct. 8 and 17. Particulars from
THOMAS COOK & SON, 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own the New Steel Steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tue. 9 a. m., Wed. 9 p. m., Thurs. 11 a. m., Sat. 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Thurs. 11 a. m., Sat. 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. 9 p. m.
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Office and docks, Rush and N. Water, Chicago.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, at 8 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.]. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily, except Sunday, at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Friday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily, except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone, Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Company—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday at 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, Traverse City, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points east. Send for tourist guide. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town offices, 220 and 234 Clark-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE STEAMERS "CITY OF CHICAGO" and "CITY OF MILWAUKEE" for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Paw Paw Lake. SHORT ROUTE to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays, 2 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av. WHEELS FREE.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACKINAC ISLand, $11—Round trip—$11.
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Meals and berth included in all instances. Via Northern Michigan line steamers.
Office east end Michigan-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—
Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Friday and Saturday) at 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; special trip Saturday, 9 a. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Telephone Main 4648.

HURSON LINE STEAMERS TO MILWAUKEE, Daily, 7:30 p. m.; fare, $1.00, including berth; round trip, $1.75, berth included both ways. Steamer leaves O'Connor's Dock, east end Michigan-st., two blocks east of Rush-st., North Side.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone M'n 4585.

*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mon-	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
tana and Pacific coast....	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ash-	‡ 4:00 am	*10:45 pm
land, Iron towns, Chip-	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
pewa Falls and Eau Claire	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors........	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
nah, Menasha, and Wau-	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
kesha	† 1:25 pm	† 1:10 pm
	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire..	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special...........	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Burlington Local............	* 3:00 pm	* 9:35 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison...	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express..............	†10:30 am	* 1:33 pm
Pekin Express...............	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator.........	* 4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet.	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico...	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil.........	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville....	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Main 618.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	....	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco..	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D.Moines	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood....	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap..	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison..	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & West-	† 3:00 am	†9:45 pm
ern Minnesota	*10:15 pm	*8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay..	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee....	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander.	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee,	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior.	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., *5 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. a Daily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines....	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail....	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet...	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express..............	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation.........	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls..	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet...	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation........	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer..	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth Colorado and Texas Ex....	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs. Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln.	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, & Colorado.	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex.Sat. cEx.Mon. oMon.only
Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim..	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur.......	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special..	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special..	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur.....	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train.............	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur.....	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail.......	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex..	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee.......	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line...	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger..........	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque.......	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex...	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex...	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas.City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay....................	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.....	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City..	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak....	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun.only

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill......	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy.......	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk..	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator.........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas.City, St.Jo, Leavenworth.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston..	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis...	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas.City, St.Jo, Leavenworth.	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy....	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo..	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express...	† 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California.	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah..	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfi'd & St. Louis Day Local.	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited...........	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express....	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special...	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited..............	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail............	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express........	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Du-	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
buque, Kansas City, St.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n.	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local...	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg......	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville...	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati.......	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express.........	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East.......	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington...	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg......	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington...	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited...	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington....	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York..	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville...	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati........	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East......	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle..	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East........	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 21, 1896. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express............	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited.........		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express.......	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express............	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *9:30 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †11:50 a. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim..	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex..	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation......	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex..	*3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex...	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex....	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express.....	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express..................	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail...........	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express..............	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation......	....	‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited..	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express.	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail..................	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local..........................	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express.........	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled......	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 pm
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.....	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local..................	‡7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston..........	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo........	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation..	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston..........	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.....	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail....	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex......	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex......	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mack. Island. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local, through coaches..........	7:20 am	11:50 am
Parlor car and sleeper........	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper..................	9:30 pm	6:50 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 34 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville......	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express...........	12:00 m	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis....	9:00 am	1:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville......	8:30 pm	7:20 am

CLARKSON IS TO ENTER.

WILL COME WEST TO FIGHT FOR M'KINLEY AND HOBART.

Letter from the Veteran Causes Elation at Republican National Headquarters—Thinks the Great Battles This Fall Are to Be Fought in the Mississippi Valley—Next President's Letter of Acceptance Meets with Enthusiastic Comment.

Gen. James S. Clarkson will become an active participant in the campaign for McKinley, sound money, and protection just as soon as his health permits.

A letter was received from Gen. Clarkson at Republican national headquarters yesterday, which had the effect of greatly elating everybody in position to know what his opinion upon the situation is worth and what influence his presence in the fight would have.

The General has been ill at Spring Lake, N. J., for a long time. He is there yet, but says that when the weather gets cooler it will be possible for him to come out West and do everything in his power to help win a great victory.

Here is an extract from the General's letter, which shows that he has been keeping track of the campaign and believes the Republican party will come off victorious in November.

"It looks to me as if our danger is in the Mississippi Valley and the fusion of all the opposing elements. Everything east of Ohio is solid. The battle ground is between the Ohio River and the Missouri, and the danger is with the bimetallists, or rather the chance to win lies with the bimetallists, who were at first afraid the declaration at St. Louis was a permanent departure toward monometallism.

"With the free silver people beyond the Missouri there is no hope, but with the bimetallists of the Mississippi Valley there is everything to hope for and work for. I see no reason why we should not win a triumphant victory. I have no doubt of the result."

Expects to Work in Iowa.

The General also says he is coming out to Iowa in October to do whatever he can by way of helping to carry his own State. He expresses himself as certain, however, that Iowa is all right.

A letter was received from C. B. Sherwood of South Dakota saying that a poll by counties indicates that the Republicans will elect their ticket in that State from top to bottom.

Nathan Collins of Westfield, Ill., closes a letter with this statement:

"There is not a single silver Republican in my township."

J. W. Clokey of Decatur writes that most of the Democrats among Wabash railroad shop men have joined the sound money club.

Chairman Dawson of the West Virginia State committee sends word that the gold Democrats there will put up a ticket, that the acquisition from the Democratic ranks to Republican are numerous, and that the tariff question will aid them much in carrying the State for McKinley.

Webster Davis of Kansas City was among the callers, and he informed Col. Hahn that the Republicans are making a fight in Missouri which gives every prospect of resulting in a McKinley, sound money, and protection victory.

National Committeeman Hubbard of Minnesota characterizes all the reports of party distinction and heavy silver sentiment among the Republicans in that State as falsehoods manufactured by the Popocrats. Mr. Hubbard was at headquarters yesterday and he said that a fight had been inaugurated in Minnesota which will shortly demonstrate to the country that free silver has not obtained a permanent foothold there.

Comments on McKinley's Letter.

Maj. McKinley's letter of acceptance was the subject of a great deal of lively comment and the committee will circulate several million copies of it printed in pamphlet form. It will be liberally distributed among voters in every State. Perry Heath had a copy of it in the printer's hands early yesterday morning, and by 4 p. m. bundles of the documents were being delivered ready for shipment to the country.

Col. Hahn billed another brigade of stump orators yesterday, and issued orders for them to get into the field as soon as possible.

Dates were fixed for Senator Thurston's tour, when he returns from the East, at Seymour, Ind., Sept. 12; Indianapolis, Sept. 14; Chicago, Sept. 19; Columbus, O., Sept. 21; Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 23; Detroit, Sept. 25; Omaha, Sept. 29; Des Moines, Sept. 30; Kansas City, Oct. 2. He will also speak at some point in Illinois not yet decided upon on Sept. 16.

Senator Burrows is to speak at Pittsburg, Kas., on Sept. 9; Hutchinson, Kas., Sept. 10; and Davenport, Ia., Sept. 12.

Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa was booked for three speeches in Minnesota on Sept. 16, 17, and 18. Roswell G. Horr will be in Kansas during the early part of September.

JAMIESON OPPOSES NOONDAY TALKS.

He Criticises Employers' Instruction of Their Employes.

National Committeeman Jamieson does not approve of the noonday meetings which manufacturers are holding for the benefit of their workmen.

Discussing the matter yesterday he said:

"It seems to be a fad at present for employers to talk to their men, particularly at the noon hour. This, in my judgment, is a mistake. If permissible to talk politics to their help at any time, it should be done during business hours—not when the men are enjoying their meal hour and needed rest.

"Then, too, if time is taken to present one side of the question at issue in this campaign the opposition should be given like opportunity. Otherwise there may be cause to feel that the operatives are being treated as political property, which would be very unfortunate for our cause.

"If protection and sound money cannot be presented to the breadwinners of this country on their merits as economic questions in a way that will be convincing to the average toiler without the feeling that coercion is being used to influence their judgment, then I am mistaken as to the merits of these principles. The condition of unity of interests between capital and labor is desirable, but unfortunately has not always existed, and the spectacle of an employer talking to his men with the same interest that a father talks to his children would be a commendable thing, but has not yet been attained. My idea is the employer should talk to his men as one of them—not at them, as their boss."

BUSINESS-MEN ARE ORGANIZING.

Plans Being Made for a Parade of 100,000 Men in October.

The movement for organization among the employés of wholesale business houses is beginning to take shape.

There will be a meeting of business-men in Room 38, Floor K, Great Northern Hotel, this afternoon for the purpose of forming a Central Business-Men's club. As auxiliary to this the employés of all the houses, big and little, will also be organized into clubs. The object of this is to interest every voter who favors sound money.

Some time in October it is proposed to have a great demonstration and street parade with 100,000 men in line.

Maj. McKinley will be invited to come here on that occasion.

POPCRATS AND THEIR KIN LONELY.

McKinley Voters Predominate in a Michigan Central Train.

An interested passenger on the incoming Michigan Central train No. 19, which reached Park row at 4:39 o'clock yesterday afternoon, made a poll of the people on the train to see how the miscellaneous lot of voters were going to cast their ballots. Out of forty-four passengers thirty-four were McKinley men, five will vote for Bryan, three were gold Democrats, two were doubtful.

Of the thirty-four McKinley passengers ten voted for Cleveland in 1892 and one Bryan man had voted for Harrison.

There is a bit of irony in the vote of the train employés. This stood sixteen to one, with the odds on McKinley. The sole supporter of the silver candidate among the employés admitted feeling lonely.

Meeting on the Garfield Club's Lawn.

Republicans of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards will gather on the lawn of the Garfield club, No. 945 Lincoln avenue, tomorrow evening, to hear speeches bearing upon the political issues uppermost. The speakers will be William J. Sullivan, Charles M. Eldridge, George M. Boyd, William J. Pease, and Harry Oldham.

GOLD DEMOCRATS ASK FOR HELP.

Indiana Sound Money Men Want Hopkins to Assist Them.

The sound money Democrats of Indiana are after John P. Hopkins to come over there and help them get up a State convention. An advisory committee consisting of one member from each Congressional district in the State will meet at Indianapolis next Tuesday for the purpose of deciding whether they shall put a ticket in the field.

As the national Democratic convention meets in that city on Wednesday Mr. Hopkins will probably be present and give this committee any advice it may want. However, the gold Democrats are not so much in need of advice as they are of some man who can take hold of a movement and organize them for action.

Some of the most influential leaders seem to be discouraging them for the reason that there are a couple of candidates on the Popocratic ticket whom they do not desire to get up an open fight against. This is particularly true of Joe Fanning, the nominee for Auditor, who is popular and in close touch with such men as Tom Taggart and Joe Holt. W. D. Bynum and John R. Wilson, it is said, would take the initiative in getting up a State ticket.

Will Address Hamilton Club.

Judge J. W. Jones of Indiana, one of the most competent campaign speakers sent out by the National Republican committee, will address the speakers and members of the Hamilton club at the adjourned meeting at 8 o'clock tonight. Judge Jones will endeavor to give short answers to such questions as may be asked by the club members. The Political Action committee announces that campaign headquarters of the club have been opened at Room 1604 Marquette Building.

Reception at the Lincoln Club.

The Lincoln club, Ashland and Jackson boulevards, will give a reception tonight to the delegates to the National Republican League at Milwaukee and the officers there elected. Invitations have also been extended to many prominent Republicans in the city, and especially to the delegates who will attend the Peoria convention next week. The Marquette and Hamilton clubs will join in this reception. The meeting will be addressed by the newly elected President, D. D. Woodmansee, and other speakers.

New McKinley and Tanner Club.

The Western Avenue Electric McKinley and Tanner club was organized last night at an enthusiastic meeting held at No. 950 West Madison street. Over 250 members were enrolled. The officers elected are: President, George Rogers; First Vice-President, Thomas Franey; Second Vice-President, John Johnson; Treasurer, Richard Kelly; Secretary, David Robinson. The club is composed exclusively of motormen and conductors on the Western avenue electric line.

Republican Rally and Picnic.

The Young Men's National Republican club of the Fifteenth Ward will give a picnic and rally at Columbia Park next Saturday. Trains will leave Dearborn station at 9:30 and 1:30. The proceeds derived from this picnic are to be devoted to the equipment of a marching club. Speakers of national reputation and games will be the features.

To Arrange the Indianapolis Trip.

The Chicago Sound Money Democratic Marching club will meet at headquarters, No. 119 La Salle street, at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when arrangements will be completed for the trip to the Democratic National convention at Indianapolis on Sept. 2.

Meeting of Sound Money Club.

The Pullman Sound Money club will hold its regular weekly meeting in Room No. 4 Arcade tonight. Short talks on the financial questions of the hour will be given by members of the club. The membership of the club is now 800.

SHAILER & SCHNIGLAU IN PROTEST.

Tell Commissioner Downey They Were Lower Bidders than Ross & Ross on Tunnel Contract.

Charles Shailer of Shailer & Schniglau, contractors, called on Commissioner Downey and protested against the awarding of the contract for the Sixty-eighth street tunnel to Ross & Ross. Mr. Shailer declared that his firm was a lower bidder than Ross & Ross and was ready to give the bond for the faithful execution of the work.

The bid of Ross & Ross was $89,903. That of Shailer & Schniglau was $88,325. Commissioner Downey awarded the contract to Ross & Ross, saying that they were better equipped with machinery to do the work.

Commissioner Downey sent for Mayor Swift and the three discussed the matter. Mr. Downey admitted a mistake had been made. He said that in considering the figures he did not notice that Shailer & Schniglau's bid was lower than that of Ross & Ross. He expressed regret, but said it was too late now to remedy the mistake.

Mr. Shailer intimated that he might ask the aid of the courts in the matter.

AGE SAVES HIM FROM GRASP OF LAW.

Willie Ritzenthaler, Who Shot and Killed Gustave Drebing Wednesday Last, Acquitted by Coroner's Jury.

Willie Ritzenthaler, the 7-year-old boy who shot and killed Gustave Drebing last Wednesday morning, was discharged by a Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon. Under the laws of the State the boy is considered too young to be held responsible for his deed, and so was given his liberty.

Deputy Coroner Corbett severely censured the parents of Willie for allowing him to play with firearms. It was shown that Ritzenthaler and his two companions, Peter Clark and Carl Feit, were in the habit of shooting pistols and rifles in the vicinity where Wednesday's tragedy took place.

Feit acknowledged he was the one who told Ritzenthaler to shoot Drebing. All the boys concerned in the shooting are known to the police, and the latter give them bad reputations.

ELECTRIC CAR RUNS DOWN A CHILD.

Rody Furguson Receives Injuries from Which She Will Die.

Rody Furguson, the 6-year-old daughter of Thomas Furguson, No. 189 South Center avenue, was run over by a Harrison street electric car yesterday afternoon and was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The girl was crossing Harrison street at Throop street when she was struck. She was dragged some distance before the motorman was able to stop the car. She was taken home.

$3.75 TO EAST ST. LOUIS

Via Illinois Central R. R.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

Tickets on sale Aug. 26, 27, and 28. The Daylight Special leaves daily at 10:35 a. m., and the Diamond Special leaves daily at 9 p. m. Trains stop at Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth, Hyde Park, and Sixty-third streets. Tickets at city office, No. 99 Adams street.

A ROUND TRIP TICKET

To St. Paul or Minneapolis for $8.

can be bought on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 at the Burlington Route ticket office, 211 Clark-st., or at the depot, cor. Canal and Adams-sts.

Ideal Park Race Track Trains.

Aug. 29 and thereafter, daily, except Sundays, trains for Ideal Park will leave Union Passenger Station (Canal street), via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway at 11:45 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 12:40 p. m., 1 p. m., and 1:15 p. m. Returning, trains will leave the park at 4:30 p. m., and immediately after last race. All trains will stop at Western avenue. Round-trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, $1.

You Should Go

To the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul. Only $8 for round trip via Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf route). Tickets on sale Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 at ticket office, No. 115 Adams street, and depot, Harrison street and Fifth avenue.

FAULKNER ON THE SCENE

POPOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MEETS JONES.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota Calls at National Headquarters and Holds a Long and Earnest Conference with Marcus Daly—Arranging for Fusion Candidates in Cook County—Special Committee of Organization to Meet Today.

Senator Charles J. Faulkner, Chairman of the Popocratic National Congressional committee, had an extended conference with Senator Jones yesterday on the conduct of the campaign. During their conference Senator Jones outlined what had been accomplished to date, and together they canvassed the situation carefully with a view to measures for the most effective work from this time on.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who is to speak in Illinois on Sept. 5, 7, and 8, also called at national headquarters. During the day Senator Pettigrew had a long and earnest conference with Marcus Daly, presumably on the subject of the campaign in South Dakota, from which State Senator Pettigrew is a candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate.

National Committeemen Gahan, Burke, and Taylor yesterday laid the foundation for a fusion between Popocrats and Populists on Congressional candidates in Cook County by agreeing to call a meeting of the Executive committees of the two County Central committees for next Monday to consider candidates in the first seven Congressional districts.

Committeeman Gahan has announced the appointment of the following special Committee on County Organization, which will meet today:

Andrew J. Graham,	T. J. McNally,
Micheal McInerney,	Theodore Proulx,
William E. Quinn,	Theodore Josephson,
Thomas A. Smyth,	R. R. Jampolis,
F. X. Brandecker Jr.,	Charles Sigwalt,
Martin Becker,	Thomas Edgar,
Martin Emerich,	James O'Brien,
William J. O'Brien,	Frank J. Naas,
Dr. G. Leiniger,	Felix Lang,
John J. Hayes,	F. W. Solon,
I. Dankowski,	J. J. Coughlin,
James Mathews,	Joseph Kipley,
G. J. Sternsdorf,	Henry C. Bartling,
A. O. Sexton,	William Loeffler.
Ald. W. E. Schlake,	

State Central committee headquarters in the Sherman House are more active than since the opening of the campaign. Large quantities of printed matter have been received from Washington, and are being redistributed to various parts of the State. Over 60,000 documents were mailed yesterday, a majority of them being Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech. Arrangements are being made to send out 50,000 copies of Gov. Altgeld's Auditorium speech on the money question translated into German.

Committeeman Bentley is confident that when Candidate Bryan returns to Illinois early in September he will give the State committee a liberal share of his time. The present plan is that the Boy Orator will orate in this city on Sept. 5, although it may not be under the auspices of any labor organization. Mr. Bentley is arranging a sort of railroad campaign for the Presidential candidate, the plan being that Bryan deliver rear-end speeches from his moving platform three or four times daily during the progress of the train through the comparatively unimportant towns. In the larger places set speeches will be made in the evenings.

Albert Watson, who was recently nominated for Presidential Elector from the Twentieth Congressional District by the "Bolters' convention," yesterday wired Secretary Nelson from Mount Vernon, Ill., saying: "My nomination on gold standard ticket was unauthorized and has been declined."

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SANTA CLAUS SOAP

This great soap has increased the happiness of many a woman.

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The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.

Horace Greely Said

"Go West Young Man"

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Depot: Harrison and 5th Avenue.

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Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

President Smythe will be at the Auditorium Hotel Annex each day, except Sunday, beginning Aug. 17. Hours—9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

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Will open for boarders and day scholars on Sept. 1st. For further particulars address the Mother Superior. Send for catalogue.

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46 and 48 Van Buren-st.

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School for girls, Sycamore, Ill. Preparatory and academic courses; terms reasonable, owing to endowments. Reopens Sept. 16. Rector will be at Church Club, 510 Masonic Temple, Wednesdays in August, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D.

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38 AND 40 SCOTT STREET.

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